NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Microfilm Publication M753

LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH,
1879-1884, AND RELATED
REGISTER, 1879-1882

Roll 49

State Reports

South Carolina
Tennessee
1879 (letters 258-2818)

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON: 1975

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

On the 59 rolls of this microfilm publication are reproduced the letters received by the National Board of Health, 1879-84, and a register of these letters covering the period April 1879-November 1882.

The National Board of Health was established by an act of March 3, 1879 (20 Stat. 484). This legislation, passed under the impetus of a severe yellow fever epidemic in the Mississippi Valley in 1878, incorporated proposals by public health and sanitation officials for a centralized, coordinated national health service. Subsequent legislation outlined the Board's functions, the most important of which was that of administering quarantine procedures affecting vessels entering ports in the United States.

The Board was authorized to draw up and publish regulations governing sanitary conditions and quarantine for vessels at foreign ports of departure and U.S. ports of entry. To aid in enforcing these regulations, it was required to investigate and to gather information on sanitary conditions within the United States and in domestic and foreign ports and to disseminate this information in published weekly reports. The Board was also to cooperate with and act as an adviser to officials of the Federal Government and State and local boards of health on public health matters.

The law establishing the National Board of Health expired by limitation on June 1, 1883, and no reenactment legislation was passed. The quarantine functions of the Board were transferred to the Marine Hospital Service. Small annual appropriations enabled the Board to carry on its investigatory and advisory functions until July 1886, when Congress failed to renew the appropriation and the Board went out of existence. The Quarantine Act of Febrary 15, 1893 (27 Stat. 449), repealed the act of March 3, 1879, that had established the Board.

The National Board of Health consisted of seven members appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board was organized into various committees, each to perform a distinct function. The Executive Committee consisted of five members, including the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Board. It met almost daily to conduct the routine business of the Board and acted in the name of the Board between Board sessions. Seven standing committees, each composed of three members appointed by the President of the Board (with the exception of the Committee on Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, which consisted of five members), concerned themselves with the following subjects:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

rules and interpretations of the constituting act and bylaws; finance and accounts; epidemics and contagious diseases; adulteration and deterioration of food and drugs; registration and vital statistics; State, municipal, and local sanitary legislation; and diseases of domestic animals. Other Board committees, active during the period 1882-83, were the Committee on Quarantine-Legislation, which reviewed State, national, and international legislation; the Standing Committee on Scientific Investigations; and the Committee on Sanitary Inspection of Immigrants. Each committee conducted much of its work by correspondence.

Letters received by the Board were listed in the register numerically in the order of their receipt. They were then sorted into subject classifications by its clerical staff and directed to the appropriate committees. In addition to the registration number, the register, which is contained in three volumes, includes for each letter received the name and address of the sender, a brief description of the contents, the date it was mailed, and the date it was received by the Board. Under the heading "Action," the register also shows the subject classification for many of the entries. The letters received in 1879 are numbered from 1 through 4207. A new sequence of numbers, 1-12570, began on January 2, 1880, and ended on November 13, 1882. As some of the letters have numbers greater than those appearing in the register, it is probable that there was a later register volume, which is not part of the National Archives of the United States.

For each communication received, a clerk of the Board prepared a cover sheet showing the information given in the register. As the correspondence was badly disarranged when it was received by the National Archives and Records Service, care was taken to reconstitute the correspondence and to match it with the cover sheets. In many instances, only the cover sheet, or the correspondence, or parts of the correspondence were found. In these instances, the remainder of the file must be presumed lost.

The material in this microfilm publication is arranged alphabetically by the subject classification and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Some modifications, however, have been made in this arrangement. State Reports, except those for Mississippi, Nevada, and Vermont, have been further arranged alphabetically by State (identified by the address of the sender) and thereunder by the number listed in the register. Letters that do not have a subject classification or those designated as "File" have been arranged in numerical sequence and entitled "Undesignated Communications." Correspondence of the Board members has been combined under the subject heading "Board Members" and arranged alphabetically by name of Board member and thereunder by letter number. Similarly, correspondence received from agencies in the executive

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

branch of the Federal Government has been grouped alphabetically by name of agency under the heading "Government Departments and Offices," with the exception of the Immigrant Inspection Service, Marine Hospital Service (MHS), Mississippi River Inspection Service, New Orleans Ship Island Inspection Service, and the Sapelo Quarantine Station (Doboy, Ga.). Correspondence of MHS has been placed after the Treasury Department segment since MHS was part of the Treasury Department during the existence of the National Board of Health. The categories "Executive Department" and "Executive Mansion," comprising correspondence received from the Office of the President of the United States, have been brought together under the heading "White House." Similarly, the categories "House of Representatives" and "U.S. Senate" have been combined under the heading "Congress."

The material that falls into categories denoting routine administrative or "housekeeping" operations (accounts, applications for employment, letters of introduction, bills, contracts, oaths of office, payrolls, and vouchers) has not been microfilmed.

The records reproduced on this microfilm publication are part of Records of the Public Health Service, Record Group 90. There are related records in General Records of the Department of the Treasury, Record Group 56; General Records of the Department of State, Record Group 59; and Records of International Conferences, Commissions, and Expositions, Record Group 43.

The records reproduced in this microfilm publication were arranged for filming by Kathleen E. Riley and James A. Paulauskas. The introductory remarks were prepared by James A. Paulauskas.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 49

Target 1

State Reports

South Carolina

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 579.

National Board of Health.

Charleston S.C.

July 3 1879

Lebby Robt. H.O.

Encloses quarantine Reports for May & June, and states that the port and city of Charleston continues healthy

July 7

Charleston July 5th 1879

Dr Thos J Turner
Secy Natl. Bd. Health
Washington DC.
Dear Sir

I herewith forward quarantine reports for Months of May and June 1879 – Our Port and City continues perfectly healthy and free from fevers –

Respectfully yr
Robert Lebby
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor

Duplicate

State of South Carolina

Consolidated Coast Quarantine

Report

for Month endg 31st May 1879

Duplicate

Respectfully forwarded
to Thos. J. Turner MD
Secy Natl. Bd. Health
Washington DC

Robert Lebby MD
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor
So Ca

State of South Carolina Coast Quarantine Service

Consolidated Report for Month ending 31st May 1879

Abstract of Arrivals –

	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schrs	Sloops	Total No. Vessels	No. Crew	Passengers	Remarks
Charleston Harbor	–	–	9	1	5	–	15	138	6	Healthy
Hilton Head & Beaufort	6	–	–	1	3	–	10	169	529	Excursions parties Coastwise
St Helena Sound	–	–	1	2	1	–	4	40	–	Healthy
Georgetown Harbor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No arrivals
Aggregate	6	–	10	4	9	–	29	347	535	No Sickness

From Ports of Departure –

Coastwise	Gr. Britain	Norway	Sweden	Holland	Spain	Portugal	Brazil	Africa	West Indies	St Vincent	Cape Good Hope	Total
9	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	2	1	29

Quarantine Department
Charleston Harbor
May 31st 1879

Respectfully Submitted
Robert Lebby MD
Health Officer
Charleston Health
S.C.

Dr Thos J Turner
Secy National Board of Health
Washington
DC

Duplicate

State of South Carolina

Consolidated Coast Quarantine

Report

for Month endg. 30th June 1879

Respectfully forwarded
to Secy Natl. Bd. of Health
Washington DC

Robert Lebby, MD
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor
SoCa

State of South Carolina Coast Quarantine Service

Consolidated Report for Month ending 30th June 1879

Abstract of Arrivals

	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schrs	Sloops	Total	No Crews	Passengers	Remarks
Charleston Harbor	—	—	8	4	1	—	13	135	—	Healthy
Hilton Head of Beaufort	7	—	—	—	4	—	11	343	434	"
St Helena Sound	—	—	9	2	—	—	11	118	—	
Georgetown Harbor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No	No arrivals at quarant
Aggregate	7		17	6	5		35	596	434	Coastwise from Healthy Ports

From Ports of Departure.

Coastwise	Great Britain	Norway	Sweden	Spain	Africa	France	French W Indies	South America	Cape Good Hope	Hamilton Bermuda	St Vincent	Totals
12	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	7	1	1	1	35

Quarantine Department
Charleston Harbor
July 1st 1879

Respectfully Submitted
Robert Lebby MD
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor
So. Ca.

To. Thos J Turner
Secy National Board of Health
Washington
D.C

No. 977.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

July 21, 1879.

Lebby Dr. R. H. O.

States that a State Bd of H of S.C. has been organized.

L.B. Misc Vol 1/79 597

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 23 1879
OF HEALTH.

9 ~~4~~ e V 23

NATIONAL BOARD [OF HEALTH] RECEIVED ... 1879

Charleston July 21st 1879

Dr Thos J Turner
Secy N B H
Washington

Dear Sir

Allow me to inform you that under a late act of the Legislature, a State Board of Health has been organized in this State - of which Drs J F Geddings and H D Fraser Secy: are Chairman & Secy of the Executive Committee P.O. Charleston. The Municipal Board of Health of the City of Charleston is seperate & distinct - of which Dr Andrew Simonds is Chairman and Mr James Gilliland is Secretary. I would respectfully suggest that these boards be furnished with the papers issued by your Office, as they have not been recd: as yet. I shall be pleased to receive them as heretofore -

Very Respectfully. Robert Lebby H.O

No. 873/80 982 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal S.C.

July 22, 1879

Johnson Jno. A.

Rel. to Mortuary reports.

LB 7 p 362

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 25 1879

9

X

Health Office, Port Royal Harbor,

John A. Johnson, M. D.

Port Royal S. C. 22d July 1879

T. J. Turner

Secty. N. Brd. of Health

Washington D. C.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the Postal Cards prepared for weekly reports. I think I mentioned, in a previous communication, that the Towns of Beaufort & Port Royal were, both, under the supervision of this Office. I have, therefore, placed in the hands of the municipal authorities of each, thirteen 13 of said cards. These, consequently, will be exhausted at the expiration of three 3 months; & a further supply will thus become necessary to serve until the end of the year. These Towns are four or five miles apart, — both situated on the "waters of Port Royal". Vessels approach either, by coming over Port Royal bar or St. Helena bar. Dr. M. M. Sams is Health Officer at the latter point. His P. Office is Coosaw So. Ca. That bar gives access to the important Phosphate mines of Bull River & Coosaw, frequented, almost exclusively, by foreign vessels.

Very Respy. Yr. Obt. Servt.

John A. Johnson M. D.

Health Officer

No. 1335 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Aug 5, 1879.

Lebby Robt Health Officer

Transmits report of arrivals & departures of vessels — coast of S.C. & asks for Bulletin to be sent regularly.

L. B. Mis. v. 2/79 p. 288

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 1879

Charleston August 5th 1879

Dr Thos J Turner
Secy Natl: Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

I herewith enclose consolidated Quarantine reports for Coast of Sola for Month ending 31st July — If you desire this reports I will continue to send them, when forwarded to the Governor of the State. I have just received Bulletin No 4 — and as requested I will be pleased to receive the number whenifenced for filing to my address —

Respectfully &c
Robert Lebby M.D.
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor
So. Ca.

1335

State of South Carolina

Consolidated Quarantine

Reports.

For Month ending 31st July

1879

Respectfully Forwarded

Robert Lebby M.D.

Health Officer

Charleston Harbor

So. Car.

State of South Carolina Coast Quarantine Service

Consolidated Report for Month ending 31st July 1879

Abstract of Arrivals

	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Brigs	Schrs	Sloops	Total	No Crews	Passengers	Remarks
Charleston Harbor	2	–	9	4	1	–	16	203	38	Healthy
Hilton Head and Beaufort	4	–	1		4	–	9	140	31	Do
St Helena Sound	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	33	4	Do
Georgetown Harbor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No arrivals
Aggregate	6	–	12	5	5	–	28	376	73	

From Ports of Departure.

Coastwise	Gr Britain	Norway	Sweden	Denmark	Spain	France	Africa	So. America	West Indies	Cape De Verde ~~France~~	St Vincents	Total
11	2	2	–	1		1	2	5	2	1	1	28

Quarantine Office

Charleston July 31st 1879

Respectfully Submitted

Robert Lebby, MD.

Health Officer

Charleston Harbor

To.

No. 1363 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.

aug. 4, 1879.

Porcher, Dr. F. Peyre

In regard to his appointment as inspector. Remarks thereon. Forwards oath.

File

File.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG - 8 1879

363

Charleston August 4th 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner. Medical Inspector U. S. Navy. & Secretary National Bd of Health.

Dear Sir:

I must apologize for not replying to your letter informing me of my appointment to the position on the reserved list as Medical Inspector of the National Board of Health — As perhaps you have heard, I wrote to Dr. Cabell for advices in the matter and in reply he informed me that my letter to him had been referred to Surg. J. S. Billings to be read before the Executive Committee. I considered this sufficient cause for delay. I beg leave to

AUG 8 1879

return the accompanying oath signed exhibiting my fealty to the United States

I will be very happy to receive any commission for special duty that your Board see fit to favor me with.

My only uncertainty proceeds from the difficulty of my leaving my duties here. If the demand for ~~my~~ any services I can render are urgent I shall be glad to hear from you. I remain

With great respect
your obedient servant
F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

4

I, F Peyre Porcher

do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

F Peyre Porcher M.D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1879

[signature]
Notary Public.

No. 1510 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.

Aug. 12, 1879.

Lebby, Dr. Robert.

Forwards quarantine report for week ending Aug. 9th

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Aug. 18th

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NAT'L BOARD ... OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 14 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Charleston Augst 12th 1879

Dr Thos J Turner
Secy N Bd of Health
Washington DC.
Doctor

I herewith forward quarantine Report for week ending 9th inst.–

Dr Bell left this morning for Georgetown & Wilmington.

Respectfully &c
Robert Lebby
Health Officer

National Board of Health,
Form 3.

WEEKLY REPORT of Quarantine Inspections and Operations at the Port of Charleston S.C.

for the week ending August 9th, 1879.

ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	NAME OF COMMANDER.	WHERE FROM.	DAYS OF PASSAGE.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NO. OF CREW.	NO. OF PASSENGERS.	CARGO.	BILL OF HEALTH.	SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSEL.	DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
1	Empress	Br Bark	Hancock	Pernambuca	25	Augt 8	10	—	Ballast	Clean	Not good.	Bilge water bad – Quarantined 15 days Bulletin No 1. Stated Small Pox was epidemic at this Port on 12th April – Consul gave a Clean Bill

REMAINING IN QUARANTINE AT DATE OF LAST REPORT.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	DATE WHEN PLACED IN QUARANTINE.	DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
1	Die Heimath	Gr Bark	July 21st	This vessel quarantined 15 days – Sanitary condition not good on arrival – Crew healthy & continued discharged on 6th August – Port of departure Acarahu Brazil –
2	Hiawatha	Br Brig	" 24	From Barbadoes W.I. detained 15 days – Sanitary condition not good – Bilge water offensive Crew 13 – healthy, had been on Coast of Brazil – discharged on 9th August

I certify that the above is correct.

Robert Lebby M.D.

Quarantine Officer Charleston Harbor

No. 1828 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Aug 23, 1879.

Lebby Dr Robt

Sends Quar Rep.

Charleston S.C.

Wk ending Aug 23

79

NOTED IN BULLETIN; DATE Sept. 6th.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN, DATE

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Bulletin

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 27 1879

National Board of Health.

.... 18 .

Respectfully referred to ....

.... Secretary.

QUARANTINE REPORT,

Port of Charleston So Ca

Week ending 23 Augst 187[illegible]

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE.

Please send me Bulletin No 5. which is wanting to perfect my Nos — not received —

1828

National Board of Health, Form 3.

WEEKLY REPORT of Quarantine Inspections and Operations at the Port of Charleston S.C.a

for the week ending 23d August, 1879.

ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	NAME OF COMMANDER.	WHERE FROM.	DAYS OF PASSAGE.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NO. OF CREW.	NO. OF PASSENGERS.	CARGO.	BILL OF HEALTH.	SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSEL.	DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
1	Norwegian Ebstatningen	Bark	Ogviob	Marseilles	44	Augst 23d	11	—	Ballast	Clean	Good	admitted to Pratique

REMAINING IN QUARANTINE AT DATE OF LAST REPORT.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	DATE WHEN PLACED IN QUARANTINE.	DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
1	Empress	Bark	7 Augst	Admitted to Pratique 22d august — Crew continued Healthy — Bilge water entirely changed Fumigated with Sulphur Charcoal & Iodine in furnaces with Hatches closed & Sulphurous fumes continued for five consecutive hours. — twice during the detention — the last day before discharge

I certify that the above is correct.

Robert Lebby MD

Quarantine Officer Charleston Harbor S.C.

No. 1919 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charlestown S.C.

Aug 29, 1879

Zimmerman, W. H.

Adoption of Rules.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 1

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 4th

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
AUG 31 1879

31

City Hall,
Office Clerk of Council.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Charleston, S. C., Aug 29th 1879

Dr: T J Turner,
Secy: Natl Board of Health,
Washington DC

Sir:

I herewith enclose the resolutions of the Board of Health of this city, with the confirmation by the City Council at its meeting on the 26th instant.

Respectfully &c

Acting Clerk of Council.

1919

Office Board of Health
Charleston, S.C. August 12th 1879

W. W. Simons,
Clerk of Council.

Sir

Enclosed please find communication from National Board of Health and copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of this board held August 6th 1879

Resolved that this Board of Health of the City of Charleston hereby accepts with the sanction of City Council, the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health, and the same are adopted for its guidance.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to City Council for approval.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to National Board of Health

James Gilliland
Sec. B. H.

The National Archives of the United States

Office Clerk of Council, Charleston S.C.

A communication was received from the Board of Health asking permission to adopt the rules and regulations of the National Board of Health. Permission granted.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original communication, and the proceedings of Council thereon, at meeting held 26 Aug: 1879 as appears from the records on file in my office —

August 28/79

W. H. Zimmerman
Acting Clerk

No. 2053 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Aug 30, 1879

Lebby Robt

Quarantine Report

wk. ending Aug. 30 - 79

5

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP -5 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health. }
Form 3. }

WEEKLY REPORT of Quarantine Inspections and Operations at the Port of Charleston S.Ca.

for the week ending August 30th, 1879.

ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Description of Vessel.	Name of Commander.	Where From.	Days of Passage.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Crew.	No. of Passengers.	Cargo.	Bill of Health.	Sanitary Condition of Vessel.	Disposition of Vessel and Remarks.
1	Gazelle	Gr. Bark	F. Ancker	St Vincent Cape Verde	23	24	11	–	Sand Ballast	Clean	Fair	Detained for observation & inspection of bilge water – not very satisfactory released on 28 inst.
2	Kismet	Br. Bark	D McBride	Bahia Brazil	32	27	11	–	Sand Ballast	Clean	Not good	Detained for observation – reported at Tybee quarantine – 3 days – not examined by Health Officer at that Station – waiting Orders for Charleston when she arrived
3	Christine Elizabeth	Norwegian Barkatine	E. J. Lundegard	Hangesund Norway	50	28	9	–	Sand & Stone	None	Fair	admitted to Pratique 28th [illegible]

REMAINING IN QUARANTINE AT DATE OF LAST REPORT.

No.	Name of Vessel.	Description of Vessel.	Date when placed in Quarantine.	Disposition of Vessel and Remarks.
–	–	–	–	
1	Kismet	Br Bark	27 Augst	Condition of ballast not satisfactory and vessel required cleansing – Crew healthy quarantined 12 days for Bilge water foul –

I certify that the above is correct.

Robert Lebby M.D.
Quarantine Officer

No. 2200 State Report

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.

Sept. 6, 1879.

Lebby, Dr. Robert.

Quarantine Report, Port of Charleston, S. C., for week ending Sept. 6, 1879.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 10th 79

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE Sept. 15th

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 10 1879

National Board of Health.

.................., 18 .

Respectfully referred to ....

.... Secretary.

2200

QUARANTINE REPORT,

Port of Charleston S.Ca

Week ending September 6th 1879

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MAL BOARD
EIVED
SEP 10 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.
Form 3.

WEEKLY REPORT of Quarantine Inspections and Operations at the Port of Charleston S.Ca
for the week ending September 6th, 1879.

ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	NAME OF COMMANDER.	WHERE FROM.	DAYS OF PASSAGE.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NO. OF CREW.	NO. OF PASSENGERS.	CARGO.	BILL OF HEALTH.	SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSEL.	DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
1	Br: Virginia	Bark	Pugsley	Point Petre Guadeloupe	15	Septr 1	10	–	Stone Ballast	Clean	Not good	Bilge water offensive – detained at Quarantine
2	Am: Richard 3d	Ship	Hubbard	Liverpool	57	" 5	19	1	Salt	"		admitted to Pratique – vessel in good condition Captain's Wife 3 children & Nurse living on board – Healthy.

REMAINING IN QUARANTINE AT DATE OF LAST REPORT.

NO.	NAME OF VESSEL.	DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.	DATE WHEN PLACED IN QUARANTINE.	DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
1	Kilmore	Bark	23d Augst	Bilgewater entirely changed – Crew remaining perfectly healthy will be discharged on 8th Septr Fumigated with Sulphur Charcoal & Iodine twice during detention.

I certify that the above is correct.

Robert Lebby MD
Quarantine Officer Charleston S.C.

No. 2432

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Sept 12, 1879

Letter Rott
of Med. Officer
Weekly Rpt.

B

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN

9/17/79

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.

BOARD
SEP 17 1879
HEALTH

National Board of Health.

, 18

Respectfully referred to

Secreta

of Quarantine Inspections [illegible] operations at the [illegible] *Charleston*

for the week ending *September [illegible]*, 187[illegible].

ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK.

...ON	NAME OF COMMANDER.	WHERE FROM.	DAYS OF PASSAGE.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NO. OF CREW.	NO. OF PASSENGERS.	CARGO.	BILL OF HEALTH.	SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSEL.	DISP...
	...er	Bristol Eng	60	Sept 7	1[illegible]	—	Sand Ballast	None	Fair	He...
	...nslin	Capetown South Africa	63	" 13	12	—	Part of Rock	Clean	Good	
	...mile	Havana	7	" "	15	—	Rock Ballast	Foul	Fair	B...

Havana
Epidemi...
State to Fe...
this vessel g...
Observation...
Havana...
...
A.B. First...
...fe from...
remark...
...
...

[REM]AINING IN QUARANTINE AT DATE OF LAST REPO[RT].

DATE WHEN PLACED IN QUARANTINE.		DISPOSITION OF VESSEL AND REMARKS.
2 Augt	[illegible] Sept	Clean [illegible] None Clean [illegible]
1 Sept	[illegible] "	" " " " "

I certify that the above is correct.

Robert L[illegible]

(10)

No. 2928 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal, S. C.
Oct. 2, 1879.

Johnson, Dr J. A.

No burial permits required. Refers the Board to Hon. Alfred Williamson Dr. H. M. Stuart, Beaufort, S. C. for information as to Beaufort.

C. F.

Health Office, Port Royal Harbor,

John A. Johnson, M. D.

Port Royal, S.C. 2nd Octr. 1879

T. J. Turner

Secty. Natl. Brd. Health

Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of 25th reached me on 30th. Port Royal does not require "burial permits" for the interment of its dead. This is the first time I have been called on for information on the subject. Beaufort, a very much larger Town than Port Royal, four miles higher up on the same waters, & under the guardianship of this Office, (as you have been already advised) did not require "burial permits" up to the latest information received by me; but I understood, then, that the authorities were about to adopt measures to that end. A letter addressed to his "Honor, Alfred Williams, Intendant;" or to "H. M. Stuart, M. D. Chairman of the Board of Health Beaufort S.C." will give you the information desired as to that port. I cannot do so; as I reside, during the "quarantine season" (May to Novr.) down the bay, — near the "Quarantine Station". Please notice that the middle initial of my name is "A." not "M." I draw attention to this because I am not the only "Dr. Johnson" in the County.

Very Respy. John A. Johnson

Health Officer.

Hilton Head

No. 3622 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Nov 6, 1879

Porcher D F. Peyre

Wants schedule for sanitary survey — statistics of Charleston S.C.

(Sent.)

7

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED NOV 10 1879

Charleston Nov 7

[NATION]AL BOARD [OF HEALTH] [REC]EIVED NOV 10 [18]79

Dear Sir

Please send me without delay duplicate Blanks for the Report on the Statistics of the City of Charleston — I ~~have~~ have nearly finished the Report after much labor & trouble in getting & collating the information on so many diverse subjects and I wish another set of Blanks in time for presentation before the meeting at Nashville. I would like to go — but do not think that I can do so — yours respectfully

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

These Reports are almost a history of the City — of accurate Stats.

No. 3745 "State Reports"
2194/80

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.
Nov 15, 1879

Porcher Dr F.P.

Statistical History of Charleston S.C. (answers to ques.ns on Schedules for Sanitary Survey) accompanied by pamphlet " The Revised Ordinances of the City of Charleston S.C. rel. to Health Department acts of assembly" &c. Published by Board of Health. May 1879

25 Dr Smith

Retd by Dr Smith May 26/80 and fwd same day to "Porcher by letter with request to return.

L B 6 p 348

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED MAY 25 1880

Retd by Dr Smith

No. 3758 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.

Nov 15, 1879

Lebby Robt H. O.

asks aid to repair building used for storing cargoes of vessels coming from infected ports; rebuilding of wharf.

Bd

25 A.

E

Ex

Com

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED NOV 25 1879

Ans. Dec 22/79

T

3758

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED NOV 25 1879

Charleston Nov 15th 1879

Dr J L Cabell
Chm Ex. Comd Nat Bd. Health

Sir

I have the honor as Health Officer of the Harbor of Charleston, to request the aid of your Committee, to repair the building at this Station for the storage of Cargoes from vessels arriving from infected Ports. also the rebuilding of the Wharf leading to the same: All of which is the property of the United States, as will more fully appear in the Report of Inspector Dr. A N Bell - Bulletin No 9 or 10 - Shewing the necessity of this building and Wharf for the perfection of Quarantine in this Harbor. Also disinfecting apparatus, the cost of which I do not know, but can be obtained from Dr Vanderpool of New York. - Upon careful estimates -

from competent Contractors, Ver:
:bally - the supposed cost for rebuild:
:ing the Wharf and repairs to the house
will be from ten (10) to twelve (12) thousand
dollars - the wharf should be well con:
:structed as it is exposed to NE Gales

The aid of your Committee is res:
:pectfully solicited, as the Finances
of the State will not permit any appropria
:tion from that Source. Your early
:reply to the above will Oblige

Very Respectfully
Yr Obdt St
Robert Lebby
Health Officer
State Quarantine
Charleston Harbor

No. 3795 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Nov 26, 1879

Porcher Dr F. P.

Rel. to his report on Charleston S.C.

L.B. 4 Decr 6/79 p. 162.

Send to Dr Cabell with letter 28 f.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. NOV 28 1879

3795

[Received stamp: ... NOV 28 1879 ... OF HEAL...]

Charleston. Nov 26
1879

Prof. J. L. Cabell

Dear Doctor –

I sent on my Report on "The City of Charleston" to you in Nashville by ~~Fst~~ Express, & I hope it reached you there by the 22nd. – In this report, which is an effort to furnish the Statistics of Charleston, and a very large amount of collateral information embraced in the numerous questions propounded on ~~an~~ a great number of subjects, I have endeavoured to be as full and as accurate as I could be. It is capable of being made more complete – I will thank you to have it copied & ~~returned~~ a copy, or the original!

returned to me - when I can add further details - & I will also forward the replies regarding hospitals - which questions have only been furnished me very lately - If this work was done for all the Cities it would give a history in a compact space of the most important centres of the entire country - If some authority was given me to expend some money I could add ~~the~~ still more to its value - by getting maps, representing the city in detail - and improving the Report in other respects

The work is a heavy one and requires much time & labor to make it ~~very~~ more valuable

Dr. Selby, the Health Officer
of the Port - would give me
nothing - but referred me to
information he gave Dr.
Bell. I could get this
copied so as to incorporate
it afterwards -
As I sent off my only
copy to you, I think
my suggestion with regard
to sending me a duplicate
for further additions an
important one.
With best wishes, & desiring
you every success in
your great efforts for
the public good, I am
Sincerely yours

F. Heyerbacher M.D.

No. 3894 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Nov 26, 1879

Porcher Dr F. Peyre

(Addressed to Dr J.S.B.)

Rel. to his report on Charleston S.C.

— See Comn # 3795 same subject. —

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

L.B. #4 Decr 6/79 p 126

6 ans'd

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED DEC -6 1879 OF HEALTH.

3894

Charleston Nov. 26, 79

Dr J. S. Billings Nat. Board of Health

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH DEC 6 1879

Dear Doctor

I forwarded my Report of answers to questions in Circular forwarded me concerning the City of Charleston to Dr Cabell whilst in Nashville. It was sent by Express, & I hope it reached you by the 21st.

I could get no information whatever from Dr Deby Quarantine Officer upon the plea that he had furnished Dr Bell with all he had so there is a hiatus in that series of questions. In order that I may complete & perfect this report and make it a succinct account of the Statistics & sanitary status of Charleston, you will please order that that portion of Dr Bell's papers be copied & forwarded to me. It is probable he has sent them to your office. My friend Dr Bell would doubtless have no objection whatever to this.

2nd Please order a duplicate of the questions concerning Hospitals sent to me - as only one came & that very recently.

This Report has of course cost me much time, care & labor - and I could make it more complete when I can have maps prepared to accompany it - These maps I must buy - and I should like to prepare one of the external view of the city, with the geological & other characteristics indicated, & another of to represent the underground works, sewers, drains, elevations, etc. etc.

3dly I have written to Dr. Cabell to request that he order a duplicate of my report sent to him, made & forwarded to me ~~for~~ that I may make these additions - as I kept no copy. With best wishes & heartily sympathizing in all your efforts - yours sincerely

J. Pope Bacher M.D.

No. 4003 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Decr 11, 1879

Porcher Dr. F. Peyre

Rel. to his report on Charleston S.C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ex Com

15

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. DEC 15 1879

4003

Charleston Dec 11th 1879

NATIONAL BOARD
DEC 15 1879
OF HEALTH

Thos. J. Turner, M.D. U.S.N.
Sec. National Bd. of Health

Dear Sir:

I write to thank you for the duplicate papers sent me & hope to receive, as promised, the copy of my report on the statistics, etc. of Charleston in order that I might improve it materially & make it almost a complete record of valuable facts regarding this city - I wrote to Prof. Cabell regarding it, without the slightest hesitation, as I had forwarded it to him at Nashville, had no receipt from the Express Co., and wished to make certain that it had reached him safely - Having spared no trouble in the preparation of these documents, and having on

hand to forward to you, a number of Pamphlets, etc. I felt sure that it would add much to the value of the papers if I could obtain the assistance of the City Engineer in preparing or simply coloring a map, with geological, sanitary & other limitations marked out upon it. This favor I cannot ask of him, and thought it possible the Board might be willing to undertake the very limited ~~cost~~ expenditure required.

Hoping, dear doctor, that you will excuse me for troubling you with so much that is explanatory, I remain

Yours respectfully

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

The National Archives of the United States

No. 4167 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
Dec 27, 1879.

Lebby, Dr. R.

In regard to mode of making application States the property on which quarantine buildings are situated belongs to the U. S.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

29

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. DEC 29

Ex Com

T

Ans^d. Jany 6/80
page 495-96

Charleston Decr: 27th 1879

Dr T. J. Turner
Secy: Natl: Bd: Health
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir

I have the honor to ac:knowledge the receipt of your favor of 22d inst with enclosure.
As I understand Sec: 4. Cir: 7 - "if a State board of Health have not "adopted the rules and regulations of the National board, or the Municipal Board, their recommendation of the application is not essential or necessary" -
The State board of Health of this State have not adopted the rules &c, but the local board of the City have, and been con:firmed by the Mayor & Aldermen of the Municipality, and your Office officially informed by the Secretary.
I desire to be informed, if the application to be made is signed by the Mayor as required by Sec 4, "that there are no funds available for sanitary purposes", will be sufficient.
Again - the property on which the building and dilapidated wharf is located, is the property of the United States light house board as a storehouse and has been abandoned - And Capt: Norton U.S.N Inspector of this district says that you can obtain information relative to it, by applying to the Office in Washington, as the subject was before the board when he was last there. - The land is in charge of Capt Post U S Engineer on

this

– this Station – and has been used as a quarantine Station since the Amer: Revolution. My object in making the application, that the improvements, would remain the property of the United States to the benefit of the Harbor and City. Dr Billings could arrange with War Dept: for location. The State has no means for Sanitary purposes, and if they had would not apply them – judging of the failure of the appropriation for Registration of Vital Statistics and reduction of the quarantine by the Legislature just adjourned

As soon as I receive your reply I will confer with my friend Captain Post, for details of Contract plans &c –

The certificate of the Governor is unnecessary, in my opinion, if recommended by the Mayor of the City who have adopted your rules &c

Very Respectfully &c
Robert Lebby
Health Officer

The National Archives of the United States

No. 715/80 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.

Jan. 11, 1880.

Porcher, Dr. F. Peyre.

In regard to rumor of small-pox case near Charleston, S. C. asks whether the N. B. has knowledge of any cases in his section.

14 ans^d Jany 14/80 p. 633

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. JAN 14 1880 RECEIVED

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN
14
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Charleston Jan 11th 1880

T. J. Turner M.D. U.S.N.
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health

Dear Doctor —

Having read with interest what has been stated in your Bulletin, with regard to the unexplained appearance of Small pox almost Simultaneously in one or two sections of the U. States, I write a few lines to say that a rumour has prevailed ~~existed~~ for three weeks past of the existence of a case some 40 miles from this city near ~~on~~ the N. Eastern Rail Road. I do not wish any published reference made to this, as I am anxious to investigate the grounds of the rumour — after which I will communicate the facts — to your Board.

Yours respectfully
F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

P.S. One object in writing is to learn if you have heard of any cases in this section. I have written four letters & will if possible, visit the locality — for the first cases are the most important.

No. 469 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.
Jany 14, 1880

Simons & Manning
(~~Comm addd. to Dr Jno. Billings~~)
Forwards newspapers containing communication on a subject of interest to the sanitary welfare of city of Charleston S.C. — rel to the sewerage of that city.

ans'd L. B. 4 page 839.
L. B 5 p 852

27

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JAN 27 1880

Inc to Capt Post
ap 20/80

469.

Charleston So. Ca.
January 14th, 1880

Dear Sir

I have taken the liberty of sending to you two newspapers containing communications on a subject which I believe is of great importance to the Sanitary welfare of the City of Charleston

I trust you will pardon me for the liberty I take, and I hope that the importance of the subject will excuse me for having done away with ceremony —

As a member of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health I interfered with certain work going on

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP. 22, 1880 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 22

Reply Past

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 22

in Charleston and performed in a way calculated I believe to give trouble hereafter.

I would thank you very much if you would give me your opinion as to whether the points I have raised are correct—

It is impossible to get satisfactory work done here in the matter—

In the first place the medical officers being elective are not filled by the most learned men in the profession &c &c of the city—

I am without much hope that I can convince these officers but I can convince the city council provided my opinion is sustained by Sanitary Authorities

It will give me great pleasure if you will write me on the subject

I am very Resp'y
and truly
Manning Simons

To Dr. J. S. Billings,
Washington
D.C.

3758—79
4167— "
No. 549 "State Reports"
1378

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.,
Jan 29, 1880.

Lebby Dr Robt
In charge of Quar.

Formal application for aid for Quarantine Station at Charleston S.C. with Govrs certificate

Ex. Comtee Feb 4-80
Tabled

2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB -2 1880

T

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB -2 1880

Dr J L Cabell Charleston Jany 29th 1880
Chr: Exc: Comtt:
Natl: Bd of Health
Washington
Sir

I had the honor while at Nashville, to apply for aid for the Quarantine Station in Charleston Harbor, as recommended by Dr Bell Inspector of your board. I now present the formal application required with the Governor's Certificate attached.-

1st For the repairs, of the Store house formerly used by the Light House bureau (now abandoned) as a Storehouse; for cargoes of infected vessels obliged to be discharged. For repairs of building in new foundation, joists, flooring, windows, shutters - repair of roof and other necessary attachments for security - estimated at from eight hundred to one thousand dollars if so much be required.

2d For a new Wharf: Head in twelve feet water at low water eighty (80) by twenty five (25) feet. To be of Palmetto Crib frame loaded with Stone, and continued in Sections twenty or thirty feet, apart, of Palmetto Cribs, loaded with Stone to the Stone wall on

on the Shore line, three hundred and thirty five (335) feet. thence to the Store house about seventy feet of Plank. The cribs to be connected with 14x14 yellow pine ranging timber, bolted with (1 1/4) iron bolts to the Palmetto and covered with three inch yellow pine planks secured with spikes. With a tramway from the head of the wharf, through its centre to the Storehouse. The Light House Engineer Col Hayne, has just made a Contract for a wharf at Castle Pinckney two hundred & one feet, for nine thousand five hundred (9.500) dollars The wharf at Fort Johnson will be One hundred forty seven (147) feet longer than the one at Castle Pinckney. This property belongs to the U.S. and Capt Day U.S.A. called on me to day in relation to this subject, with orders to investigate and report to the War Department. I loaned him my drawing & specifications intended for your Office; and refer'd him to Capt Post, Col Hayne U.S.E. and Capt Norton U.S.N. in charge of this Light House district. My Work is now done. I presume that the work will be placed in the hands of a competent Officer, for furnishing, proper drawings Contracts &c for superintending and completion. Please inform of the result.

Very Respectfully &c

Robert Lebby Health Officer
in charge of Quarantine

The State of South Carolina.

Executive Chamber

Columbia, S.C. Jan'y 24th 1890

I certify that there are no funds under that control of the Executive available for Sanitary or Quarantine purposes that could be applied for the purposes asked

W D Simpson
Governor

Attest:
Wade H Manning
Private Sec'ty

No. 563 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Jany 30, 1880.

Simons Manning

Rel. to the water works of above place refers to papers sent Dr J.S. Billings – copies of "News & Courier" asks that comments be made in the Bulletin on the question presented

LB 5 p 77.

Secy

2

ans'd 6th Feb

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED FEB -2 1880 OF HEALTH.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB -2 1880

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Charleston S.Ca
January 30th 1880

Dear Sir

I sent to Dr. Billings some days ago copies of the "News & Courier" containing articles on the Water Works in Charleston —

As a member of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health of South Carolina I raised certain questions in relation to the plans on which the water mains are being laid —

These questions are

1st Obstruction of drains by the passage of the water mains transversely through the yard and lateral drains

2nd Contamination of water by sewer gas in the course of the [illegible]

Our State Board is only one year old and we have not yet attained sufficient powers to enable us to deal effectively with such nuisances —

The members of the Executive Committee are in accord but we have to fight local officers who have not devoted either time or study to the important subject with which they are dealing — at least from a sanitary point of view —

I have not a complete set of the papers containing all the articles that have been written or I should send them to you.

I will send you my article in answer to the City Engineer and would request you to do me the favour to read the other articles that I sent to Dr. Billings

563

I deem the matter so important that I should be glad if you would comment upon the questions involved in the next issue of the Bulletin of the National Board.

I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject.

Very Respectfully
Manning Simons

To
Dr. J. T. Turner
Secty Natl Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

No. 649 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Citadel

Charleston S.C.

Feby 7, 1880

Day S. A.

R. States that he has just mailed a report in detail with chart of Charleston Harbor and sketch of quarantine ground called for by N.B.H's comm to Sec. of War last month.

Offers his personal services as well as official in assisting the N.B.H. in this work.

Report ...

11

FEB 11 1880

... 1880 ... 151.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
11
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 11 1880

Citadel. Charleston. S.C.
Feby 7" 1880.

T. J. Turner - Esqr -
Secy. National Bard of Health.
Washington. D.C.

Dear Sir -

I have just mailed a report in detail with Chart of Charleston Harbor and sketch of the quarantine ground at this place, called for through your communication to the Secy. of War last month, and as there has been some unavoidable delay in making up & rendering them I take the liberty of informing you directly that the papers above referred to are on the way through the regular channels.

In sending this notice I will add, that if I can in any way assist you in the work in which you are engaged, personally, as well as officially, I beg that you will not hesitate in calling on me.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Servt.
D. A. Day
1st Lt. 3d Arty: Capt. Bvt. Rises.

No. 723 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Bishopville, S. C.
Feby 5, 1880.

Mc Lean, Alexander.

Wants Bulletin. Has views on public hygiene he wishes to give to the public. Would like to have any works on bacteria, germs &c., the Board might be able to send him. Remarks thereon.

Sent Bul. Feby 12th
12.
F. V. H.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
FEB 12 1880

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB
12
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

February 5th 1880

Washington D.C.
National Board of heatth office

I do not know by whom or where the Bulletin is published. I would be glad to get it.

Will you be so kind as to send me a copy.

I have views which I would like to give to the Profession in Regard to Public Hygiene &c. would have done so earlier but was prevented by Sickness.

I am far away from any Centre where I could converse with those like myself interested in such measures & my means too Limited to experiment. I have not even

access-ing to any of the Current Literature on the Subjects which engages your attention & Labors. which to me is indeed a hardship - I would feel So thankful to any of my Brethren more fortunate in this respect - to Spare me for a time at least. any of the lighter or Current monographs - Researches on Bacteria, germs, or any Recent Lectures By Haeckel Tyndall, or other like investigators on these or cognate Subjects Bearing on the highly important Subject of disease and its Prevention

With due Respect & Regard

Alexander McLean

Bishopville P.O. Sumter County So. Ca.

No. 789 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.

Feby 15, 1880.

Porcher, Dr. F. Peyre

Report on the health of Charleston.

ack & Bulletin

LB 5 p 230. 1

18.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 18 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN

DATE Feb. 28

Corresp. Rep.

Charleston, S.C. February 15, Dr F. Peyre gives the following ac-count of the prevailing diseases of this city:

Platt N. S.P.

[illegible] city and throughout its surrounding County. The first case of "Membranous Croup" which has been seen here for 12 to 15 years occurred ~~about the~~ during the past week with a fatal result. I called the attention of the Medical Society to our singular exemption from this disease five years since. Previous to 1860 it was not a very rare disease. I have carefully investigated the reports regarding the existence of cases of small pox near the North Eastern

~~T. J. Turner M.D. Surg. U.S.N.~~
~~Sec. Natl Bd. of Health~~

[illegible] BOARD RECEIVED FEB 187[illegible] OF HEALTH

Dear Sir

Measles for a month past have been extensively prevalent in this City and throughout its surrounding County. The first case of Membranous Croup which has been seen here for 12 to 15 years occurred ~~about the~~ during the past week with a fatal result. I called the attention of the Medical Society to our singular exemption from this disease five years since. Previous to 1860 it was not a very rare disease. I have carefully investigated the reports regarding the existence of cases of small pox near the North Eastern

2 Rail Road between this city & Florence S.C. There are no foundations for the "Rumors".

~~Wh~~ Hooping cough prevails at present in this city & occasional cases of ~~d~~ Diphtheria occur. This disease, which has existed here for about five years, has never, ~~as far as I can learn~~ to my knowledge, been carried to the Parish of St Johns which lies between the Santee & Cooper rivers.

I have been very much surprised to learn that a limited ~~epidemic~~ number of cases of "Hemorrhagic malarial fever" occurred in that section on the Santee, 50 miles from Charleston; — the disease never having been seen ~~by~~ in this city, ~~&~~ or, as far as I can ascertain, in any portion of the state. ~~I hope to obtain a history of these cases.~~

This winter has been one =

(over)

No. 826 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaufort S.C.
Feby 21, 1880.

Johnson J.A. H.O.

Have you official information of yellow fever in Nassau as reported.

ans Tel 701
F.
21

FEB 21
OF HEALTH.

81-1034

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 13 Ch NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Beaufort SC Feby 21 1880.
1021 AM

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To Dr. Turner.
Secty. Natl. Board Health
Washn. DC.

Have you official information of yellow fever in Nassau as reported

J. A. Johnson.
Health Officer.

12 Coll Ch

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

FEB 21
OF HEALTH.

T. J. Turner M.D. Surg. U.S.N.
Sec. Nat'l Bd. of Health

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED FEB 1879

Dear Sir

Measles for a month past have been extensively prevalent in this City and throughout its surrounding County. The first case of Membranous Croup which has been seen here for 12 to 15 years occurred ~~about the~~ during the past week with a fatal result. I called the attention of the Medical Society to our singular exemption from this disease five years since. Previous to 1860 it was not a very rare disease. I have carefully investigated the reports regarding the existence of cases of small pox near the North Eastern

2 Rail Road between this city & Florence S.C. There are no foundations for the "Rumors".

Whooping cough prevails at present in this city & occasional cases of diphtheria occur. This disease, which has existed here for about five years, has never, in my knowledge, ~~as far as I can learn~~ been carried to the Parish of St. Johns which lies between the Santee & Cooper rivers.

I have been very much surprised to learn that a limited ~~epidemic~~ number of cases of "Hemorrhagic malarial fever" occurred in that section on the Santee, 50 miles from Charleston; - the disease never having been seen ~~[illegible]~~ in this city, ~~[illegible]~~ or, as far as I can ascertain, in any portion of this State. ~~I hope to obtain a history of these cases.~~

This winter has been one =

(over)

789/80

71 VS

Print as marked

...ed

of the mildest & dryest in the experience of the oldest inhabitants.

Respectfully yours

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

No. 826 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaufort S.C.
Feby 21, 1880.

Johnson J.A. H.O.

Have you official information of yellow fever in Nassau as reported.

ans Tel 701
F.
21

FEB 21
OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 81-1034

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 13 Ca NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Beaufort SC Feby 21 1880.

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 10 24 am

To Dr. Turner.

Secty. Nat'l. Board Health
Washn. DC.

Have you official information of yellow fever in Nassau as reported

J. A. Johnson.
Health Officer.

12 Coll Cfm

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
FEB 21

No. 873 "State Reports"
952/79

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaufort, S. C.
Feby 23, 1880.

Johnson, Dr. J. A.
Health Officer.

In regard to making weekly mortuary reports. States he gave 26 of the cards to the Intendant at Beaufort, and 26 to the Intendant at Port Royal, both of whom promised to forward reports, and supposed they had been forwarded regularly. Has done everything he could under the circumstances, and is sorry his efforts have not given satisfaction. General remarks.

26.

FEB 26 1880

LB 5 p 409.
LB 7 p 362

Secy
Ans-/a

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
FEB 26 1880

Beaufort S.C. 25th Feby. 1880

J. J. Turner
Secty. Nat. Brd. Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Some time in July 1879 I receiv-ed from your office 26 postal cards for mortuary report, &c., with the information that they were expected to serve till 1st Jany. 1880, — 26 weeks. I delivered 13 of them to Hon. A. Williams, Intendant of Bft.; & 13 to the Intendant of Port Royal, Hon. Mr. Duncan, both assuring me that none had been sent them directly. I promised to ask another 26 to complete the year. In furtherance of this assumed obligation, I wrote to your office informing you that the towns of Beaufort & Port Royal were, both, under my guardianship as "Health

Officer" of Port Royal Harbor, on the waters of which both these towns are situated. I begged, therefore, that 26 more cards be sent me to complete their year's supply. To this I have not yet received any response; but in Jany. last I did receive 52 as the supply for 1880. I delivered 26 to Hon. Alfred Williams Intendant of Bft. & 26 to Hon. Wm W. Elliott, the newly elected Intendant of Port Royal. It is the old story of 1879. I beg again to inform you that there are two distinct towns on Port Royal Harbor, & abundant room for several more. I act under an Executive appointment: I am commissioned by the Governor of So. Ca. as "Health Officer", & my quarters are at the Quarantine station, several miles below both these towns. It is quite impossible for me to ascertain, even, the deaths in these places. I secured the promise of both Intendants to forward you the desired reports, &

your communication recd. today is the first intimation I have had of their non-compliance. I have reason to know that some were sent you last year; but, as I have already intimated, the supply gave out, & no more were sent till Jany. Each town has a local Board of Health but neither has a Registrar of deaths. Bft. with 4000 pop. ought to have, & Mr. Williams told me they would have, but I do not think any steps have been taken towards it. The pop. of P. R. scarcely reaches 600; & I doubt if they would think it worth while to employ a special officer. The late Intendant, Duncan, told me he would forward the reports himself. I feel that I have done every thing which could be expected of me under the circumstances above rehearsed. I thought that I was aiding your Board as far as lay in my power; & am only sorry that my efforts, — however well meant, — have not given satisfaction. If you

873/80

still desire it, I will embrace an early opportunity to demand the return of those blanks, & will forward them, with as little delay as possible, to your office. It may be that the Brd. of Health of Bft. will undertake to forward returns from that City. The Chairman is H. M. Stuart M.D. There is no resident physician in Port Royal, & their Council have chosen me as the chairman of their Brd.; but I am, in a great measure, cut off from them, - a quorum acting in my absence. Deaths are unusual in their healthy town, & among so small a population! You will pardon so long a letter; but it was due to myself to communicate the facts.

Very Respy.

John A. Johnson M.D.
Health Officer
"Hilton Head & Beaufort"

No. 874 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaufort, S. C.
Feb. 24, 1880.

Stuart, H. M.

Returns postal cards. States authorities could not be induced to institute a recorder.

26

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 26 1880

1354/80

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 26 1880
OF HEALTH.

Beaufort S.C. Feby 24'
1880.

To the Sect: National Board Health.

Sir

It has not been from indifference that the enclosed blanks have not been attended to. but because I can not induce our authorities to institute a record.

Respectfully

J. M. Stuart

No. 877 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
Feby 24, 1880.

Simons, Manning

In regard to the water works in charleston. States the report of the local board is not to be relied upon and if the matter is finally decided by the local board it will be the death of the State Board whose authority has been defied.

26.

Ex Com Feby 27

Table

[illegible]

Inc to Capt Post / LB 5 p 852
ap 20/80

877/80

NAT[ional] BOARD
RECEIVED
FEB 26 1880
OF HEALTH.

RECEIVED
FEB 2[illegible]

Notify [illegible]

Charleston S.C.
Febry 24th 1880

Dear Sir

In accordance with the request contained in Dr. Billings letter to me I have kept you posted as to the matter of the Water Works in Charleston

It was my desire to get the matter before the National Board because I knew that it would not receive an impartial examination at the hands of the local board —

When the matter was referred to the local board I felt satisfied from the construction and appointment of that board that the report would be in favor of the water works

and the action of the City Engineer
because they are all office holders
under the City government—

Of the three medical men
who are the judges, one is the
brother of the solicitor of the
water works company, another
has already announced his
opinion in print that filth
can not produce disease and
the third holds an office with
a salary—

Their report will be presented
to Council tonight and I will
send you a copy of it tomorrow,
or as soon as it is published

It is very possible that
I may yet succeed in having
the matter referred to the
National board, and a
motion will be made tonight
I think to that effect.

If this matter is finally

decided by the Local board
it will be the death of the
State Board whose authority
has been defied by the
municipal board —

I shall keep you
posted as to developments —

Very Respectfully
Manning Simons

To
Dr T. J. Turner
Secty National Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

No. 936 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Camden, S. C.,
Feby 22, 1880.

Baruch S.
State Bd of Health

States it is his purpose to introduce general vaccination into the State and is preparing a report to present to State Bd of Health on the subject, preliminary to its presentation to the Legislature, and would be pleased to receive any information in regard to the laws, customs and regulations of vaccination prevailing in the different States that the Board might deem proper to give.

National Board of Health Received Mar 1

LB 5 p 349

ans'd Mch 1-80

Office of State Board of Health, 937

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camden
~~Charleston~~, S. C., Feby 22 1882

Dr J. L. Cabell
Pres. Nat Bd Health

3
3
6
4

Dear Sir

It is my purpose to introduce General Vaccination into this State, our people being almost entirely unprotected against a Variola Epidemic. With this view I am preparing a report to be presented to our Board of Health, preliminary to its presentation to the Legislature, from which we will ask an appropriation.

If you can furnish me any information upon the subject of the laws, regulations & customs with reference to Vaccination, which prevail in the various States of the Union, you would greatly oblige me and aid me in this important enterprise. Any pamphlets or works you may send me will be highly appreciated.

Very Respectfully Yours

S. Baruch
Chairman Exec. Com. S. B. Health

No. 995 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Feby 11, 1880

Simons Dr. Manning

Rel. to the controversy about laying of water mains.

Forwards newspaper containing proceedings of City Council.

LB J 5 p 852

6 Inc to Capt Post Ap 20/80

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 6 1880

995

National Board of Health
Sep 22
Of Health

Rtd by Post

National Board of Health
Received
Mar 5 1880
Of Health

Charleston So. Ca.
Febry 11th 1880

Dear Sir

Your letter of 6th inst was received a day or two ago _ and I write to acknowledge it and to return my thanks to you for your consideration

I think you are right in considering it inexpedient for the National board to enter into a controversy with the City Council of Charleston After more mature thought I regretted that I had done more than send the papers in order that you might be kept posted _ for I desired that the entire subject should be examined into by the National board _

My object in desiring to obtain the opinions of sanitarians abroad was to force the City Council to apply to the National board as the subject under consideration involves a controversy between the State Board of Health of So Ca and the Municipal authorities.

I send you a newspaper of today containing the proceedings of the City Council showing that we have succeeded in having the matter referred to the National board —

I resigned from the Executive committee of the State Board when I learned that the water works question had been referred to the local board of health;

I have since received a communication from the

Executive Committee asking by resolution that I would accept a reappointment with the view of my election as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

I value this as a complete endorsement of my position and action as a member of the Executive Committee.

I do not know that I shall accept for I have lost enthusiasm in the work since I have seen the ignorance and love of self interest manifested by those in authority and engaged in the work in the matter under consideration. Experience if not too severe in its chastisement is the best teacher for city governments in relation to health regulations.

With the highest respect
I am Yours Respectfully
Manning Simons

To Dr. T. J. Turner
Washington
D.C.

RECEIVED SEP 1880 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

No. 1013 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Columbia S.C.

Mch 6, 1880.

~~Hamilton Dr. H. D.~~
Heinitsh Dr. H. D.

States he has endeavored to arrange for using cards sent but has not yet succeeded, but will report if possible

LB 5 p. 416.

ans.d

8

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED MAR = 8 1880 OF HEALTH.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
9
1881
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Columbia S.C. 1013
Mch 6. 80

Sir

I am sorry your cards cannot be tested in our city. I have endeavored to arrange the matter but did not succeed. If during the year they can be used satisfactorily will write you.

Yrs H D Kenneth

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR -8 1880

No. 1098 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Mch 11, 1880.

Courtenay W. A.
Mayor

asks that N.B.H. send a sanitary Engineer to settle the disputes as to best manner of laying water mains &c in city of Charleston.
States that he makes this request at the request of City Council which has passed resolution to this effect.
Fird by city Bd of Health
B.F. Moïse, chairman

MAR 15 1880 OF HEALTH.

15 Ex. Com Bul
Copy to Secy Star 3/29/80 p 597. 602

CHARLESTON

AEDES MORES JURAQUE CURAT.

Mayor's Office, Charleston, S.C. March 11th 1880

To

The National Board of Health
Washington—

Gentlemen— The manner in which the Water Company are laying their pipes, has elicited some discussion, among sanitarians in this city, and learning that your board would send to Charleston, a competent Sanitary Engineer to finally decide the issues that have been raised, I am directed by resolution of Council, to request you to do so— I have the honor to forward this communication through our city Board of Health— and am

Your very obt Svt

Wm A Courtenay
Mayor

(1098)

Respectfully referred to the National Board of Health at the request of the City Council of Charleston S.C.

P. F. Moise
Chairman

Local Board Health
Charleston S.C.

NAT.L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR
15
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

No. 1102 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Mch 14, 1880.

Porcher F Peyre

Reports prevalence of an eruptive disease allied to roseola

Ex. Comm^ee

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 15 1880

15.

F.

1102

Charleston March 14th 1880

National Board of Health Received Mar 15 1880 Secretary's Office

National Board of Health Received Mar 15 1880

T. J. Turner, U.S.N.
Sec. National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I report the extensive prevalence in this City of an eruptive disease of a mild form. By some it is called Measles, by others German Measles. It is neither Rötheln nor Measles. It is neither Rötheln nor even spurious measles - though resembling them both, yet wanting in several of the characteristics of each. It seems to me to be more closely allied to roseola. The eruption though somewhat rough, & elevated & in patches and extending gradually from the face & neck over the whole body, has not the diffused blush of roseola. It often commences on the face, around the nose & in the mouth -

then extending after twenty four or more hours to the trunk & extremeties. The fever and consti=tutional symptoms are comparatively slight. I have seen the conjunctivae, the eye-lids and the interior of the lips covered with little vesicles, & sometimes with elevations resembling small ulcers - the eyes being red and inflamed. There is seldom or never any sore-throat or desquamation in my experience. It generally affects children & young people - specially those who have never had the measles and exposure is not attended with injurious results - It is questionable whether it will give exemption from future attacks of measles.

Respectfully

P. Kyetorchen M.D.

No. 1125 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Mch 13, 1880.

Moise B.F.

Chairman

Bd of Health

Asks for publications of Board act, Rules &c &c.

Sent Mch. 16th

T.H.

15

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 15 1880

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C., March 13 1880

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAR 15 1880
OF HEALTH.

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Secty. National Board Health
Washington D.C.

D Sir

Will you oblige me by forwarding to my address all papers relating to the organization. Rules, Regulations & purposes of your Board. for my instruction in the matter

Respy B. [illegible]
Chairman B.H.

No. 1148 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Camden, S. C.

Tel. March 16, 1880.

Baruch, S.

Member State B'd of Health

We confide in your judgment and appreciate your courtesy. Would prefer officer reporting to our board.

F.

19

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 19 1880

2764410

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 1 Ca NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Camden SC Mar 16 1880.

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D.C. 445 Pm

To Dr J. S. Billings

Washington DC

We confide in your Judgement and appreciate your courtesy. Would prefer officer reporting to our board.

S. Baruch

16 paid via Columbia SC

Dmo

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1149 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Camden, S. C.
March 12, 1880.

Baruch, Dr. S.
Member State B'd of Health
In regard to laying the water mains in Charleston, S. C. Position of the State Board on the question.

19. F

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 19 1880

Office of State Board of Health,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Camden
~~Charleston~~, S. C., March 12 1881

Dr J. S. Billings
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

I desire to call your attention to the fact, that there is considerable agitation in our "Sanitary circles" with reference to the manner of laying the Water pipes in Charleston.

A resolution has been adopted by the City Council to obtain the opinion of a Sanitarian from the National Board of Health, to decide the question. I have directed the Secy. of the State Board of Health to forward to you copies of the articles published on this subject, in order that you may obtain a correct idea of the position of affairs. You will perceive that Dr Simons & Dr Fraser, hold certain views on the sanitary effect of the intersection of drains by water-pipes, which are in accordance with accepted opinions in Sanitation. I concur entirely with these gentlemen, so far as the danger from obstruction to the drainage and sewerage of the city is concerned, and I also believe that there is a (less immediate) danger

of contamination of the drinking water. In my letter to the City Council I did not enter into an argumentative discussion of the points involved, but suggested that the course of prudence is preferable in sanitary questions, and not alone preferable, but also the more economical. My object was to "cut the Gordian Knot", and induce the Council to remove the obstructions or have them properly guarded, and thus by "pouring oil upon the troubled waters" to settle the whole matter in the interest of sanitation and of the people.

But it appears that my object was defeated by some antagonistic influence in the Council, because my letter, though sent in to them previous to the meeting, was not read, if read at all, until after the passage of the Resolution to consult a Sanitarian from the National Board of Health. The State Board of Health has thus been entirely ignored.

You are aware that the success and efficiency of a State Board of Health depends upon its ~~authority~~ being acknowledged and recognized by the people and the profession, and I would ask you in your communications with the City Council to realize the importance of ~~enforcing~~ this idea.

The Exc. Com. of the State Bd Health is vested with "supervisory and advisory powers" over local

Board of Health. "But I have thus far refrained from calling the Ex. Com. together for the purpose of enforcing its authority by legal proceedings, which would intensify opposition, because I feared that such a course would damage the cause of Sanitation in this State, especially as it would place medical men in antagonism. At the next meeting of the Ex. Com., however, (three weeks hence) this matter will be laid before it, and I doubt not but that the Com. will take such steps as they may deem necessary & expedient to protect the people of Charleston. I regret that there should be a conflict of opinion between the local Board & members of the State Board of Health, with reference to so simple a question as the danger from obstruction to the drainage of a low lying city like Charleston, whose sanitary condition is surely not so perfect as to admit even of the slightest infringement.

Sanitary Science, so called, is as you indicate in the "Prefatory Remarks" of your "Introduction" to Buck's Hygiene, still very far from exact. But if there is any proposition in relation to hygiene established by experience, it is, that filth is the enemy of health and that anything which interferes with the rapid and certain removal of filth from the habitations of man must sooner or later engender disease. And this is the

main question in this matter of the "Charleston Water Works".

I have now placed you in possession of the status of the State Board of Health in relation to this controversy, deeming it my duty to do so, ere you decide upon the course of the National Board of Health.

I remain, with high esteem

Yours Very Respectfully

S. Baruch

Chairm. Exc. Com. S. B. Health.

No. 1223 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
March 24, 1880.

Porcher, Dr. F. Peyre

States he will reply to the questions sent. Suggests copies be sent Drs. S. Baruch and Robert Lebby.

Ansd. Mch. 26th

26.
v. 36.

ans^d. mch. 26/80

National Board of Health RECEIVED MAR 26 1880

Charleston March 24th 1880

Dear Doctor

Your Communication received. I will reply to the questions as well as I can. I would earnestly suggest that you send a copy to Dr. S. Baruch Camden S.C. who as a principal officer of the State Bd. of Health can give useful information. also to Dr. Robert ~~Lebby~~ Lebby City Registrar, Charleston. The latter can furnish facts from his office of great use to you — You may obtain from him what I could not — and which is yet essential to complete the series of ~~st~~ facts desired.

Respectfully yours
F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

I forward replies to-day.

No. 1257 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

State Board of Health
Camden, S. C.
Mch. 20, 1880.

Baruch, Dr. S.
Chairman &c.

In regard to water works of Charleston and the relations of the State and local Boards in regard thereto

27.

Ex. Com.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 27 1880

State Board of Health,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camden
~~Charleston~~, S. C., Mch 20 1880

Dr J. S. Billings

Dear Sir Your letter of the 16th has just been received, and I reply by first mail.

I hope you are in possession of the newspapers containing the reports & letters on the subject of the Charleston Water works, which I directed Dr H D Fraser, Sec'y of State Board of Health to mail to you.

You will perceive that Dr Simons, while still a member of the State Bd Health (Sec. Com.) directed the attention of the City Board to the (Oct 18/79) obstruction of drains by water pipes &c. The City Board consented to examine into the matter & directed a police officer to keep a watch. In the meantime the work went on, until Feb. 24/80, four mo. later the City Board made the report to Council, affirming the perfect security against contamination, but saying nothing about the obstruction to drainage & sewage. Dr Simons informed me

that

he contemplates a reply to this report. I asked him to take a conservative position & not be led away by polemic warmth. I also wrote a very careful letter to the Council, thinking that the true merits of the question would be obscured by the dust & clouds of the impending controversy. Granting both parties to be correct, I suggested the simple solution of the trouble by an Engineer. Although I was almost entirely in accord with Dr Simons views & saw the fallacies of the Charleston Report, I did not wish to compromise our Exec. Com. by expressing decided opinions, but simply wished to indicate to the Council that the Exec. Com. had not yet taken any official action. But right here I must tell you that Dr Simons had resigned from the Exec. Com. at its last meeting (in Feby) and then the Exec. Com. had no official notice of the impending controversy & I only learned it accidentally after my return home. I then concluded to adopt the Expectant treatment, until the next regular meeting (in April), not wishing to again summon the Exec. Com. in Extra meeting. The City Board of Health yielded a very reluctant consent to the request of the City Council for advice from the National Board.

State Board of Health,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

~~Charleston,~~ S. C., ... 18

To settle the whole matter in the interest of the people, it is important that a competent army Engineer officer should make a thorough investigation and report. If the Council does not then endeavor to meet the danger (if any is discovered and reported upon by the Engineer, it will be the proper time for the State Board of Health to interpose its authority.

It would, however, be in the interest of Sanitation in this State, if you would inform the City Council, that the Engineer is sent, after consultation with and consent of the Chrm of the Exec Com. of the State Board of Health. You will thus aid us in maintaining the authority and influence of our board.

I have instructed the Secy. Dr Fraser to ask Dr Simons who is best informed on this subject and Dr Robertson who by virtue of his position as Presdt of the State

Medical Association is President of the State Board of Health to afford your Engineer officer any aid he may ask in furtherance of his mission.

I have been induced to thus fully post you, in order that you may act with all the lights before you and the history of this water-works question in Charleston may prove of value in avoiding similar complications in other boards, who may call on you for advice.

If the Engineer officer has already been sent, please take such action as will in your judgement best conduce to the interest of Sanitation in this State.

I remain with high esteem

Yours very Truly

S. Baruch
Chairman &c.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAR 27

08/1271

No. 1254 : "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

State B'd of Health
Camden S.C.
March 19, 1880.

Baruch Dr. S.
Chairman &c.

Has not received the letter ref^d to in the telegram of 16th

27.

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 27 1880

State Board of Health,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Camden ~~Charleston~~, S. C., Mch 19 1882

Dr Jno S. Billings

Dear Sir

I desire to inform you that the letter referred to in your Telegram of the 16th inst. has failed to reach me.

Very Resp.
Yr obdt. Svt.

L. Baruch

No. 1320 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
March 31, 1880

Simons, Dr. Manning

Calls attention to an article in the "News and Courier" against the National Board. Remarks thereon. Sends newspaper clips from Charleston "News and Courier" Wednesday March 31

LB 5 p 852.

2. Files

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 2 1880

Inc to Capt Cart apr 21/80

ans^d apl 2/80

The Five Rulers of Southern Life and Property.

The National Board of Health since its formation has spent a considerable sum of money, but it has not been shown that its labors have been particularly advantageous otherwise to any one. Three bills are now before Congress to increase the powers of the Board of Health, and threaten, at the first glance, to be more hurtful than the mere waste of an appropriation of money made under the stress of the losses and fears caused by the last terrible epidemic.

The bills in question were introduced by Congressmen Harris, Young, and Acklen. The Harris bill provides that "the National Board of Health, or, in the "interval of its sessions, its Executive "Committee, (of five) shall report to the "President of the United States, when- "ever any place in the United States is "considered by it to be dangerously infec- "ted with contagious or infectious disease, "and that upon the official publication; by "the President of such report, the trans- "portation of goods or persons from such "a place into another State shall be unlaw- "ful, and all persons guilty thereof shall "be liable to prosecution therefor in the "District or Circuit Court of the United "States for any district within which such "goods or persons shall be transported, "and any goods so transported shall be "liable to be seized or destroyed, unless "such transportation shall be carried on "in accordance with rules and regula- "tions made by the National Board of "Health and approved by the President "as in other cases. These rules shall "apply until the President shall proclaim "such place no longer dangerously in- "fected, and in the meantime the Board "or its Executive Committee shall report "to him weekly in writing the sanitary "condition of the place in question." The Acklen bill provides for the establishment of quarantine stations "upon all "avenues of approach to any place de- "clared to be infected upon information "furnished by the National Board of "Health, at which points all freight or "persons and their vehicles of transporta- "tion, if starting from or destined for a "point beyond the borders of the State, "shall be inspected by agents of the Na- "tional Board of Health, and after they "shall have been declared by such agents "free from infection, any persons or au- "thority whatsoever who shall interfere "with the free passage of such person, "freight or vehicle of transportation on "the charge that they are infected or "dangerous to the public health, shall on "conviction before a United States Court "be fined $1,000 and imprisoned one "year." These provisions place the lives and property of the people living in places liable to be reached by contagious diseases of any kind at the mercy of a majority of the five persons constituting the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health. They have power, under the Harris bill, to prevent under severe penalties the transportation of persons and goods from one place to another; and, under the Acklen bill, can compel freedom of communication between any designated points. The Southern cities which escape contagious and infectious diseases are always anxious to avoid the introduction of such disease from less fortunate communities, but they will find, we fear, the remedy worse than the disease, if the National Board of Health be empowered to close and open communication, not upon the application of the local Boards of Health, which understand the circumstances, but upon whatever information is considered by it to be satisfactory.

It is highly important that the proposed bills should be carefully considered by Southern cities, and that they take such action as will express clearly their conclusions regarding it. The President and all of the members of the Georgia Medical Society, save three, consider the provisions of the bills before Congress "dangerous, revolutionary and "useless," should they become laws. They protest against conferring powers extraordinary upon any National Board of Health, believing that such powers could be used to destroy our commerce and liberties, and are subversive of the rights of States. They earnestly appeal to the municipal authorities, the merchants and the public of Savannah, to unite in a protest against the enactment of such laws, and further suggest the holding of a Convention, in which all the Atlantic and Gulf States should be requested to participate, in order to frame a bill which in one [illegible] would

"furnished by the National Board of "Health, at which points all freight or "persons and their vehicles of transporta- "tion, if starting from or destined for a "point beyond the borders of the State, "shall be inspected by agents of the Na- "tional Board of Health, and after they "shall have been declared by such agents "free from infection, any persons or au- "thority whatsoever who shall interfere "with the free passage of such person, "freight or vehicle of transportation on "the charge that they are infected or "dangerous to the public health, shall on "conviction before a United States Court "be fined $1,000 and imprisoned one "year." These provisions place the lives and property of the people living in places liable to be reached by contagious diseases of any kind at the mercy of a majority of the five persons constituting the Executive Committee of the National Board of Health. They have power, under the Harris bill, to prevent under severe penalties the transportation of persons and goods from one place to another; and, under the Acklen bill, can compel freedom of communication between any designated points. The Southern cities which escape contagious and infectious diseases are always anxious to avoid the introduction of such disease from less fortunate communities, but they will find, we fear, the remedy worse than the disease, if the National Board of Health be empowered to close and open communication, not upon the application of the local Boards of Health, which understand the circumstances, but upon whatever information is considered by it to be satisfactory.

It is highly important that the proposed bills should be carefully considered by Southern cities, and that they take such action as will express clearly their conclusions regarding it. The President and all of the members of the Georgia Medical Society, save three, consider the provisions of the bills before Congress "dangerous, revolutionary and "useless," should they become laws. They protest against conferring powers so extraordinary upon any National Board of Health, believing that such powers could be used to destroy our commerce and liberties, and are subversive of the rights of States. They earnestly appeal to the municipal authorities, the merchants and the public of Savannah, to unite in a protest against the enactment of such laws, and further suggest the holding of a Convention, in which all the Atlantic and Gulf States should be requested to participate, in order to frame a bill wherein our common weal should be explicitly provided for.

NATL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR
2
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Charleston S.C.
March 31st 1880

Dear Sir

I have sent you the "News & Courier" of today containing an Editorial against the National Board of Health -

It is my opinion that the article is written to manufacture public opinion in the matter of the Charleston water works.

The object is to oppose the investigation of the work by a Sanitary expert from the National Board -

The local board do not desire such an investigation and have only invited it by the direction of the city Council

As the action of the Council
was taken on my suggestion
to some of the aldermen I
deem it my duty that
you should see the article
alluded to before the National
Board determines to send
an Engineer or Sanitarian
in response to the invitation

Yours truly
Manning Simons

To
Dr. T. J. Turner
Secty National Board of Health
Washington
D. C.

3758/79
4167 " "

No. 1348
549 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.
April 3, 1880

Lebby, Dr. Robert
Quarantine Officer
States lazaretto buildings are located on Morris Island 3½ miles from Fort Johnson and likely to be washed away by another gale. The building for store house and the wharf desired are in the limits granted by War Dept. (See inclosed sketch) Capt. Post is at Savannah. Quarantine officers quarters on State Island. When will the Board commence work? Quarantine commences May 1st at sunrise. E. C.
6.

Charleston April 3rd 1880

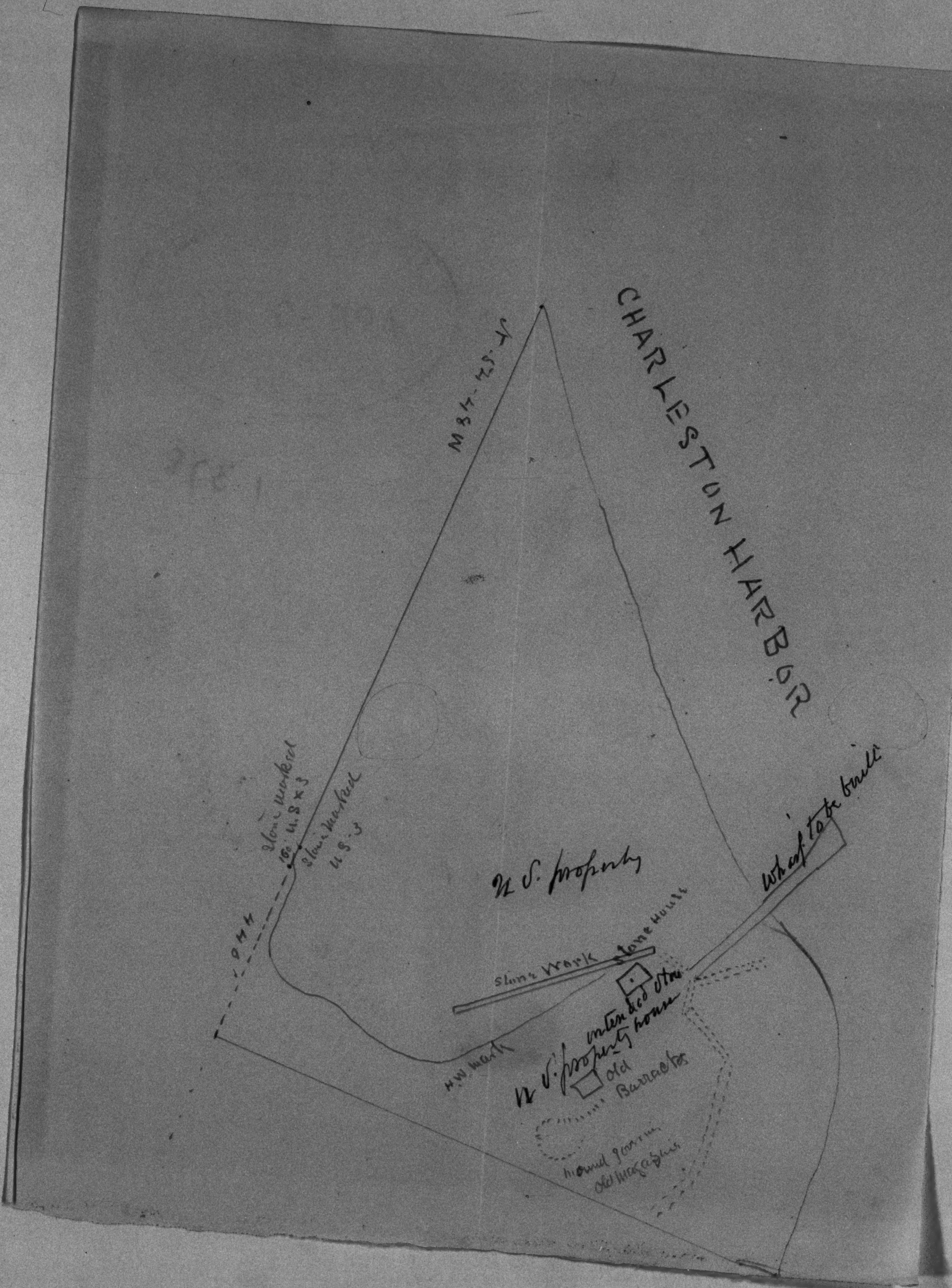
Dr T J Turner
Secy N.B.H. Washington DC

My Dear Doctor

In reply to letter of 29th ulto.
The quarantine Lazaretto buildings are located on Morris Island three 1/2 miles from Fort Johnson and are likely to be washed away by another gale, if not undermined by the impinging currents befor a gale comes on —

The building to be used as a quarantine Store house and the wharf desired, are in the limits of the point granted for the use of the Board by the Secretary of War — See enclosed sketch made by Mr Butler attached to Capt Posts office — also on plots in your Office copy sent to me. Capt Post is now in Savannah. The quarters of the quarantine officers, is on State Land to the South of the United States boundary line Fort Johnson — I will communicate with Capt Post on his return — Please inform me when the Board will commence work at the point — my quarantine will go into operation on the 1st May at Sunrise —

Very truly Yours
Robert Lebby
Quarantine Officer
Charleston Harbor


CHARLESTON HARBOR
N 37 - 45 W
Stone marked U.S. 3
Stone marked U.S. 3
U.S. property
Stone Work
Stone House
Wharf to be built
intended Store house
U.S. property
Old Barracks
H.W. mark
H.W. mark
mound covering Old Magazine

No. 1409 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Camden S. C.
April 6, 1880.

Baruch, Dr. S.

Asks for a copy of questions prepared by Dr. Harris.

sent LB 5 p 716.

ans. apr 8/

to Secy

NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH. APR-8 1880

Camden S.C. 1409

Ap. 6/80

Dear Sir

I have mislaid beyond recovery, the circular you sent me some time ago. Please send me another copy & I will fill the blanks. oblige

Yrs Resp.

S. Baruch

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE — ONE CENT

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR
8
[illegible]
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

APR - [illegible]
[illegible] OF HEAL[illegible]

SAMO[illegible]
6

Dr Turner
Secy. National Bd Health
Washington
D.C.

No. 1460 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Apr 10, 1880.

Post James C.
Capt Eng. Corps
USA

asks that permission be obtained from Engineer Department for him to take charge of the construction of wharf at Charleston as requested by letter of 8th

Ex. Com.

12

RECEIVED APR 12 1880 OF HEALTH.

4

U.S. Engineer Office
Charleston S.C. April 10th 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner
Secy Natl. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 8th inst., requesting me to take charge of the construction of a wharf and the repairs of a building at the Quarantine station James Island S.C., and enclosing a copy of Dr. Lebby's letter has been received.

As I am on duty under the orders of the Engineer Department, and only detailed to assist the National Board of Health in the construction of the Quarantine station at Blackbeard Island Ga., I feel that it would not be proper for me to undertake the charge of any additional work without receiving instructions to that effect from the Engineer Department. I have to request, therefore, that the permission of that Department be obtained.

1460

Very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

Jas. D. Post,

Capt. of Engrs. U.S.A.

No. 1544 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

ap 16, 1880.

Post Capt Jas. C.
U.S. Engineers

asks for all papers in possession of N.B.H. rel. to laying of water pipes in Charleston S.C. that he may inform himself on the matter since he has been detailed by the Secy of War to examine into & report upon the same.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 1880

Ex. Com[ee] ap 19/80 p 852

19 Secy

Ans[d] & sent papers of 469 877 995 1820

U.S. Engineer Office
Charleston S.C. April 16th 1881

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 19 1880
OF HEALTH.

Dr. J. L. Cabell
President, National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir

Having been detailed by the Hon. Secretary of War to examine and report upon certain questions in regard to the manner in which the Water Company are laying their pipes in this city, I have to request that all the papers relating to the subject now in the possession of the National Board of Health be forwarded to me for my information.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Jos. P. Pool
Capt. of Engrs. U.S.A.

No. 1634 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaufort, S.C.

Ap 20, 1880.

Williams Alfred
Intendant

Rel. to powers of
B. of H.

Bul.

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE 4/21/80
21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE April 23.

OFFICE

INTENDANT TOWN OF BEAUFORT,

Beaufort, S. C., Apr 20 1880

T. J. Turner Esq
Nat Bd Health
Washington D.C.

Sir;

In reply to your inquiry I have to say that the duties of the Board of Health of Beaufort is simply advisory and it has no power except to recommend to the Town Council of Beaufort. During the last seven years of my administration the Board of Health have done nothing, the actual work and necessity of sanitation has been entirely with the executive officers of the Town under my direction and supervision

I am, Sir;
Very Respectfully
Alfred Williams.
Intendant Town Beaufort.

No. 1635 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.
Office B. of H.
Ap 19, 1880.

Lebby Robt
Registrar

Forms of Registration

V.S. Filed with forms

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
APR 21 1880

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C., April 19 1880

Dr Thomas J Turner
Sec Nat Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I herewith Enclose as requested blank copies of Births Deaths & Marriages

Respectfully Etc
Robert M Lebby
Registrar

No. 1639 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Beaufort S.C.

ap. , 1880.

Names of officers of B. of H.

Copied

Secy

NATIONAL BD. RECEIVED APR 21 1880 OF HEALTH.

21

Schedule.

City or State.... Beaufort. South Carolina
Name of Board.... Board of Health.

Number of Members Five
Bounds within which its authority
is exercised..... The Town of Beaufort.

When organized August 30th 1871
By whom is the Board elected?....
Appointed by the Intendant Town of Beaufort.
annually in August—
Names of officers and members......
J M Stuart M.D. Chairman. Geo Waterhouse. W.H. Lockwood. F W Schuler R M Rutledge

How often does Board meet? Whenever necessary
Does the Board publish its reports? No
Post office address
Beaufort So Ca.

No. 1731 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Apr , 1880

McIntosh Frank

Names of officers of B. of H. not given.

States his village is so small and health so good that little sanitary work is needed.

Secy

23

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 23 1880

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 23 1880
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health
Washington, April 16-1880

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sir:

It is proposed to publish in the Bulletin a list of State and Local Boards of Health with the names of the officers and members. Will you please furnish me with a paper giving the exact title of the Board, post-office address and names of the officers and members of the Board etc as per schedule inclosed

Very respectfully
T. J. Turner
Secy National Bd of Health

Doctor

Our Village is quite small - 5 or 600 - and very little attention is paid to Sanitation except in Epidemic times - indeed situated on a high ridge in the yellow pine country we need but little sanitary work - our Health organization is not worthy the name or a place in the Bulletin

Very Respy
Yr obt Servt
Frank McIntosh

No. 1823 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal
S.C.
Ap. , 1880.

Johnson Jno A
Chairman

Names of B. of H.
officers.

Copied
√ Secy-List

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 26 1880
OF HEALTH

26

Schedule.

City or State.... Port Royal S. C.
Name of Board.... "Board of Health, Port Royal S. C."

Number of Members Four 4
Bounds within which its authority
is exercised...... Corporate limits of Port Royal

When organized 1876(?)
By whom is the Board selected?.... "Town Council"

Names of officers and members......
Dr. Jno. A. Johnson, Chairman
Geo. S. Harrison, Secretary
C. B. Mundy Esq.
Alexr. Mitchell "

How often does Board meet? Monthly, & at call of Chmn.
Does the Board publish its reports? No!
Post office address
"Port Royal, So. Ca."

Very Respy.
John A. Johnson M.D.
Chairman, &
Health Officer
Port Royal Harbor

No. 1867 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Ap 27, 1880.

Porcher Dr. F. Peyre

Rel. to the opposition by some members of Charleston Med. Society to bill of N.B.H. now before Congress.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ex. Comee

Secy—

File

28

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 28 1880

copy to F.P.P. May 3/80

Office Med. House
Charleston
April 27th 1880

Dr. J. S. Billings Surg. U.S.A.
Pres. National Bd. of Health

Dear Sir:

I write a few lines to say that efforts are being made in the Medical Society here & among the Physicians - to protest against some proposed Bill before Congress which they fear will confer too unlimited a power upon the Committee of the National Board of Health with regard to quarantine; etc -
These movements began I think in Savannah & the pressure is great upon the Members of the Profession - some of whom may sign such

protest simply upon the ground that they fear too great an assumption of power – The objectors do not complain against the N. Board of Health – only what they profess to consider as a tendency to ~~abuse~~ abuse power –

Now my object in writing to you privately is that if you think fit, you may aid us in ascertaining the facts bearing upon the case – that we may better decide – I am sure I do not object to your Board – knowing the vast services performed by it for the public good – The Resolutions of the Society here are not yet signed

1867

and I entrust the above to you - if you think it worth while to act in the matter amidst your other multifarious duties

Respectfully yours

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

P.S. I very much fear that such resolutions though not intended to be hostile or offensive to the National Board of Health will have an injurious effect unless carefully worded - We may wish your assistance before many months -

No. 1881 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.

Ap — , 1880.

Lebby Robt.
Registrar & Secy

Organization of
B. of H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Copied.

Secy Sist

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
APR 29 1880

29

Schedule.

City or State.... Charleston So Ca

Name of Board....

Board of Health of City of Charleston

Number of Members Eleven

Bounds within which its authority is exercised,.....

When organized directly after the Charter of the City reorganised in Jany 1880 -

By whom is the Board elected....

City Council of Charleston

The National Archives of the United States

Names of officers and members......

B. A. Moise Chairman, Ward No 4. W. Michel M.D. Wm H. Huger M.D. J. Somers Buist M.D. Ward 1 E. A. Smyth. Ward 2 J. F. Redding Ward 3 H. Wehman Ward 5 A. S. Brown Ward 6 J. A. Wilton. Ward 7 Danl G. Wayne Ward 8 Edmonds T. Brown. Robert Lebby M.D. Registrar & Secretary H. B. Horlbeck M.D. Clerk. Sanitary Inspector. Division No 1 P. Pontnoto Division 2 James Gilliland Division 3 Thomas F. McGarry. Division 4 Thomas S. McCarrick.

How often does Board meet? Once every 2 weeks and once oftener if necessary.

Does the Board publish its reports? a synopsis of every meeting - annually in full -

Post office address

Charleston So. Ca.

No. 1944 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

May 1, 1880.

Porcher Dr. F. Peyre

Rel. to proposed bill to increase the efficiency of N.B.H.

ackg paper giving information in regard to same

asks for copy of his letter.

L B 6 p 110.

Secy —

3 P

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY -3 1880

1944 Charleston May 1st 1880

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY -3 1880
OF HEALTH

J. S. Billings Surg. U.S.A.

Dear Doctor:

Glad to receive your paper giving me information with regard to Proposed Bills -- I shall read it to the Medical Society at its meeting tonight - from which body some resolutions have recently proceeded. I will thank you to send me a copy of my letter to you - in case I may find it necessary to bring your paper before the City Council, the Board of Health, or the Chamber of Commerce. Each or all of these Bodies may take some action on the subject, & I desire that misconceptions may be removed from their minds. This can best be done by their reading your communication;

otherwise the opinions of Members of Congress may be injuriously influenced - The Medical Profession here profess to have no opposition to the National Board of Health - only dread some extreme measures, as I informed you -

In any use I shall make of your paper I will with-hold or suppress Dr. Le Hardy's name - unless you prefer otherwise

Respectfully & sincerely yours
F. Peyre Archer M D

P.S. Please reply without delay to my request - if approved.

No. 7083 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.

May 10, 1880.

Post, Capt. J. C.
U. S. Engr's.

In regard to bids for buildings at ~~Ship Is-~~ Blackbeard Isl. land Quarantine Station. Recommends rejection of bids and readvertisement for 10 days.

10
ansd. by tel. May 10 -
754

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 10 1880

Blank No. 1. 253 GR 305 R

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. B. BREWER, Sec'y. 20 a NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Charleston SC May 10 188

2467

Received at

To Dr. T. J. Turner

National Board Health

Washn D.C.

Following bids received Joseph Goodsell thirty two thousand one hundred ninety six to be completed first December John Schowalter thirty three thousand five hundred completed twenty first August no bond W. A. McDuff thirty five thousand completed tenth november no bond. Shifly & Bodd

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
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This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated A May 10 188

Received at 2-20 A

To

thirty six thousand three hundred ninety five completion blank no bond. Would recommend rejection of all and readvertisement for ten days answer if approved

Capt Post

79 Collect

xo GR

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2092 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
May 7, 1880.

Frater Dr. Henry D.
Secy Ex. Com. St. Bd of He.
Asks to be furnished with copies of the N. B. He. Bulletin, past, present & future for members of S. C. State Bd of He.

Sent. May 11th
V. H. Secy

11

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH. MAY 11 1880

State Board of Health,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., May 7th 1880.

To the Secretary

of the National Board of Health

Washington D.C

Dear Sir

The State Board of Health of S.Ca is anxious to obtain copies of the Bulletins and other publications of the National Board of Health — those that have appeared or may appear hereafter. I will be very much obliged if you will have them addressed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee State Board of Health (Dr S Baruch) Camden S.C.

Please inform me as to the cost of them

and oblige very respectfully

Yr Obt servant

Henry D Fraser M.D

Secretary Executive Committee

State Board of Health

3745/79

No. 2194 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

May 16, 1880.

Porcher Dr. F. Peyre

Rel to Eucalyptus —

Will lay papers sent him before chamber of Commerce — has presented them to B of H.

also rel. to his statistical Papers

Hopes Dr Smith will send him a copy — wants to add a new map of Charleston just out.

Ex Comm^ee^ 19

19

Ref to Dr Smith

Retd May 25/80

L B a/c 348.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 19 1880

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 25 1880

Retd by Dr Smith

Charleston May 15 1880
Office Mills House

Surg. J. J. Turner Sec. National
Board of Health
Washington.

Dear Sir:

I write to thank you for the several varieties of seeds of Eucalyptus which I will plant, or distribute.

In a work sent to me from Italy by Dr. P. Balestra - entitled "The Hygiene of the Campanna & City of Rome" (L'Igiene nella Campagna E Città di Roma) & which I translated, condensed & Reviewed for the Charleston Med. J. & Review (p. 209. V. iii No. ii) I noticed that certain species were found to endure the climate of Italy.

I cite them in case any orders may be sent for seeds of species that are more likely than E. globulus, to stand our climate: E. gigantea,

calophylla, gunii, marginata will, it is said, "sustain very rigorous winters". E odorata "is very aromatic". E. amygdalina "will grow in wet soils & dry them up". (Journal cited, p. 213) Some plants of E. globulus which had attained a height of 20 feet in this city, were killed a few years since; I hope therefore that the seeds sent me will be better adapted to our climate.

I presented the Communication or letters I received from Surg. Billings, to the "Board of Health" before their recent meeting, & will see also that the Members of the "Chamber of Commerce" be made aware of their contents previous to their next meeting when matters will be considered relating to the present or future legislation of Congress on Quarantine, etc - I was in hopes

that the "News & Courier" would
give publicity to the views of
the National Board of Health -
but they have not yet published
the papers I sent the Editors
some days since, which included
Dr. Billings letter to me.
I remain

Truly & respectfully yours
F Peyre Porcher M.D.

P.S. A new and very complete map
of Charleston is being published,
which I wish to add to the
"Statistical Papers" forwarded to
your Board some time since.
I hope that Dr. Stephen Smith
will send me a duplicate copy
of these papers so that I may add
to them - if your Board cares to
make use of them -

No. 2209 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.
(Quar. Office) May 18, 1880.

Lebby Robert

Ack'g com^{n} of 14th and states he will make the quar. reports as requested.
Will be pleased to receive the proper blanks & envelopes

File

Secy.

Sent envelopes & Reports.
20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 20 1880

Quarantine Office
Charleston Harbor S.C.
May 18th 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner U.S.N.
Secy: Natl: Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 14th inst: requesting "that I would make weekly reports of all vessels with infectious or contagious diseases entering the Port of Charleston &c. It will give me great pleasure to cooperate with the National Board of Health, in any manner in my power to do so - and weekly reports will be forwarded to your Office of all arrivals at this quarantine Station as was done the last season. I will be pleased to receive your blanks and Official envelopes as proposed - with any information that you may be pleased to forward - The Bulletins I have received regularly, No 45 being the last. I have two vessels at Quarantine from Cienfuegos, with clean bills, and Consuls certificates that the rules & regulations have been carried out as directed by the National Board. I have detained them from foul bilge water - and to examine the timbers &c: Crews are healthy - No Yellow Fever in Port and surrounding locality.

Very Respectfully &c
Robert Lebby
Health Officer

No. 2258 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

May 20, 1880.

Fraser Henry D. M.D.
Secy St. B. H.

ack'g Bulletins
with thanks.

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY 24 1880

24

POSTAL CARD

U.S. POSTAGE — ONE CENT

...LFST
MAY
21
4 PM

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

NAT. B... HEALTH
RECEIVED
MAY 2...
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Dr T J Turner

Secretary National Board of Health

Washington

D.C.

2258

Charleston May 20th 1880.

Dear Sir,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of three packages of the Reports & Bulletin of the National Board of Health — for which please accept the thanks of the South Carolina State Board of Health

Very respectfully

Henry D. Fraser M.D.

Secretary State Board of Health

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

No. 2585 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

June 17, 1880.

Lebby Robert

ack of recept of information that y. f. exists at Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe

File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUN 21 1880

21

Charleston June 17th 1880

Dr Thos: J Turner
Secy: N B H
Washington D.C.
Dear Doctor

Your letter of 15th inst communicating the existence of Yellow fever at Pointe-a Pitre Guadaloupe I have the honor to acknowledge. Please accept my thanks - and am very Respectfully

Yr Obdt: Servt:
Robert Lebby
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor

No. 2996 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal S. C.

July 20, 1880

Harrison Geo. S.
Secy Bd of H.

Reply to Cir. of 15th
rel. to wkly reports
States the B. of H
of Port Royal never
recd any cards.

[illegible] p. 262
[illegible] H.
[illegible] Correspondence

982-80.
LB. 7

JUL 22 1880
HEALTH.

Office of the Board of Health, City of Port Royal.

Port Royal, S. C., July 20th 1880

T. J. Turner Esqr
Sec Natl Bd of Health
Washington D. C.

Sir

Yours of July 15th to hand & contents noted. You speak of my not making any reports, and of receiving your cards, and returning same I will simply say Bd of Health of this place have never recd any cards from Natl Bd of Health and moreover do not know any thing about them having never saw them, and any communications you may have with us, hereafter please address to Bd of Health as we are not responsible for any thing directed to any one else

Yours respectfully

Geo. S. Harrison
Sec of Bd of Health
Port Royal

No. 3135 South Carol.
State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal. S.C.

July 25th 1880.

Harrison Geo. S.

Rel. to lost cards which he states has been found.

Secy
Tr. L.B. 7 p. 477.
Ans'd

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
JUL 30 1880

Office of the Board of Health, City of Port Royal.

Port Royal, S. C., July 26th 1880

T. J. Turner Esqr.
Sec Natl Bd of Health
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir

Yours of 23rd to hand since writing to you I have made inquirerys in Regard to Cards and they have been found, the former clerk of council had them, owing to changes which takes place every year in Municipal affairs and besides having had a change in Post office also, it was difficult to find out any thing concerning those cards at first. It is always best to communicate with Bd of H of this place direct as any thing which may fall in the hands of others would not reach us untill after a great loss of time. I send you card for week ending July 24th no deaths, if you wish report sent every week when nothing to report please let me know

Yours Respectfully

Geo. S. Harrison. Clk of Bd of H

No. 3358 "S.C. State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Aug—, 1880.

Brodie Dr. R. L.

Bill to Re-charter the South Carolina Med. Asso[n] & establish a St. Bd. H.

—"Bulletin—

12

AUG 12 1880 ... OF HEA...

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE Aug. 14.

ces, nor consider any such of force, as are repugnant to the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health.

VI. That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, through its representatives, to investigate the causes, character, and means of preventing such epidemic and endemic diseases as the State is liable to suffer from; the influence of climate, localities, occupations, habits, drainage, scavengering, water supply, heating and ventilation; and shall make inspections annually, or oftener if necessary, of the sanitary condition of all institutions, provided as State charities, or supported at the public expense.

SEC. VII. That the Sub-boards, constituted as provided in Section V. and local Boards of Health already organized, are charged with the duty of investigating, within their districts, all matters of sanitary interest, or scientific importance, bearing in any wise upon the protection of the public health; and shall report to the Executive Committee at such times, and in such manner and form, as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

SEC. VIII. The State Board of Health shall supervise and control the Quarantine System of the State, and shall annually, or oftener if necessary, require reports from the Health Officer, on such forms as may be prescribed, in all matters pertaining to Quarantine. They shall also be authorized to establish Quarantine both by land and sea. This Quarantine shall not be established, except by the advice and consent of the Governor.

SEC. IX. That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health to recommend such provisions of law, as shall be deemed necessary for the thorough organization of a system of registration of vital statistics throughout the State, and shall prepare the necessary methods and forms for obtaining and preserving such statistics.

SEC. X. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the sum of two thousand dollars be,

Kingsman Aug. 18

2

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 12 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the Treasurer on the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the Comptroller-General.

Sec. XI. This Act shall take effect from the date of its passage; and all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

No. 3821 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Sept 10, 1880

Porcher F. Peyre M.D.
Corres.

Rel. to epidemic of Dengue
Asks if he shall make report now or wait till it disappears
States it is a mild form of the disease

L B 8 p 42.

Secy. Sept 13
ack &
13 L.B. 8.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 13 1880

3821

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1880

Charleston
Sept 10"
1880

T. J. Turner Surg. U.S.N.
Sec. Nat. Bd. of Health

Dear Sir

Some thousands have suffered & are suffering from an Epidemic (of Break bone?) Shall I report early or wait till the disease disappears? I can get the views of a number of Physicians at the next Meeting of the Medical Society.

The disease is mild & seldom or never fatal. I could give now some of its chief Characteristics.

Respectfully yours
F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

No. 3854 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Charleston, S.C.

Sept 14, 1880.

Simons Dr Manning

Rel. to the water works of Charleston S.C. Has recd the report of Capt Post.

Forwards copy of "Sanitary Record" Jan 9/75

Ex. Comee Sept 17

" Sept 28

16 Bulletin—Sept 27

16

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 8

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1880
OF HEALTH

Charleston, S.Ca
September 14th 1880

307

Dr. T. J. Turner. U.S. Navy
Secty National Board of Health.
My dear Sir

I received today the report of Capt J. C. Post U.S. Engineers, on the Charleston water works, and I send you this brief communication to complete the history of this matter

Capt Post's report admits the perforation and obstruction of drains so that this question is disposed of.

The effect on the public health of the obstruction

of drains and the resulting collection of sewage, sewage overflow and percolation of soil is too obvious to need comment.

In relation to the question of contamination of the water by the passage of the pipes through the drains he says xxxx "so far as I can learn there is yet to be placed on record a single case where water conveyed in cast iron pipes under pressure, has been poisoned by the introduction of extraneous matter or gases through a hole or leak in the pipes"

I beg leave in this connection to submit as a part of this history an

3

34

article in the "Sanitary Record, a journal of public Health" published in England, entitled "The Secret of Over-Darwen"

The facts in this case are worth all the laboratory experiments that can be produced

The Epidemic in the case of Over-Darwen was due to water contaminated by sewage, through a leak in a water pipe, and manifested great "ferocity"

On this occasion 2035 people were attacked and 104 deaths occurred

The report on the Chelsea

works indirectly defends 4 35
the passage of the water
pipes through the drains
by alluding to the nature
of the made land of which
portions of this city are
composed

Permit me in this connection
to call attention to the fact
that the report does not
touch upon the manner
of construction of the
reservoir from which
the water is to be dis=
tributed. This was
spoken of particularly
in my papers on this
matter

This reservoir is situated
in the middle of the city
is ~~cut~~ sunk 22 to 25
feet ~~(about)~~ (I cannot give the exact

5

36

figures) ~~feet~~ below the the surface & between the water of that reservoir and the sub-soil water and the "made land" to which the report alludes there is no other barrier than a few courses of brick & cement and a little puddled clay.

I have the honor to request that this note and the article entitled "The secret of Over-Darwen be published in the Bulletin of the National Board of Health at the same time with the report.

Yours truly
Manning Simons

over the country similar experiments are being tried, sometimes on a small scale and sometimes on a large scale; sometimes by placing the water-cistern of the house over the closet, and letting the overflow-pipe pass into the soil-pipe; sometimes by allowing untrapped sewer-pipes to open into dwelling-houses through closets or fixed water-basins, sometimes by drinking polluted well-water, and at others by draining a supply for whole communities from brooks and rivers liable to sewage pollution. There was a ferocity about the epidemic of Over-Darwen which arrested national attention, for 2,035 people were attacked within a very short period, and 104 deaths occurred. There is too a dramatic completeness in the discovery of the first cause which is impressive; but urban and rural sanitary authorities will do well to remember that if an inquest were held on every case of death from typhoid fever, as we have long contended there should be, a similar relation of fatal effect to preventable cause could nearly always be traced, and may always safely be presumed; yet of these deaths there are 20,000 annually in this country.

Notes of the Week.

THE Borrisokane rural sanitary authority has increased the salaries of the medical sanitary officers from 5*l.* to 10*l.* per annum each, and that of the executive sanitary officer from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per annum.

APPLIANCES FOR THE ECONOMY OF LABOUR.

THE Council of the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, the head-quarters of which are at Manchester, has decided to give gold, silver, and bronze medals for excellence and novelty in the various classes of exhibits at the Exhibition of Implements, Machines, and Appliances for the Economising of Labour, which is to take place in Manchester in 1875.

CLIFTON UNION.

ACTING upon the report of Dr. Davies, the medical officer of health, as to the sanitary condition of the parish of Westbury-on-Trym, the guardians of the Clifton Union, acting as the rural sanitary authority, have accepted the tender of Mr. Allen Vickers, Kennington, London, amounting to 5,979*l.*, for carrying out the drainage scheme of Messrs. Russ and Minns; they have also purchased Canford Farm, at 7,227*l.*, for irrigation purposes.

ANALYSIS OF ULLSWATER WATER.

LAKE ULLSWATER has recently been so much talked of as a desirable source for a pure water-supply, especially for the large towns in the north, that the results of a recent analysis of its water by Professor Roscoe, of Owen's College, Manchester, is full of interest. The water is said to be turbid from suspended matter, which contains lead. In the perfectly clear filtered water, even when evaporated to about one-fortieth of its bulk, however, no trace of the metal could be detected. If the water be boiled together with the suspended matter, traces of lead can be found in the evaporated water. Professor Roscoe, as the result of his analysis and experiments, came to the conclusion that the water, when filtered, is free from lead, and is a 'wholesome water for drinking purposes.' The presence of lead in this water is an important fact, and it would be valuable to know the proportional amount of its existence, and also the nature of the filtration which is necessary to remove from it all traces of this mineral, the presence of which in drinking water would be so highly deleterious.

RURAL DWELLINGS.

THE quarterly report of Mr. Rogers, the medical officer of health for the Swansea Rural sanitary authorities, gives a sad account of the dwellings (?) in which the poor are herded together in his district.

In one cottage where a case of typhoid had occurred, and in which the previous occupant and four or five of his children had died within the last ten years, the walls are in a tumble-down, dilapidated condition, covered with decaying, rotten thatch, coming down to a loft overhead, without ventilation. The walls damp and mildewed, the floor a composite of earth, mortar, and rough stones, wet and damp. On representing to the poor woman, who appeared utterly wretched and sorrow-stricken, the danger of living in such a house, her answer was that there was no other to be got. In consequence of the great want of cottages in the district, people are compelled to herd in hovels unfit for hnman habitation, and it is a very common statement made by tenants so situated when asked if they have appealed to their landlords to do essential repairs, the reply has been—'If you don't like the house, leave it, there are plenty of people ready and willing to take your place.'

DE GUSTIBUS.

IN the Central Police Court, Glasgow, Margaret Carmichael, lemonade and soda-water manufacturer, was charged with having sold to the sanitary inspectors a bottle of lemonade adulterated with lead, and a bottle of liquid matter represented to be soda water, but which was found to contain no soda, and to be adulterated with lead. The defender said that she did not know that the liquids contained lead, but she was aware that the bottle said to be soda-water contained no soda. It was what was usually sold in Glasgow as soda-water, and the customers preferred it to soda-water with soda in it. She did not inform the magistrate whether the good people of Glasgow also preferred the substitution of lead for soda, but attributed its presence in the peculiar liquid she sold to the fact that the machine used in manufacturing the drink had lead pipes, and the receiver was composed of lead. Dr. Campbell deposed that the sample of soda-water under examination contained 1·2 grains of lead per gallon, and in the course of his remarks, gave utterance to the fact that lead is a cumulative poison. This statement was a new light to Baillie Torrens, the sitting magistrate on the occasion, and he expressed himself as astonished to hear that lead was a cumulative poison, since as his apprentices inhaled a considerable quantity of lead fumes in the course of their avocations, they would inevitably die before half the term of their apprenticeship was over. It was, however, made clear to the mind of the Baillie that the effects of inhalation and of deglutition would be somewhat different, and the defendant was fined 3*l.* 3*s.* and expenses.

THE NEW ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

TWO Acts passed during the past Session have just come into force and deserve special attention. The first is the Registration Act, which introduces considerable changes in the mode of registering births and deaths. The obligation to register every child born alive, although it may only live a minute, and all persons who die, is made compulsory under penalties; and the Act contains a number of provisions so framed as to prevent escape from this obligation. The persons required primarily to register births are the fathers and mothers, but in default of those the duty is also cast on the occupier of the house in which the child is born, each person present at the birth, and the person having charge of the child.

The Factory Act is one which will make better provision for improving the health of women, young persons, and children employed in manufactures, and also as to the education of such children. It is now the law that in all factories to which the Act applies the hours of labour

are to be either from six to six o'clock or from seven to seven. The employment is not to be continuously for more than four hours and a half without an interval of half an hour for a meal, and one hour out of two, except on Saturday, at least to be before three o'clock. Children may be employed in morning and afternoon sets, or on alternate days, under the regulations set forth. The hours of meals are to be simultaneous, and employment during such time to be strictly forbidden. A notice of the times of employment and of meals to be exhibited in every factory. On and after January 1, 1876, there is to be no employment permitted for the recovery of lost time, saving as to youths in lace factories; and after that date, the age of a child is extended to fourteen unless an educational certificate is obtained. During the present year a child under nine years is not to be employed in a factory to which this Act applies, and, after the year, if under ten years old. It is provided for the education of children employed in factories to which the statute applies, that after the 1st of January the attendance at a school in England, which school is not recognised by the Education Department, shall not be deemed attendance at a school within the meaning of the Factory Acts. There is an interpretation clause and also a schedule of the number of Acts repealed. The Act is to apply to factories defined by the Factory Acts 1833 to 1856, and to a lace factory as defined by the Lace Factory Act, 1861. On a Saturday, employment is not to be extended beyond half-past one o'clock.

Law Reports.

BREACH OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

AT the Justice of Peace Court, before Messrs. Dougall and Young, an operative named W. Mullin was fined 31*s*. 6*d*., or twenty-one days' imprisonment, for three offences under the Factories Act. Defendant had allowed his son, under thirteen years of age, to be employed in the Newhall Factory beyond the prescribed hours, and had failed to send him to school.

ADULTERATION OF PEPPER.

AT Leek, on December 16, B. Price, shopkeeper, was charged with selling one ounce of adulterated black pepper. Mr. Scott had analysed the pepper, and declared it to contain husks, starches, and micaceous and ferruginous sand, to an extent injurious to health. After the purchase had been made, and defendant had been told for what purpose it was wanted, he said he would not warrant it. Fined 5*s*. and costs.—Edward Walker, for selling one ounce of adulterated black pepper, on the same date, was fined 5*s*. and costs.

ADULTERATION OF MILK.

AT the Westminster Police Court, Henry Fielder, of Lower Symons Street, Chelsea, was fined 10*l*. and costs for selling milk adulterated with 22 per cent. of water. John Polley, of the Royal Parade, Blackheath, for selling milk lowered 20 per cent. by water, was fined 1*l*. and costs by the magistrate at the Greenwich Police Court.

[There is a discrepancy in the amount of the fines imposed in the two cases, which seems scarcely creditable to one or other of the magistrates concerned.]

SODA-WATER ADULTERATION.

AT the Central Police Court, Glasgow, Dale Brothers, soda-water dealers, 86 Bridgegate Street, were charged with having sold as unadulterated, a bottle of soda-water which on analysis was found to contain no soda, and to be adulterated with lead to the extent of 0·5 of a grain to the gallon. Mr. Hill appeared for the defence. The sale of the article was proved by the shopman who received the soda-water from the cart, and by inspectors who were present at the time. Mr. Hill said the soda-water was made by apparatus similar to what had been in use for years, and that his client had received no notice of lead being present in his soda-water till the summons in this case was served. Baillie Torrens said he could not accept the plea that the defenders did not know of the danger of using lead pipes, as every trader was bound to satisfy himself that what he sold to the public was not injurious to health. A fine of 3*l*. 3*s*. and 25*s*. expenses was imposed.

H. Turnbull, soda-water maker, was charged with a similar offence. Dr. Clark, analyst, stated that this sample contained 0·9 of a grain to the gallon, and no soda. In reply to Mr. Hill, the doctor said he had analysed Loch Katrine water drawn from lead pipes which had been in use for some time, and found it free from lead, but when taken from a new lead cistern he had found traces of lead. The accused was convicted, and fined 3*l*. 3*s*. and 25*s*. expenses.

STOCKWELL GREEN.

THIS open space (green we can hardly call it), which has stood unadorned in the centre of Stockwell for upwards of a century, and which has lately formed the subject of dispute, is likely to become the subject of expensive litigation. The ground was purchased for 3,700*l*. for building, but the residents desire to preserve it as an open space. The Metropolitan Board of Works has declined to assist, and the Lambeth vestry has no power to interfere; and it is stated that a court of law is now about to be resorted to, to prevent the land from being covered with bricks and mortar. The inhabitants contend that as the public have enjoyed uninterrupted access to the footpath which passes over the green, a prescriptive right to the waste on either side has been also acquired. The trees have been felled, and the ground for the contemplated building operations marked out. It is impossible to pronounce an opinion on the merits of the controversy without more information than we possess. It seems, however, very much like the old Leicester Square grievance over again in another form, but at Stockwell there appears to exist a public highway across the green, which was not the case with Leicester Square. If, as hinted at in the statement that has been put forth, there has been an uninterrupted user of the footpath for a century, we are disposed to think the contemplated enclosure to be illegal, because probably no rights of ownership have been exercised during that time which would operate as a limitation of the right of passage.

POLLUTED WELLS.

THE Reading County Bench has had before it an important case.—J. Buckridge and W. White, occupiers of cottages at Theale, were summoned to answer a complaint that the water in the two wells from which these cottages are supplied is so polluted as to be injurious to health. The information was laid under the Sanitary Act, 1874, which directs that the occupier, and not the owner, shall be summoned.—Mr. Donkin, public analyst, said: I have analysed the water, and in my opinion I have proof of the contamination of the water by sewage. The principal thing I depend upon is the amount of chlorine beyond a certain quantity. In this case the quantity was four or five times as large as is normally found in water. Ammonia is considerably in excess of that which should be present in pure water, and also the quantity of nitrates is very large. These things taken together are sufficient proof of considerable contamination by sewage matter. I cannot say that these matters would be entirely removed by filtering, but both waters, in their present state, are liable to produce fever.—Dr. Woodforde, medical officer of health, said: I received a report from Mr. Bunce in October, and in consequence I visited the premises with Mr. Bunce and made a careful inspection of them. The drain runs at the back of the houses into the ditch, and the privies drain into the ditch. The soil is very porous, and therefore the sewage will percolate through it.

The dirty water from the privies and the drains gets into the subsoil. Nothing done to the wells could prevent the sewage in flood-time getting into the wells. If the wells were closed they could only get good water from Mr. Blatch's brewery well, an artesian well, or go without water.—The Chairman: The order we shall make is that neither you nor your families shall drink the water from these two wells, and the consequence of that will be that your houses will be rendered uninhabitable. — The defendant: We could beg some water for drinking. We ought to have the water in the wells for other use.—Mr. Pinniger, clerk of the sanitary authority, said such an order as the magistrates proposed to make would not be of use. The wells must be closed.—Mr. Blagrave, J.P., asked how the people were to get water.—Mr. Pinniger: They will go to the ditch and get worse, and therefore the second state of the case will be worse than the first. I wish you would make an order to temporarily close the wells until a good sample is produced.—The Chairman: The cleaning out of the well would do more harm than good, because the deeper you made it the wider the area from which the sewage would drain into it.—The magistrates asked if an order that the water should not be used for drinking-purposes would be of use.—Dr. Woodforde thought not, as he knew a case where such an order was made, and the defendants agreed not to use the water for drinking purposes, but did so.—The clerk said the Bench were in a difficulty with regard to shutting the wells against the other parties using them who had not been summoned.—After some consultation the magistrates adjourned the case for a month, ordering the defendants in the meantime not to use the water for drinking purposes.

POLLUTION OF STREAMS BY SEWAGE.

THE Lord-Chancellor has had before him the case of *Wood v. the Harrogate Improvement Commissioners*, an appeal from Vice-Chancellor Bacon. The plaintiff is the lessee of bleaching works on a stream called the Oak Beck, near Harrogate. The defendants are the local authorities, who have control over the sewage of the district. The natural drainage of the district was by three small streams, which united into one called the Coppice Beck, which falls into Oak Beck, some distance above Know-bridge. Prior to 1862 there was no general system of sewers for the district. The Commissioners then constructed drains and sewers, the discharge from which found its way into Coppice Beck, and thence into Oak Beck, the water of which became considerably polluted. In May 1866 Mr. Wood instituted a suit to restrain the Commissioners from discharging sewage into Oak Beck so as to injure his bleaching operations, and for damages. That suit was compromised on the terms of the Commissioners paying 580*l*. for damages and costs, and agreeing that they would not, after the 31st of March, 1869, cause or permit the drains of the district under their control to discharge into the Coppice Beck or into the Oak Beck any sewage, sewage matters, or foul water whatsoever. The Commissioners procured a piece of land on the bank of Oak Beck above the point where Coppice Beck falls into it and used it as a sewage farm; but some sewage, chiefly from the Bath Hospital and a slaughter-house, was still allowed to fall into Coppice Beck; and, as the Vice-Chancellor held on the evidence in this suit, from the sewage farm itself a certain amount of sewage not defecated was allowed to fall into the Oak Beck. This suit was instituted to restrain the Commissioners from continuing to pollute the stream. The bill was founded on the agreement. The Vice-Chancellor granted an injunction. The defendants appealed.

The Lord-Chancellor said he was willing to give the defendants credit for a sincere desire to give effect to their agreement. But still it was within the experience of every-one that public bodies were anxious for obvious reasons to discharge their obligations at the least possible expense. But it was the function of the Court to determine whether (it might be from motives of laudable economy) the defendants had, in fact, fallen short of their duty. His Lordship thought that the evidence showed they had done so. His Lordship said that the result of it was that the sewage of Harrogate was passed over a shelving surface of forty-eight acres into the stream which the defendants had agreed not to pollute. It was vain to contend that either the letter or the spirit of the agreement had been carried out. It was further argued that the Court in awarding an injunction should have regard to the fact that the plaintiff had only a limited interest in the land which he occupied under a lease for a term of years. It was not, however, the practice of the Court to confine an injunction in its terms to the period of the plaintiff's interest. If the plaintiff should apply to the Court to enforce the injunction after his interest had come to an end, the Court would know how to deal with such an application. The appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. Fry asked for an extension for six months of the time for complying with the injunction.

The Lord-Chancellor said that the time would be extended to the 1st of April. If the defendants should then ask for a further extension, they must satisfy the Court that they had been using the time already given them properly.

DILAPIDATED BUILDINGS.

SIR,—Can you inform me whether the magistrates or improvement commissioners have power to compel owners of house property to keep the same in tenantable repair, or at least to see that no danger is incurred to the public in consequence of the almost criminal parsimony of landlords? Some houses in the district in which I live are really dangerous to pass in stormy weather, and unless they are quickly repaired I should not be surprised to hear of a lamentable accident in consequence. H. C. LEA.

[Northampton being a place of more than 10,000 inhabitants, the 'Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1868,' may be applied. This Act contains various provisions relative to dilapidated premises. In extreme cases the sanitary authority may order dilapidated premises to be pulled down.]

DUTIES OF CLERK TO A LOCAL BOARD.

Is the clerk to a local board justified in advising his board to undertake the connection of private drains (in all cases where such connection is possible) with the main sewer, and to defray the cost of the same out of the moneys borrowed for the purpose of completing a system of main drainage; that is, if property-owners carry their drains to the limit of their property nearest to the main sewer, is the board doing right and acting legally by continuing the private drains to, and connecting them with, the main-sewer, and thus relieving the property-owner from the cost?

The local board district is small and in the hands of a few owners, and about one-fourth of the rate is raised from land and house-property which cannot be drained into the sewer. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

[There is no authority for a clerk to advise as above, and if the board follows the advice it will get into trouble. The various enactments all clearly contemplate the burden of connecting properties with sewers to be one which is to fall exclusively on owners. (See, for instance, the Public Health Act, 1848, sect. 49; and the Sanitary Act, 1866, sect. 10.) The board may, at its option, recover any expenses which it incurs from owners by summary process, or may declare them to be 'private improvement expenses,' chargeable on the premises. If it defrays such expenses out of moneys borrowed for permanent works, the illegality will no doubt be set right by the auditor surcharging the members of the board who may happen to have signed any cheques which may have been drawn. In the absence of any more ready means of stopping the irregularity an aggrieved ratepayer should appeal to the auditor.—ED.]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, IRELAND.

SANITARY AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

(EIGHTH LIST, COPYRIGHT.)

The Letters 'R. S. D.' signify Rural Sanitary District, and 'U. S. D.,' Urban Sanitary District.
'*' signifies Consulting Sanitary Officer.

DISTRICTS.	AREAS.	POPN. IN 1871.	SANITARY OFFICERS.	SALARY P. A.	CHAIRMEN.	SUB-SANITARY OFFICERS.	EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.
Ballymoney R. S. D.	127,520	38,352	* J. R. Thomson, L.R.C.P. Edin. William T. Latham, M.B. W. G. W. Thompson, L.R.C.P. Edin. James McIlroy, M.B. Joseph Clarke, M.D.	£10 £12 10s. £7 10s. £7 10s. £10	T. L. Hutchinson, Esq., J.P.	J. C. Johnston	T. B. Hamilton
Ballyshannon U. S. D.	—	2,969	* John Welsh, M.D.	Not Fixed.	Richard Lipsett, Esq.	—	John Ward
Blackrock U. S. D.	—	8,089	* G. C. Armstrong, M.D. James F. Pollock, M.B.	£3 3s. per consultation. £25	Thomas Vance, Esq., J.P.	John Noonan	T. M. Porter
Carrick-on-Suir U. S. D.	2,161	8,055	* Anthony O'Ryan, L.R.C.S. Irel. Alexis Fitzgerald, L.R.C.S. Irel.	£10 £10	Richard O'Donnell, Esq.	William Sheedy	W. Harding
Clontarf U. S. D.	1,190	3,442	* William Faussett, M.B.	£5	J. E. V. Vernon, Esq., D.L.	John Needham	Thos. Holbrook
Enniskillen U. S. D.	—	6,000	* R. P. Walsh, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. Baptist Gamble, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel.	£15 £10	John Whitley, Esq.	Wm. Dundas	John Wray
Kilmainham, New, U. S. D.	580	4,956	* E. D. Mapother, M.D. — Andrews, M.D.	Not Fixed.	David McBirney, Esq., J.P.	Maurice Connor	H. C. Hanson
Monaghan R. S. D.	112,739	40,829	* D. Mc C. Ross, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. William Woods, L.R.C.P. Edin. R. W. Stewart, L.R.C.P. Edin. R. Donaldson, M.R.C.S. Eng. Fitz John R. Irwin, M.B. R. H. Reed, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel.	£20 £25 £15 £15 £15 £15	James Hamilton, Esq.	Mathew Hall W. Nixon Francis Brady F. McKenna James Barker	James Mitchell
Mountmelick R. S. D.	200,683	37,165	* Joseph Clarke, M.D. Joseph Clarke. M.D. T. P. Wilkinson, L.R.C.S. Irel. T. K. Cornelius, L.R.C.P. Edin. M. W. Fisher, jun., L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. W. S. Symes, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. M. W. Fisher, L.R.C.S. Irel. J. M. Tabuteau, M.B.	£20 £20 £20 £15 £20 £20 £20 £20	William Phillips, Esq., J.P.	John McEroy A. Thompson David Lawler Joshua Fletcher	R. Goodbody
Oughterard R. S. D.	172,745	19,591	* W. W. Brereton, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. John Hegarty, M.D. W. W. Brereton, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. John W. Grealy, L.R.C.P. Edin. Patrick J. Hart, L.R.C.P. Edin.	£8 £12 £12 £12 £12	Edmond O' Flaherty, Esq.	The Four Relieving Officers	H. Flanaghan
Rathmines and Rathgar U. S. D.	—	20,562	* Montgomery A. Ward, M.B. Robert Browne, M.D.	Not Fixed. £21 5s.	Frederick Stokes, Esq., J.P.	F. Wright	John H. Evans
Roscrea R. S. D.	—	—	* J. A. Powell, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. J. A. Powell, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel. James L. Somers, L.R.C.P. Edin. Henry C. Nixon, L.R.C.P. Edin. Daniel O'Connell, L.R.C.P. Edin.	Not Fixed.	—	Three Relieving Officers	James Gray
Shillelagh R. S. D.	110,037	—	* John W. Bookey, M.B. John W. Bookey, M.B. William Clendinnen, L.A.H. Dub. John W. Rogers, L.K.Q.C.P. Irel.	Not Fixed.	Earl Fitzwilliam.	Robert Ellis S. Correll	Benjamin Hopkins

Correspondence.

THE WATER-CLOSET SYSTEM AND THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

(*To the Editor of the* SANITARY RECORD.)

SIR,—In my letter published in yours of the 2nd inst., I referred to the certainty that water-closet communication with sewers and cesspits was a means of spreading disease. To prevent misunderstanding let me add that I do not mean that it is impossible to make that communication in such a way that no danger will arise from it *per se*. There is scarcely a water-closet, however, that is provided with such improved communication, water-traps being of little use. The provision, however, of such improved communication, although costly, and although it may prevent the danger coming into the house through that particular channel, does not put an end to the danger, which must find its way into the air somewhere and pervade the atmosphere of our towns. Of course it is better it should escape outside our houses than inside, but it is better still that the original cause should never get a chance of originating the danger.

In other words, prevention is better than cure; and, therefore, as Dr. Holland admits that harm is done by sewer-gases (viz., by germs or virus of disease originating from infected excrement), it is surely common sense that flushing excrement into sewers or cesspools is insanitary in the extreme, and ought on no account to be permitted—and that it should be compulsory in some way or other either to remove excrement within twenty-four hours after production, or to defecate it immediately.

The International Sanitary Congress, held at Vienna last year, unanimously affirmed that there is no known agent which is certainly capable of destroying a contagion. Therefore one must look upon mere disinfectants with suspicion.

It may be presumed that the remark of the Congress had reference to disinfectants only, and not to such agencies as the application of intense heat (as in Captain Liernur's system) which kills all organisms, or to the deodorisation of unfermented excrement by absorption in earth, as in the earth-closet system.

The earth-closet system, properly attended to, is simply taking the field to the closet instead of taking the contents of the closet to the field, and is thoroughly preventive of disease. I am aware that it is impracticable for large towns, on account of its many inconveniences; but the principle involved of at once removing excrement from all possibility of doing harm, is the only right one, whatever the defenders of water-flushing may say.

Such defenders often say that no proof can be given of the charges against excremental pollution, and indeed there is more than one of the very Government engineer inspectors who is of opinion that no diseases are traceable to this particular source, and that all systems whose objects are to isolate excrement for preventive purposes are simply 'tomfooleries,' 'expensive toys,' etc. There are some of those inspectors whose openly proclaimed opinion is that all that the doctors say is 'bosh,' and that no municipal or statistical evidence is to be believed, if it crosses their own particular crochets. And yet it is some of these anti-sanitarians in whose hands is the working of our sanitary laws. Is it any wonder that they have brought this country into an almost hopeless sewage muddle?

Such people would pooh-pooh the important evidence referred to in my last letter, showing the prevalence of typhoid and diphtheria in the water-closet part of Edinburgh, and its total absence in that part where these conveniences did not exist, but where the excrement was removed daily. And they will, I have no doubt, treat in the same way the very important evidence I wish to conclude this letter with.

It is the evidence of the Right Honourable J. Pope Hennessy, formerly Governor at Labuan (Borneo), Sierra Leone, and at the Bahamas, and is contained in a letter written to me lately.

In these three colonies, he says, 'the dry-earth system has been found to reduce considerably the amount of sickness and mortality.

'Before 1868, the amount of sickness—dysentery and fever—in the convict prison of Labuan was very great. In 1868, in accordance with instructions received from Lord Carnarvon and the Duke of Buckingham, I ordered the old system of water-closets and cesspits to be abolished and the dry-earth closets to be substituted for it.

'The average annual sickness and mortality of the prisoners began soon to decline.

'In 1870 a great mortality broke out among the troops of Labuan, which necessitated a Government inquiry, and it was then established in evidence that whilst 30 per cent. per annum of the troops died of disease, only 2 per cent. of the prisoners died. It was proved that while the dry-earth system had been sedulously used in the prison, it had been unfortunately neglected in the barracks.

'In Sierra Leone, on the other hand, where the officer in command of the troops, Colonel Bravo, had taken efficient measures to provide dry-earth closets for the soldiers, the health of the officers and men in the barracks was maintained, at the very time when fever and dysentery were carrying off 20 per cent. per annum of the European population residing in the town.

'Having caused the dry-earth system, in place of pits and water-closets, to be introduced into the prison and other public buildings, including government offices at Nassau (Bahamas), I was informed by the medical officers that the result was most satisfactory, and that the general health of all concerned had improved.

'Early this year (1874) a bad type of dysentery occurred in certain houses of the better classes at Nassau, and two of the chief physicians of the town attributed it to the fact that the houses in question had a defective system of water-closets; the removal of which and the substitution of the dry-earth closet they at once recommended.

'There can be no doubt but that the old sy tem of water-closet flushing, which is bad enough in temperate climates, becomes in tropical countries, a most active source of disease.'

From such a letter two lessons are to be learnt. First, the paramount importance, as before pointed out, of at once removing, defecating, or imprisoning excrement, so that it is put beyond the power of doing harm; secondly, that anything that relates to the public safety should never be left to private option, either as to its use or as to its being properly attended to. The neglect of the earth closet, it will be seen, made it as injurious to health as the old system which it replaced, and this, of course, is the danger of its introduction into towns, unless strict means of supervision are provided—a supervision which is foreign to our domestic habits.

221 Gresham House, ADAM SCOTT.
January 4, 1875.

Sanitary Inventions.

DOMESTIC HEATING AND ILLUMINATING.

NO. II.

COAL-ECONOMISING GRATES.

THE best county in which to study the many contrivances which have been brought out with a view of saving coal is undoubtedly Lancashire; and anyone who visited the Exhibition of Appliances for the Economic Consumption of Fuel, which was held in Salford in February last, will agree with this

observation. The population of Lancashire is so dense that everything which could economise coal had to be carefully studied. The schemes evolved are, for the most part, adapted for the use of cottage grates and ranges; but it must be said that they can be used in aristocratic grates as well. They vary in construction but little, and differ as little in price. The few we will describe shall be such as have won great approbation, and such as can be anywhere obtained without difficulty.

What is wanted is a common grate or stove which shall effect as complete a combustion as possible, give off a maximum of heat, and allow just such a draught up the chimney as will carry away the smoke whilst ventilating the room. The fire ought to burn well to the front, and so radiate the heat well into the room. It should be so constructed, also, as to have just a sufficiency of air-supply to the underside of the grate and no more, and this air should be well diffused at the bottom and front portion of the fire. For the rest, a grate of the ordinary pattern should have a good draught-ventilator, and should consume all the cinders to ashes. The common patterns of grates unfortunately fail in nearly every one of these items; they waste the coal, allow the heat to pass up the chimney, and permit smoking. They are generally made with a clay tile at the back, which becomes red hot, and causes the fire to burn best at the back, which, for the most part also, is foolishly made almost perpendicular. By this clumsiness a passage is burnt through the fuel to the upper part of the back of the fire, and a draught is formed which carries the heat from the body of the fire up the chimney shaft, whilst at the same time it checks the burning of the fire at the front.

Amongst the simple contrivances for preventing the waste of coals in house fire-grates are the various shaped stove tiles, or fittings of fire-clay, which are meant not only to act the part of fire-clay balls and lumps by cheaply occupying the space of coal, but are intended also to assist combustion. For the most part, they will be seen to assume the shape of sloping backs of one description or another. A general view of the action of this simple kind of coal-economiser will be observed at fig. 1.

Perhaps the simplest coal-saver of this character is that known as Looker's, drawn at fig. 2, which can be got at nearly every ironmonger's. It is made of fire-brick, and is placed on the bottom and against

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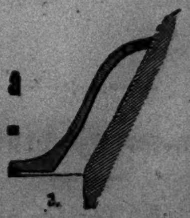
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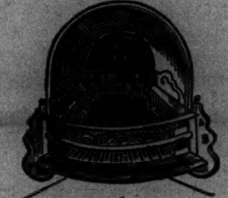
the back of the grate, but not necessarily wedged in there. The air necessary for combustion is sucked in to the fire from the underside of the grate and passes through the perforations at the top of the tile. It is not supposed that by the adoption of these tiles the smoke will be consumed. Still, when there are four inches of coal or coal and coke spread over the tile, and when once the fire is fairly lighted, the quantity of smoke is sensibly reduced and the radiation of heat is increased. Another of its advantages is that the heat of the fire-box is not wasted upon the bricks behind. A coal economiser of a somewhat similar kind is the Accrington pattern, drawn at fig. 3, and which is applied as shown. It possesses one or two special advantages.

A more complete appliance of the above description is that sketched at fig. 4, and which represents the coal-saver devised by a Blackburn cotton-spinner. It is intended to remedy the defects of all ordinary fire-grates, and consists of a fire-bottom sloping upward and of two cheeks. The inclined and perforated bottom is intended to cause the fire to slide towards the front, as in the other patterns, but not so as to push it out of the grate, and it is also meant to direct the radiation to the front. Besides the sloping back or bottom, clay cheeks are also placed at the sides, by means of which the fire-space is reduced a third. Sufficient space is, however, retained for a compact body of fire. These cheeks, from their shape, project or bulge out somewhat, and so prevent the heat from passing behind the face of the stove. The heat is rather radiated into the room. When these loose fire-clay castings are put in a grate, and a fire lighted, the perforations in the inclined bottom tend to keep the coals incandescent at the front, and in a coked condition at the back, and the still intense heat at the back burns up the gases which are liberated below, and also the smoke which would otherwise go up the chimney. The draught door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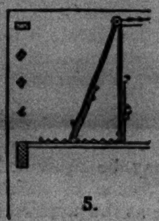
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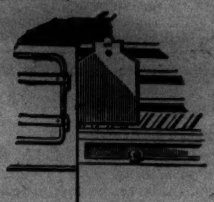
regulator, instead of being hung on hinges or swivels, is supported on pivots, and stands upright, even whilst being moved backwards and forwards. By this means it allows the heat to be well utilised. The adoption of this simple contrivance is said to save fully one-third of the fuel, as compared with the ordinary grates, and the ashes are taken out in fine powder.

A Rochdale pattern of patent fireback is drawn at fig. 5. The false back is provided with a top plate which works in a slide fixed in the brickwork or back of the fireplace, and when this is drawn forwards coals and cinders are prevented from falling behind. The back can assume any angle, so that the fire-box can hold either little or much fuel, and a hole is drilled in the top of the back and in the sliding-catch in order to pull it all the easier forwards. Another simple kind of coal economiser is a Hulme pattern known as Grunwood's. It may be best described as a tray or drawer made to run between the two bottom bars of a grate. It saves a certain amount of coal because it diminishes the coal-space in the grate, and when the drawer is pushed up it acts as a damper and stops the draught at the bottom of the grate. It fulfils, moreover, the duties of an ash-pan.

The economy of coal is no less a desideratum in the kitchen as in the parlour, and this has not been lost sight of by our homely inventors. What is called an oven-heater is drawn at fig. 6, and it is manufactured in Blackburn. It is merely a piece of fire-clay hung from the top bar of the fire-grate, and

which, on being pushed against the side of the oven, directs a current of heat so as to pass under the oven, and dispenses with the necessity of continually pushing the fire under the oven. A considerable saving of fuel is effected even by this very simple appliance. The compound coal-saver exhibited at fig. 7 is a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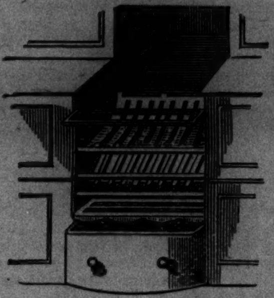
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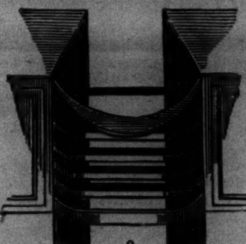
Warwickshire patent, and consists of a grate-bottom shaped and perforated, very much like the others we have described, but supplemented by a reflector below. Applied to a cottage range it affords a large boiling surface nearly level with the hobs. In the summer time this is of exceeding advantage. When the ovens are required, and when of course the grate space is required full of burning fuel, the coal-saver is removed. This contrivance is very largely adopted in the midland counties.

Quite another kind of coal economiser is the Walsall patent one, drawn at fig. 8, and it will serve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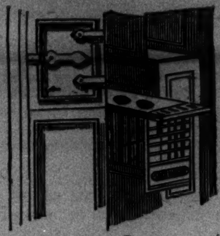
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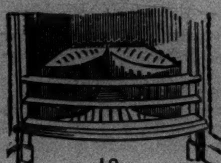
to show that the metaphysics of coal-saving had been well studied. It consists of a supplementary or auxiliary fire-grate front, and which is meant to be attached to the ordinary fire-grate bars. It thus realises more of the full value of the coal, and consumes the smoke more completely; but by its projection into the room it also throws off an extra quantity of heat. Simple as it appears, when there is a commensurate draught, it is a very effective contrivance. It can be removed, even when full of lighted fuel, at a minute's notice, and taken away to warm another apartment. A sliding grate, which is intended to compass the very same advantages, is given at fig. 9. The front is so arranged as to draw out until the back of the fire is in a line with the front of the oven. The back of the sliding-grate is of fireclay, with perforations, through which the spare heat passes and performs the function of keeping the boiler or oven up to a certain temperature. When the grate is drawn forward, a movable lid can also be fitted on the top of the grate and used as a cooking-plate. There can be no doubt that by the use of this invention the radiating surface, with the sliding-grate forward, is immensely increased. Should the oven be required for baking, the grate is slid back so as to bring the fire opposite the oven draught, as in an ordinary grate. This is an Accrington patent, and meets with great demand.

The pattern of coal-saver drawn at fig. 10 is still different from all the foregoing, and it is, moreover, made of metal suitably perforated. For the most part this Birmingham patent effects all that the others are found to do. The one advantage which it possesses is that the back and cheeks are cast in one piece, and that low-priced coals, and even rubbish, can be consumed in it to advantage. It is also constructed so as to fit into a kitchen range. A Rotherham pattern of coal economiser for performing much the same work in parlour grates, kitchen ranges, and even in steam-boiler furnaces, is that drawn at fig. 11. Like most other coal-savers, they are meant first of all to occupy the space which the coal would otherwise do; they can be fixed not only against the back, but also against the sides or cheeks of the fire. The advantage claimed for the 'glow-fan,' as it is called, over the other fire-grate stands to be inserted in the grate is, that once the fire is kindled, it can be replenished with damp slack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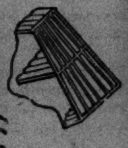
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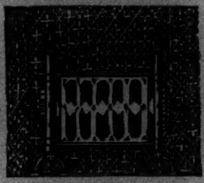
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or any small coal. The amount of radiated heat depends somewhat upon the number of fans used.

The last kind of coal economiser, which we will now notice, is the reversible grate, the claim to the invention of which has been made by various persons. The accomplished medical officer of health for the Gloucester Union of Sanitary Authorities, Dr. Bond, for instance, imagined such a contrivance, and even made a model of it, as being something new to science. We have also met with a gentleman in Lancashire who devised a grate of this kind. During last year also a patent was taken out by Mr. Bligh, of Whitechapel; but it should be known that a fire-cage, or fire-box, for turning upside down when the dead coals have been placed on the top of a low red fire, and thus causing the smoke to pass through the incandescent fuel, is at least as old as Dr. Franklin's time.

Fortunately the idea of a reversible grate cannot be patented, only the suitable means of reversing. Perhaps the best grate of this description is the London pattern of Rosser and Russell drawn at fig. 12; it is fixed like a dog grate, in an open chimney corner, and thus exhibits a perfect cube of material undergoing combustion. Both front and sides radiate directly into the room, and the heat from the back of the fire is reflected into the apartment from the back of the fireplace. Wood, peat, or coal can be burnt in it, and above all, the gearing is simple, the grating which retains the coal fastening automatically as the grate reverses.

THE LISTOWEL BOARD OF GUARDIANS have refused to accede to the request of the Local Government Board to reconsider the question of salaries under the Public Health Act, and deny their right to interfere.

APPOINTMENTS OF HEALTH OFFICERS, INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES, ETC.

CLARKE, Francis Winter, M.R.C.S. England, L.S.A. London, has been appointed Certifying Factory Surgeon for Bury St. Edmunds, vice Hinnell, resigned.

GILES, Peter Broome, jun., L.R.C.P. Edinburgh and L. M., M.R.C.S. Eng. and L.M., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Hay Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts; fees; acreage, 59,010; population, 10,819.

CROMPTON, Mr. Isaac, has been appointed Collector for the Swinton and Pendlebury Urban Sanitary District.

DAY, Mr. John, has been appointed Inspector of Nuisances for the Northleach Rural Sanitary District.

GARRY, Mr. John Metcalfe, has been appointed Inspector of Nuisances for the Stockton Urban Sanitary District.

HARRIMAN, Mr. John, has been appointed Inspector of Nuisances for the Dartmouth Urban Sanitary District.

RAYNER, Edwin, M.D. Univ. London, has been appointed Public Analyst for the Borough of Stockport.

SHELDON, Mr. Arthur, has been appointed Inspector of Nuisances for the Macclesfield Rural Sanitary District.

THOMAS, William Hopkins, L.R.C.P. Edinburgh, M.R.C.S. England, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Maesteg Urban Sanitary District. 5*l.* per annum; acreage, 4,000; population, 6,000.

VACANCIES.

ALVERSTOKE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT. Medical Officer of Health, Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances—Collector.

BRIDGWATER RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT. Inspector of Nuisances.

INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES: 300*l.* per ann. rising to 800*l.* travelling expenses, etc. Application to The Secretary, Civil Service Commission, S.W.

SWANSEA URBAN AND PORT SANITARY DISTRICTS. Medical Officer of Health; 300*l.* per annum, and 21*s.* or 42*s.* per visit to ships, according to certain defined conditions and limits, and expenses of transit. Application, 9th instant, to R. A. Essery, town clerk.

SWANSEA URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT. Two Inspectors of Nuisances: 100*l.* per ann. each. Application, 9th instant, to R. A. Essery, town clerk.

TEIGNMOUTH URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT. Surveyor.

WHITBY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT. Medical Officer of Health: 20*l.* per annum; Surveyor: 100*l.* per annum; Collector: 80*l.* per annum. Applications, 14th instant, to R. E. Pannett, Clerk to the Authority.

SANITARY PATENTS.

4228. Improvements in apparatus for measuring water or other liquids.

4232. A new system of shelter for preserving people from the sun's rays. Alphonse Inghels, Termonde, Belgium.

4247. Improvements in the construction of sewer-pipes, drain-pipes, and modes of treating sewage. James Conyers Morrell, Leyland, near Preston, Lancashire.

4266. Improvements in apparatus for warming and ventilating. George Eyre, Codnor, Derbyshire.

4262. Improvements in filters, and in the method of cleaning the same. Edward Perrett, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

4270. Improvements in ventilators. John Hill and John Edwards Hey, Halifax, Yorkshire.

4291. Improvements in the manufacture of chlorine for the fabrication of chloride of lime and similar purposes. Frank Wirth, Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany. A communication from Robert Hasenclever, Rhenania, Stolberg, Prussia.

4301. Improvements in smoke-consuming apparatus. William Edward Gedge, Wellington Street, Strand, London. A communication from Paul Duboin, Paris.

4315. Improvements in combined cooking stoves and hot-air furnaces. Thomas Jefferson Whitehead, South Paris, Oxford, Maine, U.S.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS.

2055. Fire-grates. W. B. Redish, Liverpool.

This consists, First, in the combination of any fire-grate or place with a movable perforated, preferably inclined, combustion inducer. Secondly, in the combination of any furnace with one or more inducers either in front of or behind the bridge, or both. Thirdly, in the combination of bars placed step-like with a movable perforated or unperforated combustion inducer. Fourthly, in the combination of one or more movable fire-bars with one or more movable combustion inducers.

2093. Dry Closets. J. I. Fisher, Harworth.

This provisional specification describes a closet in which a rotary scraper is caused to sweep the excreta and dry earth from the closet into a pit or receptacle, and then to close the opening through which the materials were discharged.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND REPLIES.

All communications must bear the signature of the writer—not necessarily for publication.

Mr. Dyke, Merthyr Tydfil.—These ready methods of M. Horsley's for examination of water, flour, bread, milk and butter, do not commend themselves to chemists.

The pyrogallic-test is at best a clumsy test for nitrates, and the detection of nitrates in drinking water is of no practical utility.

The logwood-test for alum is not in good repute with chemists. The disadvantages of the milk-test will be best appreciated by actual trial, from which may be learnt the disadvantage of the reading of so-called 'butter-oil,' which is an indefinite mixture of milk-fat and ether.

OVER-CROWDING.

(*To the Editor of the* SANITARY RECORD).

SIR,—In your impression of the SANITARY RECORD, Vol. II., no. 27, p. 13, 'An Urban Clerk' asks whether sect. 19 of 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90, has been held by any justices to be applicable to houses containing single families. I beg to refer him to the communication made by Mr. Partridge of Stroud, p. 204, Sept. 12, 1874.

The justices here only grant summonses for over-crowding under sect. 8 of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 121. W. M. LOWICK.

RUINED COTTAGES.

(*To the Editor of the* SANITARY RECORD.)

SIR,—Will any of the readers of the SANITARY RECORD enlighten me upon the following subject?

Being inspector for the Axbridge Union Rural Sanitary Authority, I have cases in my district where persons have been summoned before the county magistrates for residing in houses unfit for human habitation. The houses are the property of parties residing in them, but too poor to put them in proper repair. The cottages are built by the side of the highways, or upon land laid waste in this district, and residing in them for a number of years gives them a claim. Some of the houses are beyond repairing, and require pulling down to the ground.

Although the parties have been summoned twice they still refuse to leave, and I am afraid some of these storms will blow the houses down.

The above authority is anxious to put the houses in repair, but cannot see the way clear to recoup the expenses in so doing.

An answer to the above in your valuable journal will oblige.

W. NICHOLSON.

SEWAGE IN SMALL GARDENS.

(*To the Editor of the* SANITARY RECORD.)

SIR,—Will you give us your opinion on the following point? The chairman of the Rhymney Local Board, who is manager of the works here, has had a lot of privies on the earth-closet system supplied to some outlying cottages belonging to the company, and he instructs the people to empty the closets into their gardens, as they would find the manure very valuable, and no harm could ensue in a sanitary point of view.

This board have under consideration the form of privy they will adopt, and the disposal of the contents in cases where the privies cannot conveniently be placed over large culverts with running water.

Can I countenance the contents (fæces and urine mixed with ashes) being emptied into a hole in the garden, say once a week (?), the gardens being small, and likely to be pretty well saturated within twelve months. I must mention that the water-supply is obtained about a mile and a half off, and could not be contaminated by percolation, except through the pipes.

The gardens are, as a rule, on a higher level than the floors of the houses.

Apologising for giving you trouble.

J. HALL REDWOOD,
Romney, viâ Cardiff, Dec. 19, 1874. Medical Officer of Health.

[We are of opinion that you should not give your sanction to the proceeding, but insist on the provision by the sanitary authority of a regular system of scavenging. Although there is no reason why the people should not be allowed to use some of the contents as manure for their gardens, they must not be depended on to empty the privies regularly, nor must they be instructed to convert their gardens into a network of small cesspools.—ED.]

Communications have been received from:

Dr. Gilbert Child, Oxford; Mr. Chambers, Hastings; Dr. J. O. Dudfield, London; Dr. Grimshaw, Dublin; Dr. Hughes Smith, Manchester; Mr. Haviland, Northampton; Mr. Adam Scott; Mr. J. T. Dyke; Mr. Howgrave; Dr. H. F. Parsons, Selby; Rev. W. M. Lowick, Bristol; Mr. W. Eassie, C.E., Hendon; Mr. P. H. Holland, London; Dr. Cobbold; Mr. Robert Smith, Petworth; H. F. P., Goole; Dr. Manby.

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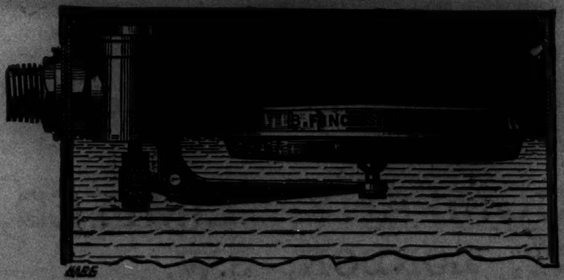

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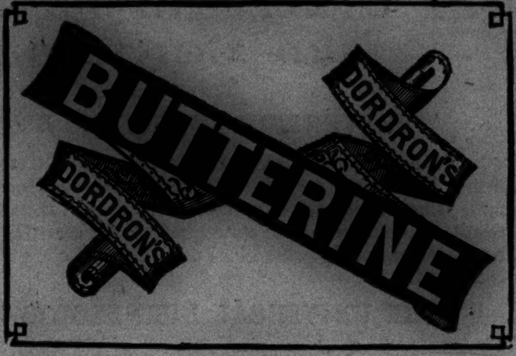

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THE

Sanitary Record

A JOURNAL OF

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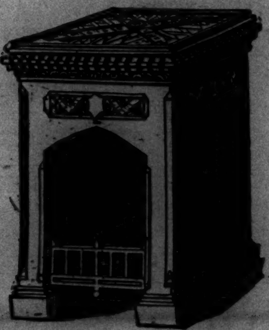

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NURSING AND NURSING INSTITUTES.

BY DR. J. C. STEELE,
Resident Medical Superintendent, Guy's Hospital.

V.

THERE seems no reason why an association formed on the principles of that last considered should not be made nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. The authorities of hospitals and workhouse infirmaries would be glad to give a fair remuneration to any society that could furnish them with efficient aid, and the public generally would prefer private nurses from an association which could guarantee their worth, and which they knew could have no object in making money by the nurses' services. The fact is well known that in the metropolis, and probably also in other large towns, there are numerous establishments for the supply of trained nurses to private families, originated as mercantile speculations, which do a flourishing trade in consequence of the ever increasing demand. The ordinary charge for the services of a nurse from these institutions is *1l. 1s.* a week; in infectious cases, *1l. 11s. 6d.*, and in cases of long standing it ranges as high as *2l. 2s.*, while the nurse's wages amount on the average to *20l.* a year, with no prospect of increase or pension, and the institution is also saved all expense that might be incurred for probationary training. Such establishments, like register offices for servants, may be a convenience to the public, but they sadly interfere with the legitimate development of properly organised nursing associations, since they offer a refuge for the discontented and discarded nurses from hospitals and nurse-training bodies, their proprietors being only too glad to recruit their ranks from such sources, without being too fastidious as to the character and antecedents of the persons so employed. The fact that in these establishments, the nurses are at liberty to discharge themselves at any time, that they are not restricted as to matters of dress nor debarred from receiving presents from patients or the friends of patients, all serve as attractions which it is difficult for certain minds to resist, and which accounts in no small degree for their absorption of so many hospital and association nurses. It would appear also that the proprietary establishments in question suffer in turn from a cause readily explained. The disputes betwixt labour and capital are not likely to extend to the employment of nursing, but it often happens that after a nurse has formed what in business circles is called a connection, she commences work on her own account. By this course she obtains the most lucrative employment an ordinary nurse can engage in; and, when combined with a knowledge of midwifery, she is almost certain to secure continuous work. It is but fair to mention also that there is at least one register association in London where trained hospital nurses receive the benefit of their earnings, they paying only a small commission on them, while the superintendents guarantee their character and efficiency in their several departments and for the most part find them continuous employment. By this arrangement the nurse has the advantage of being with her family or friends during the intervals of her engagements or of maintaining a home of her own. This establishment is situated in New Bond Street.

The training-school for nurses in connection with the Nightingale Fund is, perhaps, better known than any of the associations previously referred to, as its origin and working has been frequently commented on by the public press. It was established in 1860, having the advantage of a central organisation in St. Thomas's Hospital, and its regulations were elaborately framed to secure to respectable women, as well as to ladies, a competent training to enable them to fill offices of trust in connection with establishments for the sick. Combined with the prestige of Miss Nightingale's name and supervision, the institution had a fair income from the first, which freed it from those embarrassments which have crippled the work of most establishments of a kindred character. The committee were consequently able to introduce a more perfect system of training among their probationers than had hitherto been attempted by any establishment in this country, as well as to institute a model service which might serve as a guide to other nursing associations. There is little doubt that to the agency of the 'Nightingale Fund' is greatly due the improved condition of the nurse in most hospitals and infirmaries by the impulse which it has given to raise the character and promote the attainments of those engaged in the work, and at the same time to furnish them with a fair remuneration, combined with other domestic comforts. It has also been the means of originating other nurse-training institutions in connection with hospitals, which are doing good service in different parts of the country. The regulations framed with a view of securing the services of respectable women are not dissimilar to those of other institutions. The eligible age, from twenty-five to thirty-five, the uniform dress, the one year's probation, and the engagement for the term of three years, are similar to the requirements of several of the associations before mentioned. The work of the home is, however, limited to training nurses to serve in hospitals and infirmaries only, the committee being disinclined to spend money in providing district nurses for the poor at their own homes, and it is assumed that the rich can take care of themselves. From the report published by the council for the past year it would appear that at the end of 1872 there were 23 probationers engaged in training in the hospital, and that 35 more were admitted during the succeeding year. Out of the 58 persons so employed 20 completed their 12 months' probation and received appointments as certificated nurses, 11 resigned, 2 only were found unsuitable, leaving 25 in the hospital still under probation at the end of the year. There is a branch of the school at the Highgate infirmary which has the advantage of being nursed by the sisterhood, and to which 6 probationers were admitted during the past year. Several hospitals and infirmaries have also established training-schools for nurses on similar principles, and are superintended by ladies who have undergone the probationary ordeal at St. Thomas's Hospital. Besides their board and maintenance, the nurses are allowed *12l.* during the year of training, to which is added *4l.* for the purchase of the uniform dress, and at the end of the period there is no difficulty in providing them with situations yielding them not less than *20l.* a year. A limited number of gentlewomen are admitted to the training school, with the view of qualifying themselves for the posts of head nurses, matrons, or lady-superintendents of hospitals, or of acquainting themselves practically with sicknursing.

The regulations, as already stated, are elaborately framed, to secure a good systematic training, and comprise a course of study arranged in three subdivisions, the first of which refers to ordinary nurses' duties, including minor surgery; the second, to medical subjects, with special reference to the more common types of disease; and the third, to surgery, in its widest application as met with in hospital practice. Besides ordinary medical and surgical practice, advanced probationers are recommended to acquaint themselves with the main principles of hygiene and with anatomy and physiology, which is rather reversing the curriculum, but there may be cogent reasons for doing so. In addition to Miss Nightingale's 'notes,' and other manuals of nursing, the standard works on medicine and surgery are recommended for perusal, and advanced students are referred to such works as Huxley's *Physiology*, Quain's *Anatomy*, and Parker's *Hygiene* for special information on these subjects. Case reports are made by the probationers to test their capacity, and lectures on surgical subjects are occasionally delivered by Mr. Croft. It is not so long ago that an education, of longer continuance certainly, but in its principles little removed from the above, would have satisfied the requirements of one or other of the licensing bodies, and it would require very little more than an extension of the curriculum to enable its possessor to perform duties which are usually considered within the province of the male practitioner. There is an absence in the prospectus of any notice of those special departments for which women are thought to be peculiarly fitted, namely, midwifery and diseases of children, but as it did not fall within the compass of the council of the Fund to rear female practitioners, nor in fact to do more than secure competent nurses for ordinary hospital purposes, it is assumed that they have been purposely omitted.

We have here, however, the basis of a medical education, which in the case of a person previously well educated, could be easily developed by a more extended curriculum and which ought to entitle its possessor, after passing the requisite examination, to some better consideration from a medical corporation than the barren certificate of a mere nurse. We are not sure that it is on account of their aptitude for nursing that females show a preference to follow medicine as a profession rather than the church or the bar, but by proving their ability to surmount the difficulties and disagreeables necessarily associated with its preliminary requirements, it seems hardly just to exclude them altogether from the benefits of this new field of labour, especially as there are so few means of employment open to the educated and single members of the sex. It is easy to foresee the benefits which would accrue to the poor of large towns, not less than to the population of thinly-peopled districts, if gentlewomen were permitted by the proper licensing authority to administer aid, now often neglected, in consequence of the absence of the medical man. A certificate to single women or widows, conferring the privilege to practise special departments of the profession need not be a diploma embracing many subjects, the practice of which must always be repulsive to the more intelligent and right-minded; and if such were granted we would probably hear less of the jealousies of medical corporations, and of the obstacles which are said to be continually thrown in the way of female medical education.

But in drawing these remarks to a conclusion, it is needful that we should summarise the experience of the numerous establishments to which reference has been made, in order to arrive at some definite principles with regard to the nursing question. It is clear that the religious motive, though worked with great zeal by many excellent associations, either with or without the attraction of money rewards, is insufficient to provide more than a small portion of the workers, and that the secular establishments are also far too limited in their resources, and with too strong a predilection to keep out of debt, to afford much gratuitous aid to the poor. It is roughly calculated that in London alone there are not less than 1,600 females engaged in nursing the sick, and of these there are probably not more than a fifth or a sixth part connected with nurse-training establishments, the large majority being connected with hospitals, workhouse infirmaries, or employed on their own account. The principles of combination, training and discipline, by which all such institutions are administered, are infinitely superior to the rough-and-ready systems adopted in most hospitals, and it would be an immense advantage to the latter if they had each the benefit of being nursed by women carefully trained, through the medium of an establishment organised for the purpose, or, better still, if they could each form such an organisation for themselves. It is unquestionably the first aim of all the associations to obtain a supply of the most respectable women for the work, and the more abundant the institutions, the more likely will the demand be supplied. But with many advantages, the best-organised sisterhoods and associations have many difficulties to contend with. The numerous virtues required in a perfect nurse are not always easy to get, and when got, they ought to be highly prized, for it is not in nature to expect that they will continue to be lavished for the public advantage. The single women, of good character, intelligence, and education, so frequently referred to as eligible material, are not likely to remain single, should opportunities arise to better themselves by joining in another mission, which is too apt to be ignored altogether by numerous advocates of the communion of labour. The same virtues which in manuals for their guidance are being constantly inculcated—namely, the cheerfulness, patience, gentleness, forbearance, and the rest—are simply a reflex of those befitting the best wives and mothers, and certainly the ordeal pertaining to a nurse's duties is one which few women should be ashamed to undergo. Hence the records of most nursing associations go to prove that large defections take place from their ranks some time or other on account of marriage. One lady, who has the supervision of nearly sixty nurses, writes, that so far from considering themselves celibates by their vocation, 'there are not more than five of their number under forty years of age who are not at least engaged, and we lose more by marriage than in any other way.' Another, whose experience is almost as great, says that her establishment has been ironically spoken of as a bachelors' aid society, in consequence of the number who leave it annually to get married. It is not easy, if it were desirable, to provide a remedy for this state of things, and it is to be feared that those who remain in harness are not necessarily the most efficient members of the society. Industrious workers there are also who leave the parent home for other positions of trust, and not a few leave for the more

lucrative field of private nursing; so that the numbers which in course of time become disabled by age is small, in comparison with the great bulk who enter on the occupation. Nevertheless, there must always be a certain contingent of workers, who, after spending the best years of their life in the service, are unfitted for further work, and to these, perhaps more than to any class of public servants, should some provision be made to solace their declining years. There are few hospitals or nursing associations which would not take such cases into their favourable consideration, either by superannuation allowance or by providing them with a home of rest; but it would be to the mutual advantage of employers and employed if every institution had in connection with it a provident fund, to which all concerned should be made to subscribe annually, (regard being had to the age at which the candidate enters), and which would entitle the nurse to a retiring allowance at a mature age. A society, recently inaugurated under distinguished auspices, to secure a pension fund for nurses, must command the good wishes of every one interested in the subject; but unless based on some such principle of mutual co-operation, it runs a risk of having its best efforts frustrated.

So long as sick-nursing is confined to diseases of a non-infectious character, there is no reason to regard it as an unhealthy occupation, unless, indeed, devotional zeal is carried to excess, which, however, is not likely to happen often; but it is far otherwise the case with the nursing of contagious fevers. Leaving individual susceptibility out of the question, the liability to contract infectious disease is in relative proportion to the proximity which the attendant bears to the patient, and nurses consequently suffer during epidemics in greater relative numbers than any other class of the community. We have already noticed the practice of some nursing establishments where it is customary to impose an extra charge when nurses are required to attend on fever cases, but there is no reason to suppose that the nurse herself is benefited by the arrangement; and, although employers would naturally select for the purpose, when possible, women who have survived a previous attack of the particular malady, and which may reasonably be supposed to grant them immunity from another, still the numbers so circumstanced are few in comparison with the labourers required on the visitation of an epidemic. Hence the difficulty felt in every case when it is found necessary to furnish a staff of attendants for a fever or small-pox hospital, and which appears can only be met by the questionable expedient of holding out money inducements to those who are otherwise unwilling to risk their lives in the dangerous campaign. It is worthy of consideration whether some higher moral principle than that of a mere pecuniary bait should not influence the relations betwixt employers and employed in such emergencies. Apart from the disturbing influence which such an alternative has upon the harmonious working of nursing institutions generally, and from which alone properly trained nurses can be furnished, the authorities engaging must be conscious of the fact, that they are employing the nurses in a most dangerous mission, in which a considerable proportion must sooner or later succumb. Some may be widows, with children depending on them, and all must have some claim of a more or less urgent character, which would be rendered invalid by the death of the breadwinner. It would not exceed the ties of official relationship, if the directing bodies in such cases were to effect a small insurance on the lives of their dependents, to continue in force so long as they remained in their service. One half of the addition recently made to nurses' wages by the Metropolitan Sick Asylums Board, would be sufficient to cover the premiums of insurance to enable the friends or families of the holders to 200*l.* in the event of death.

One of the main questions bearing on the future of nursing, especially as regards the public service, is that relating to the separation of nursing from ordinary household duties. It has been the custom of late years in most nurse-training establishments, but not in all, to relieve the nurse of all extraneous work not strictly speaking within her province, and to restrict her rigidly to waiting on her patients. At first sight this would appear to be the true and only way of solving the question; but there are also numerous reasons why a nurse, and especially a nurse in the public service, should take upon herself, or be required to perform, a considerable share of household work. The class from which the main body of nurses is derived is the industrial, women accustomed to labour in households, mothers and daughters of the poor, who are probably experts in this kind of work before they take service in nursing institutions. To relieve them entirely of domestic occupation, and to delegate it to a staff of persons who have no personal motive in it beyond their pay, is to say the least, inexpedient, as circumstances must frequently occur where it is absolutely necessary that the nurse must perform these duties, and it requires little experience to know that they will be done very unsatisfactorily, or with a very bad grace. To meet a wish generally expressed, with the object, no doubt, of improving the position of the nurse, a staff of charwomen are admitted at occasional intervals into many hospitals for the purpose of cleaning the floors and ward furniture, and it may be necessary, ere long, to consider thoughtfully the social condition of this class, the members of which, as a rule, belong to a very low stratum of society. Among the poor, in what is termed domiciliary nursing, it seems essentially necessary that the nurse should either do the work herself or instruct the members of the family how to do it, and we have seen that in some institutions, particularly Mrs. Ranyard's and the Deaconesses', at Tottenham, the nurses and sisters are employed in double capacities. In many London, and in most provincial hospitals also, the domestic work is still performed by the nurses or assistant-nurses. On the other hand, the removal of what are usually termed menial duties, induces many to join the work who would otherwise be repelled from undertaking it, and the supply is not so abundant as to afford much room for selection. There is no doubt also that much manual labour associated with nursing has a tendency to deprive the nurse of that independent position she ought to have in the eyes of her patient, as well as to interfere materially with the clean and becoming appearance which it should be her ambition to maintain. All things considered, it would appear better for public institutions generally that the nurse should be relieved of the heavier work of scrubbing floors and carrying burdens, but that all ordinary work such as sweeping, washing up, and cleaning stoves, should be considered as within the province of her duties. Another question closely associated with the last is the important one of remuneration. It would be

invidious to compare the comparative merits of the the various nurse-training establishments, to which special reference has been made, as they are all engaged in solving a somewhat complex question with a degree of success corresponding to their respective numbers; and, excepting some oddities in dress, peculiar to advanced Anglicanism, there is little to show that in their motives and actions, they are not all members of the same community. The main authorities of these establishments however agree, and in doing so they only reiterate the opinion of others engaged in the employment of nurses in other spheres, that unless the remuneration offered is, at least, equal to that of the private nurse, there is small likelihood either of the standard of efficiency being maintained or of the supply of the raw material being kept up. The term hired nurse is sometimes ironically applied in disparagement of the services of the class, but it is unfair to expect that duties very often of a disagreeable and offensive, and always of an anxious character, and for the proper performance of which a considerable amount of educational training is required, should be estimated at a less cost than the services of a cook or nursemaid. The wages of domestic servants, from which class nurses are mainly recruited, have of late years increased with the general rise in wages in all branches of industry; and it is only just that the trained nurse, whose character for efficiency is guaranteed, should participate in the universal gain. In this matter the directors of nursing institutions generally have done good service by establishing a fair system of remuneration, increasing with length of experience to their *employées*, without losing sight of the beneficial influence of those who join from higher motives. But, notwithstanding the success which may have attended the combined efforts of these several bodies, it is plain that for the purposes of hospitals, infirmaries, and public institutions, they are far too limited in number and in resources to be of much substantial service in aiding with a suitable supply of nurses. Hence the necessity for multiplying and developing such associations, which would be all the better of being free from any semblance of sectarian difference, and of being based solely on the common ground of catholicity. Every hospital of any magnitude would find it to its own and the public advantage to have incorporated with it a training establishment, from which it could recruit its own staff of nurses, and the necessary outlay attending the organisation could be so far met by employing a certain contingent to attend to the requirements of private practice. This appears to be the only way in which this very important question may be satisfactorily solved, and the experience of the very few hospitals in which it has been attempted is sufficient to justify the experiment on a much larger scale.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SECURING THE HEALTHINESS OF HOUSES.

ISSUED BY THE GOOLE RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITY.

[We recommend our readers, sanitary inspectors especially, to give the following general remarks their best attention. They are necessarily short, but are plain to understand, and epitomise several of the most necessary requirements for a healthy house. It has apparently been partly compiled by Dr. Franklin Parsons, medical officer of health, from some of our modern sanitary manuals, and supplemented from note-books by several most valuable hints. Goole is to be envied for this handy pamphlet.

We cannot say that we entirely agree with the author as to the suitability of a swing-window for every class of cottage, but that is of little consequence. In recommending air-bricks also to be inserted in the wall just below the floors, in order to ventilate the joist spaces, care should be exercised that the floor above is especially well laid with tongued-floor boarding, or the draught will be found most disagreeable. We miss, moreover, some desirable hints upon heating and cooking-stoves and grates; but are pleased with what we do get. We trust to see another edition before long; and if every sanitary authority would imitate this excellent example, our artisans would be stronger and our fatherland the healthier.]

Section 1. *For ensuring Freedom from Damp.*—Choose if possible an elevated situation and a dry soil.

If the site be low and damp, it should be underdrained by ordinary land-drainage pipes, in addition to the socketed pipes for the conveyance of sewage.

In the erection of a new house, a damp-proof course should always be inserted just above the ground, both in external and party walls; this course may be made either of sheet lead, of a double course of slates or blue bricks cross-jointed and bedded in cement, or of asphalte.

An excellent asphalte is made of two parts of coal-tar and one part pitch, with three handfuls of quicklime to each bucketful.

If dampness is caused by the permeation of the wall by driving rain, which is especially liable to occur to exposed walls facing west, it should be remedied by painting the wall with a mixture of pitch and tar laid on hot.

Sea sand, or river sand containing salt, should never be used for mortar, or filling up ground under floors.

The level of the ground floor should be raised somewhat above that of the ground.

There should be no dwelling-rooms on the cellar floor.

The eaves of the roof should be spouted.

Section 2. *For securing proper Ventilation.*—Rows of houses should be arranged in parallel lines, the spaces between the ranks being left open at the ends. Confined squares and courts are very unhealthy.

The height of a house from the eaves to the ground ought never to exceed the distance to the nearest building in front. Behind or at the side of every dwelling-house there should be an open space exclusively belonging to it, at least fifteen feet across, measured in a direction at right angles to the house wall.

Back to back houses are unhealthy and inconvenient, and ought never to be built.

There should be windows to open on both sides of a house; where all the windows are on the same side, perfect ventilation is impossible.

Every room should have one or more windows opening into the outer air: the window area should not be less than one-tenth of the area of the floor; thus a room twelve feet by ten feet should have a window at least four feet by three feet.

At least half the window should open, and the opening should always reach to the top of the window, which ought not to be more than a foot below the highest part of the ceiling.

The form of window frame which opens by swinging on a horizontal pivot, is recommended in preference to the ordinary sliding frame, especially for cottages, and other places where the window is of small size.

Rooms in newly-built houses should not be less than eight feet high; attics should be of this height over at least half their area.

Air bricks should be inserted in the wall just below the level of each floor, to ventilate the space under the joists.

Bed-rooms that have no fire-place should have an air brick near the ceiling; it is a good plan to make this to open by a hollow architrave above the window, so that the draught may strike upwards and not downwards.

Where gas is used, a ventilator and flue should be placed above the burner to carry off the burnt air.

In building a house it is recommended to leave air-flues in the wall near the chimney, which may easily be done by building around quarter pieces, which are drawn up as the work proceeds.

Section 3. *For the lining of the Walls and Roof.* The roof should always be ceiled or underdrawn, as a protection against heat and cold.

For covering the walls of cottages paint and limewash are better than paper; for paint can readily be cleansed, and lime-wash renewed, when soiled or infected by disease.

Green wall-papers are especially to be avoided, as they almost always contain arsenic, and are very injurious to health.

The bare appearance of whitewash may be avoided by adding to each bucketful a little umber, ochre, copperas, or lamp-black, with two or three ounces of alum.

To prevent the lodgment of soot in the chimney, it should be plastered inside, which is best done with a mixture of hair mortar and cow dung, or with cement.

Section 4. *Drainage.*—Drains to receive sewage or house slops must be of socketed pipes with the joints well puddled all round with clay.

A drain should never be taken under a house if any other course for it can possibly be obtained.

No drain ought to open inside a house unless completely disconnected from the main drains by a ventilated trap: only by following this rule can safety be insured from the deadly effects of the entrance of sewer gas.

Traps alone cannot be relied on; the common bell trap especially is useless.

The pipe from the kitchen sink ought to be carried through the wall, and to end in the open air, over a trapped grating.

The backyard should be flagged or asphalted, and made to slope to the drain, so as to run dry.

To receive the house and yard drainage, instead of the large old-fashioned brick cesspools, trapped gullies should be used.

A six-inch trapped gully suitable for household purposes, may be obtained at the Cawood potteries for about 1*s.* 3*d.*; larger sizes 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*

Section 5. *Water-closets and Privies.*—Water-closets are safest kept outside the house; if brought indoors, the soil-pipe must be carried up above the roof, and made to communicate freely with the open air, but not near any window.

Jenning's closets, or a simple earthenware hopper and syphon-trap, are recommended in preference to pan-closets.

Water-closets should not be used unless there be a plentiful supply of water at hand to flush them.

Both water-closets and privies should have at least one square foot of ventilating space communicating directly with the outer air; the easiest way to procure this when the privy is out of doors is to leave the door four to six inches short at the top.

To avoid disputes and neglect, each house should, if possible, have a privy to itself; if not, the numbers of the several houses to which each privy is allotted should be painted on the privy door.

The privy must not be built to abut on the house.

Box-closets, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the inspector, are strongly recommended in preference to the old-fashioned midden-privies.

Should the latter be retained, however, the ash-pits should be made water-tight with cement, roofed over to keep out the rain, and ventilated.

No liquids should ever be thrown into the ash-pits, and then they will not require draining; this will prevent the stoppages which so frequently occur in the drains from the ashes being washed into them.

In the construction of box-closets, the following points should be attended to:

The box must be perfectly watertight; it should be of one and a quarter inches red deal board, two feet six inches long; eighteen inches broad at the top, tapering to fifteen inches at the bottom and eighteen inches deep. The sides, ends, and bottom should each be of a single piece; the ends should be taper-jointed into the sides; and the bottom screwed on brown paper joints. The box should be strongly bound with hoop iron, and two inch corner plates, and well coated within and without with equal parts of pitch and gas-tar melted together, or with black varnish.

The box is generally most conveniently removed for emptying through a small door at the end of the privy; in some cases, however, it will be necessary to have the door for emptying at the back, or to make the riser movable.

For convenience of removal, the box should have two small truckles underneath at one end, and a strong fast iron handle with dip-down ends at the other, and should run on a flag or wooden runners.

The box must come well under the seat in front to catch the urine, and the whole seat should lift up on strong hinges, in order that the ashes may be poured daily into the box without soiling the seat.

Section 6. *Water-supply.*—The well should be sunk at as great a distance as possible from privies, pigstyes, foldyards, and other collections of filth; this is especially necessary where the water from the top spring has to be used.

The top and sides of the well should be carefully puddled with well-tempered clay, eighteen inches thick, as far down, if practicable, as the first bed of clay.

If the top of the well be left open, it should be

walled round to keep the surface water out, and prevent accidents.

The soft-water cistern, if underground, should be built in cement, and puddled eighteen inches thick; it should be ventilated, and the overflow should not go into any sewer or drain.

The lid should be surrounded by a raised rim to prevent any surface-water getting into the cistern.

Leaden pipes and cisterns should not be used for soft water.

The same cistern should not be used for drinking and for supplying a water-closet.

Section 7. Pigstyes.—Pigstyes should not be built less than thirty feet from a dwelling-house; they should be well drained, and the floor paved.

The privy should not empty into the pigstye.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE SANITARY CONDITION OF LARGE TOWNS.

BY FREDERICK E. MANBY, F.R.C.S.

I PROPOSE to take up one of the points which would materially conduce to the bettering of the sanitary condition of large towns. It is a foregone conclusion that isolation of those sick of infectious or contagious diseases is to an indefinite extent a means of contracting and preventing the spread of the same to the masses of the population.

Now, in order that this isolation may be carried out in its entirety with the greatest practical effect and at the least expense, it appears desirable, if not imperative, that due notice of the earliest cases of infectious disease may be at the disposal of the sanitary authority. To insure this it is not sufficient to rely on the sole energy and exertions of the medical officer of health in a large town—this officer being, for the most part, overworked, and obliged to obtain information secondhand from his nuisance-inspectors, or from voluntary statements from friendly medical men, or from a more or less frequent periodical inspection of the poor-law medical officers' case-books. A very simple arrangement would appear to satisfy all the conditions of a compulsory registration of disease (which in course of time must be adopted) without at present offending the 'liberty of the subject.' If the legislature would require local authorities to pay the poor-law medical officers, or indeed any other medical men (those practising in densely and poorly populated districts for instance), as if they were deputy medical officers of health, either per case or by salary, it would, in my opinion, not a little tend to the solution of the difficulty now found in obtaining early information.

It would seem to need but little 'education' to convince the legislature that this would be an economical and unburthensome expenditure of the rates. Let every notice of infectious disease given to the local sanitary authority by a medical man be verified by the medical officer of of health, and paid for, say at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per verified notice. I think we should then hear less of the infringements of the liberty of the subject, and a worthy and hardworking class of the profession would receive an addition, however slight, to their annual salaries.

The public would on the same view gain largely, and the purposes of compulsory registration of disease would be partially, if not altogether, satisfied.

The medical officer of health could then put the machinery of isolation in motion, and by persuasion or compulsion speedily produce such good effects as are sometimes now only tardily insured.

It may be advanced that some of the medical attendants would object to report for so small a fee; in that case I would answer, make the giving of the notice compulsory; there would be no greater hardship in this than in the case of a report on harmless pauper lunatics not under restraint, who must be visited and reported on quarterly by the poor-law medical officer of the district.

The giving of a certificate of death is now compulsory without fee (how generously are medical men treated!), but the small fee would for a great majority deaden the sting of the compulsion.

THE

SANITARY RECORD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1875.

TO SECRETARIES OF SANITARY ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED SOCIETIES.

The Editor will be glad to receive, with a view to publication, announcements of meetings, reports of proceedings, abstracts of, or originals of papers read before the members of any sanitary or kindred association.

DISPROPORTIONATE MORTALITY OF LONDON.

IT was recently pointed out in these columns that the cold weather had caused an excess of deaths in London out of all proportion to that shown by similar weekly returns in seventeen other large English towns. During the five weeks ending December 19, the deaths registered in London exceeded by forty-three per cent. those registered in the five preceding weeks of moderate temperature ending November 14; in the seventeen large provincial towns, however, the increase in the same period was not eighteen per cent. In the Registrar-General's weekly return for the week ending December 26, this excess of deaths in London was analysed as to its distribution at different groups of ages, and compared with the excess of deaths caused by the severe cold during the long frost which prevailed in the six weeks ending February 24, 1855. In the six cold weeks of 1855, the mean temperature was so low as 28°·3, showing an average of nearly four degrees of constant frost; during the five recent cold weeks the mean temperature was 37°·5. So with the daily lowest temperatures, they averaged 23°·7 in 1855, and 32°·5 in 1874. The recent excess of deaths at all ages was, however, equal to an annual rate of 8·9 per 1,000 during the five weeks, whereas the annual rate of excess during the six weeks of far

more severely cold weather in 1855 did not exceed 6·7 per 1,000. In considering the influence of cold at different periods of life, the Registrar-General adopted the five vicennial groups of ages that have so long been used in the weekly returns:—0 to 20, 20-40, 40-60, 60-80, and 80 and upwards. The annual rate of excess in 1874 exceeded that in 1855 at each of these groups of ages, but the increase was most marked in the first period, at which the recent excess rate was 6·9 per 1,000 against but 3·4 in 1855; from 20-40 the difference was slight, the rate being 2·2 against 2·0. Between 40 and 60, the recent rate due to the cold was 9·4, against 7·5; at the ages 60 to 80, the increase was from 44·9 to 46·9, and in the last vicennial from 181·8 to 208·3 per 1,000. Cold causes a considerable excess of deaths among infants and young children, but its effect afterwards decreases rapidly among young persons up to twenty years of age, after which it again becomes more fatal, and the recently published calculations show in a remarkable manner that there is 'a law of mortality from excess of cold;' for although the mortality was higher in 1874 than in 1855, it 'increased with age at the same rate.' The uniformity of the rate of increase with age is too marked to be accidental; it increased 8 per cent. for every year of age, and doubled every nine years. The Registrar-General, however, while pointing out this law, judiciously suggests that it ought not therefore to be assumed that this mortality is beyond control; much of it is, undoubtedly, the result of the unsanitary condition of the people.

Two useful fields for inquiry are suggested by the consideration of these useful and interesting figures of the Registrar-General. The first is such an examination of the causes of death, in combination with the age at death, during the two cold periods under examination, as would tend to throw light upon the cause of the far greater excess of deaths in London during the recent cold weather, compared with that which resulted from the long-continued and far more severe frost in 1855. The other subject for inquiry is the amount of excess of deaths which has recently occurred in other parts of the country, especially in other large towns, for comparison with the rate of excess in London. In order that this comparison may be more complete and useful, it would be desirable that the calculations should be made on the same principle as that adopted by the Registrar-General, and that the annual death-rate per 1,000 persons estimated to be living, due to the excess of cold, should be showed at similar age-periods.

Should any of the health officers of our large towns see the desirability of making such calculations, it may be useful to state that the Registrar-General, having ascertained the average weekly excess of deaths during the five cold weeks ending December 19, at the several groups of ages, upon those in the five preceding weeks, divided those numbers by the fifty-second part of the estimated number of persons living at those ages, the result being the annual death-rate at each age-period due to the excess of deaths during the five cold weeks. In order to estimate the number of persons living at the different groups of ages, it is assumed that the proportional age distribution at the present time is the same as that which prevailed at the census of 1871. Experience shows that except in rare cases age distribution differs but slightly between one census and the next.

The weekly returns of the Registrar-General for the two weeks ending December 26 and January 2 show a still larger excess of deaths in London, namely, 651 per week, than during the five weeks ending December 19, when the excess averaged 581 per week. During the seven weeks ending the 2nd inst. the annual rate of mortality in London averaged 30·6 per 1,000, against 20·6 in the seven preceding weeks of moderate temperature, and the actual excess of deaths was 4,587.

The more intimate is our knowledge of the effect of cold upon the death-rate at different ages and in different places, the greater will be the probability of our being in a position the better to control the present terrible waste of life now caused by low temperature.

HOUSEHOLD BOILER EXPLOSIONS: THEIR REMEDY.

SEVERAL serious accidents have just occurred owing to the bursting of household boilers. At Chorley and Preston, in Lancashire, and at Bradford, in Yorkshire, for instance, during the past ten days, one person has been killed and six others seriously injured. The damage done to property was also very considerable. These few examples might, without doubt, be supplemented by others, were we able to con diligently the many local papers. These disasters, too, occur every winter, and the causes and remedies of such accidents ought to be universally understood.

Most households are fitted up with baths or draw-off taps for hot water at the various storeys, and this hot water is withdrawn from a circulating-cistern situated between the cold-water cistern for general purposes and the kitchen boiler. The kitchen boiler is supplied from the general-purpose cistern, by way of the circulating cistern. Two pipes run between the latter and the kitchen boiler, one being the supply-pipe which feeds the boiler, and the other the flow-pipe, which conveys the water heated in the boiler to the circulating-cistern supplying the baths and other conveniences. It has been generally understood that the sole cause of these household explosions was owing to the boiler being boiled dry—the supply-pipe being frozen up, and ceasing to supply the boiler—and that when the thaw commenced, the cold water rushing into the

red-hot boiler generated a pressure of steam, which, accumulated and having no exit, speedily induced an explosion. But this is not necessarily the true cause, for the flow-pipe might still remain open and relieve the pressure. Experiments were made in Manchester some seven yeas ago, under the supervision of Mr. L. E. Fletcher, which proved that these explosions do not naturally result from the influx of cold water into a red-hot boiler. If, however, the flow-pipe or hot-water ascension-pipe, to speak familiarly, were also clogged up with ice, and if, under certain other circumstances, the expansion-pipe rising from the circulating cistern were obstructed, an explosion would, we think, be inevitable.

It is sometimes customary to place stop-cocks on the line of pipes leading from the boiler, and if these were closed an explosion would ensue, and often does ensue, even in summer, on the same principle. Sometimes also the flow-pipe or hot-water pipe becomes filled with fur. This pipe will always fur up sooner than the cold-water pipe, and cases have occurred in which the circulation of the water has, in this way, been completely stopped. Explosions, however, for the most part take place in winter, owing to the obstruction of the pipes by the formation of ice.

There are two cures for these sources of disasters. One is to affix taps to the pipes at the upper and lower rooms, and to make certain that the water runs freely in them before lighting the fire. But this is a precaution which few servants, especially lie-a-beds, will practise. The other one is to fix a proper safety-valve of simple dead weight construction—and these are made by several firms in London—to the boiler or to the flow-pipe in close proximity to it. This is all that can be done to render safe from boiler explosions, a house supplied with hot-water in the ordinary way.

We naturally ask the question, why do we continue to use these old-fashioned methods of heating our water and do not adopt those which are beyond all suspicion of resulting danger? Why do we continue to fix such huge boilers behind our kitchen fires when we can, with the aid of a small tubular one, holding about a quart, and connected with a hot-water cylinder in some handy part of the kitchen, supply any part of the house with hot water, and run no risk of explosion whatever? The cylinder being down stairs in the kitchen in the new plan, hot water can also be drawn off almost immediately the fire has been lighted. Should a frost occur, and no water reach the cylinder from the cistern, the only nuisance would be that no hot water could be obtained,—the cylinder would still remain nearly full of water, and it would take weeks to evaporate it. Several other precautions are taken. We have noticed this apparatus at work in many residences, and supplying not only hot water for culinary and lavatory purposes, but for heating as well, coils of pipes in the hall, and linen closets. We are indebted, we believe, to America for this happy contrivance, and the sooner our hot-water engineers and plumbers in town and country become acquainted with this class of apparatus, no matter from what maker—for there are no patent rights bound up with it—the better for the safety of many a domestic, and for the peace of mind of many a master and mistress.

THE SECRET OF OVER-DARWEN.

THE materials for the history of the epidemic at Over-Darwen have been nearly completed. The secret of the outbreak is most impressive and deeply instructive. It has been worked out by Dr. Steven, whom Mr. Simon despatched on behalf of the Local Government Board. The origin of the outbreak was strikingly simple, as we have the story on good authority. The details of course will be ascertained in the official report which will be shortly published. Typhoid fever, as Mr. Simon has never ceased to reiterate now for many years, is a 'filth fever,' and the specific poison is commonly conveyed by the excremental pollution of drinking-water, or of any other potable fluid, as in the Marylebone milk epidemic. The first case of typhoid imported into Over-Darwen occurred in a house at a considerable distance from the town. The sufferer contracted the disease, came home and died with it. The distance of this house from the town, and the circumstance that its sanitary arrangements were held to be good, and that there was no apparent communication from the house with the water drank by the sufferers in the fierce epidemic, directed attention from this important case, which nevertheless proves to be the *vera causa*. On first inquiry it was stated that the town derived its water-supply from a distant and unpolluted source, and that the water was brought by covered channels into the town, and could by no possibility be polluted by the excreta from this first case. On the first aspect of the facts this seemed to be true. A more minute investigation revealed a startling contradiction of it. The drain of the closet into which the excreta of the first typhoid patient were passed emptied itself into a neighbouring field, for agricultural purposes. Through this field passed also the water main, conveying the water-supply of the bulk of the inhabitants of Over-Darwen. At the point of supposed contact of the pipe with the drains, special precautions had been taken to prevent any infiltration of sewage into the water, but when the earth was dug up to ascertain how far these precautions were efficient, it was found that just above the spot where the cement and other segregating materials had been placed, there was a leak, which allowed the contents of the drain to be sucked freely into the water-pipe, and thus as the very typhoid poison itself was regularly thrown down the drain, it passed as regularly into the water-main, and was continuously mixed with the drinking-water of the people of Over-Darwen. Thus, on a large scale, was once more performed that shocking experiment which in surface-wells and poisoned rivulets all over the country is being frequently rehearsed. The drinking-water was mixed with a poison which is one of the most deadly that can be found in nature or devised by art. A similar experiment in the East of London produced a violent outbreak of cholera; in Over-Darwen it has produced an outbreak of typhoid. All

No. 3877 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Sept 15, 1880.

Porcher Dr. F. Peyre

Forwards Report on the Breakbone fever (Dengue)

Bulletin
Ex. Comee
✓ Secy - 7 6
17
VI x

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 17 1880

NOTED IN BULLETIN, DATE Sept. 25

Charleston Sept 15
1880

T. J. Turner M.D. Surg. U.S.N.
Sec. National Bd. of
Health

Dear Doctor:

I send you
the accompanying Report
on the Epidemic of
Break-bone fever—

Respectfully & truly yours

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 17 1880

3877

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP 17 1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secretary National
Board of Health
Washington

~~Corresp. Rep.~~ ~~Charleston S.C. Sept 16th 1880~~

~~To the Executive Committee~~
~~National Board of Health~~

11

Charleston, S.C. — Dr. F. P. Porcher, under date of Sept. 16, gives the following account of the "break-bone" fever in that city: ~~Gentlemen:~~

¶ At your request, we furnish a brief sketch of the comparatively mild epidemic of Break-bone fever which still prevails in this city. In the opinion of some of the Physicians, who have taken a retrospective glance, some cases were seen as early as the end of June last; though the disease was not generally recognized till some four weeks since.

¶ It began, it appears, in the extreme North western portion of the city, above

[2] Calhoun, near Line & Columbus sts; — in | 2
what was was ~~originally~~ formerly called
the 'Neck'. Afterward it seemed
to progress into the lower or oldest
part; — and there is ~~every~~ ~~appearan~~
indication that it is now diminishing.

The earth had been disturbed in
the paving of King street — an exten-
=sive thoroughfare running north & south
the entire length of the city; — and
the special section of the city where
the first cases were noticed was not
in as good a condition as others — being
near the marshes & new streets having
been opened there; but though we
were at first inclined to search
for the causes of disease in these
conditions — the simultaneous appearance
of the fever

3. 13

in the west, and as we learn in Savannah & Augusta, must exclude such a supposition, and refer it to general & wide prevailing atmospheric ~~conditions~~ influences.

Besides our own experience which has been limited on account of temporary absence, in the ~~mountains~~, we have made diligent enquiries of many persons – of physicians as well as the laity, – and learn the following particulars which we present in default of a more complete report – which will doubtless be made by in future.

~~the Board of Health or by others~~
~~who are collecting information~~

Waekerf. - 23

¶ The symptoms vary exceedingly - some being present & some absent - as follows: The disease generally begins with a feeling of coldness, or by a chill followed by fever - this with a temperature ranging from 100° to 105°; lasts generally from 24 to 48 hours - occasionally extending to four or five days, & even in rare cases to seven. Relapses occasional - specially in those who have gone out too early. Headache

5 15

frequent, generally frontal—from the beginning. Miliary eruptions, sometimes elevated & red like measles, & the occasional presence of sudamina, over the face, neck & body;—sometimes the eruptions were confined to the body, & endured for days after recovery—We have seen some examples of slight desquamation—furfurations or branny in character. Sweating profuse in many persons—though often absent. Hence, some ~~persons~~ physicians ~~here~~ are inclined to consider the disease to be suette miliare of a mild form. "Break-bone" is the best name, because pain in the bones & limbs is the most constant symptom. There is often great rest-lessness during the fever; and in some a feeling of tightness or congestion

6 with bleeding in a few cases known to us. 16

about the throat; & catarrhal Symptoms are rarely present, although cough has occasionally existed. Bleeding from the nose not unusual in children; - and also increase in the menstrual molimen have been observed. Pain in the back & limbs markedly present, - but no decided swelling of joints, no car=buncular enlargements or boils as in the epidemic of Dengue of 40 years since, or in that of 'Break bone' which followed some years subsequently. Weakness & prostra=tion have been very decided, but not nearly to such an extent as in previous epidemics.

7 17

some of the Physicians consider that there has been a tendency to hepatic torpor or congestion — of no great severity however. We have heard of no cases of decided jaundice. Nausea & vomiting seldom occur.

¶ The disease does not ~~[illegible]~~ affect all the members of a household — often though we have known six to be taken in one house — times only one or two being seized — in this respect differing from the Dengue as described by Prof. Dickson, and from the epidemic seen by us some thirty years since — then ~~[illegible]~~ were down; no one was well enough or strong enough to help his ~~brother~~ neighbor — and one had to learn to walk over again!

8 [Box 23] 18

It is difficult to calculate the number who have suffered - as very many have not employed a physician; from 2000 to 3000 perhaps approximates the number.

Very little active treatment has been used, as far as we can learn, as follows: a mild laxative, saline or mercurial, hot teas, nitre, pediluvia, synapisms, etc; & quinine during and after the attack upon theoretical grounds - with occasionally mild stimulants.
Several persons have recovered with no treatment whatever

9 19

It has prevailed among both races, perhaps equally; & not a single death is ascribed to this disease as far as we can learn. ~~We append the following weekly Bill of Mortality for the week ending~~ The only disadvantage which accrues to those who take it is the time lost and the ~~tempo~~ temporary pain & weakness for which they suffer

Persons who were in the city & who visited the country had mild attacks. ~~It~~ We know of four such—one of these had reached Asheville N.C. where we found him. Cases of the fever have occurred in Summerville, 30 miles off

10 20

on the line of the S. C. Rail Road among persons who had never visited the city; others sickened there who had paid flying visits — remaining a part of a day only.

We append the bill of mortality for Charleston for the week ending Sept. 11:

How different all this is from Yellow fever — in which a fever of far less apparent intensity produces great changes in the blood & tissues, black vomit, albumenuria & frequent deaths.

Respectfully
F. Peyre Porcher M. D.

No. 3943 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Sept 19, 1880.

Porcher Dr F.P.

Corres.

Wants two or three copies of Bul. containing his article on Dengue.

✓ LB op 110

Ack – & send –

Keep on your table 'till she comes out.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 21 1880

21

T. W

3943

Charleston
Sept 19th 1880

Dear Sir

When you publish the Report on the Epidemic in the City, oblige me with two or three extra copies of the "Bulletin."

I think the disease is diminishing — no new phases as far as I can see or learn.

Yours very truly &
respectfully

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

The symptoms are as I reported exceedingly variable in each case — though characteristic.

RECEIVED
SEP 21
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

No. 4024 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Sept. 14, 1880.

Post Capt J. C.

Report on Water Service and Drainage of Charleston S.C.

Ex. Com Sept. 28

Bulletin – Sept. 27th

27

Returned to Bol

RECEIVED SEP 27 1880 [NATIONAL BOARD OF] HEALTH.

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Oct. 8

U.S. Engineer Office
Charleston S.C. Sept. 14th 1880

Dr. J. L. Cabell
President, National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Sir

Having been detailed by the Honorable Secretary of War at your request to examine and report upon certain questions in regard to the manner in which the Water Company of this city were laying their pipes, I hope to submit, the following.

The questions to be examined into as stated in your letter were as follows, 1st As to the fact of the perforation of drains and sewers by water pipes, 2nd As to the methods in which this has been done, 3rd whether there is probable danger of contamination of the water, or causing mischievous obstructions in the sewers, and 4th whether in view of such probable danger, it is practicable to carry the water pipes across the line of sewers without encountering such danger.

Immediately upon receiving a notification of my detail, in accordance with your request, I addressed a letter to his Honor the Mayor of this city, the Honorable Chairman of the City Board of Health, and to Dr. Manning Simons, requesting that I be supplied with such information as they possessed upon the questions at issue. In reply, all of these gentlemen very cordially and readily placed at my disposal all the papers they had concerning these matters, and heartily co-operated with me to make the examination complete and thorough. The City Council also voted an appropriation of $300. to meet the expenses of the examinations.

As the water Company at this time had not completed the laying of their pipes, I thought that much information could be gained by observing the manner in which it was being done. I accor-dingly watched the operations to the full extent that my other duties would permit, and saw the pipes laid in several of the streets. I also had

the opportunity of witnessing the opening of a portion of one of the streets where the water pipes had already been laid some months before and which were being taken up in order to substitute pipes of larger size. In addition to this, I obtained the location of all places that I had not seen, where it was thought that the drains had been seriously injured by the passage of the pipes. All of these, with a single exception, where a new pavement had just been laid were opened and examined.

59 In all of the streets where I saw the pipes laid, and in nearly all of the places opened for examination I found the pipes intersecting the drains. Generally they passed through the crown of the drain arch and were only partly inside of it, but in one instance the top of the pipe formed a portion of the floor of the drain, while in some others the pipes passed through the drain below the arch, and were wholly in the drain. In all of these latter, with the exception of four places, sufficient room had been left between the pipe and the floor of the

drain for the free passage of the drainage material. Of the four places excepted, in two of them the pipe laid directly on the floor of the drain. In another instance where the level assumed for the pipes would have seriously interfered with the flow through a large drain, the latter was cut and an iron pipe was placed below the water pipe to connect the two portions of the drain.
The system used by the Water Company is what is known as the constant pressure system, and the water is distributed by means of cast iron pipes into which it is forced either by maintaining a proper height in the stand pipe or by pumping direct into the pipes.

Before considering the possibility of contamination incident to the intersection of the drains, I think it would be well for a better understanding, to give a brief description of the present condition of the drainage of this city.

Charleston is situated on a low flat peninsula lying between the Ashley & Cooper, both salt water

28

rivers. Its site originally consisted of a ridge or backbone of sand scarcely more than half a mile in width, bounded generally on both sides by salt marshes covered at high water, which here & there extended a considerable distance into it. Much of this salt marsh has now been filled in, and forms a portion of the city, being laid out in streets and occupied by buildings. As the city grew, the first necessity which presented itself was that some means should be provided for carrying off the surface water and preventing it from being absorbed with the street and yard washings by the naturally porous soil. This led to the construction of large drains in several of the principal streets, with street and yard laterals emptying into them. These drains were generally built of brick, and emptied into the rivers or marshes on either side of the city. The laterals were also generally built of brick, though sometimes partly of wood, and a few of the more recent ones are of terra cotta piping. In their construction little or no attention has been paid to giving them

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a uniform depth, proper size or slope. They are found at all depths from near the surface to near the level of the main drains, many are too large, others too small, while some have so little slope that they but partially serve their purpose.

The main drains not fulfilling all that was required of them; in 1856 a series of tidal drains was built through some of the streets, whose principal object was to dry the subsoil and supply water for fire purposes. They were constructed at a lower level than the main drains and connect with them, I am informed, only at the points of crossing where they pass below them by vertical openings. The system of tidal drains, though very efficient in its action, has never been extended sufficiently to affect the entire city, and there is still a large portion where the subsoil is saturated to very near the surface. This was shown by the water rising and falling with the tide in some of the trenches opened while laying the pipes. In these, especially where the ground had been made, decaying

vegetables, matter was also exposed, and the effluvia given off was so offensive that resort to disinfectants became necessary. None of the drains have been built with a view of conveying off the contents of the house closets.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the question of contamination is not merely one of contamination consequent upon intersecting drains, but one of possible contamination in a more general sense, for if the water in the pipes would become polluted where they pass through drains, it would also become polluted in the pipes passing through streets where they lay in a soil saturated with the results of vegetable decomposition, the percolations from cesspools, and the seepings from yards and streets.

It is a well known fact, that in many of the cities of this country, as well as of other countries, that water pipes pass through drains and sewers, but so far as I can learn, there is yet to be placed on record, a single case where water conveyed

in cast iron pipes under pressure, has been poisoned by the introduction of extraneous matter or gases through a hole or leak in the pipe. Not, wishing to rely wholly upon this negative proof in so important a matter, I have resorted to practical experiments to obtain data bearing directly upon this point.

To imitate as nearly as practical the condition of a leaky iron pipe in a drain or sewer, a split piece of iron pipe was obtained and placed in a receiver that could be filled either with gases or liquids. This pipe with a pressure gauge attached to it, was connected at one end with the water pipe by means of a rubber hose, the other end being left free for the water to flow out of it. For the first series of experiments the receiver was filled with sulphuretted hydrogen, a gas readily absorbed by water, and the water for the first trial was turned on full head. After allowing it to run several minutes, some of the water was caught as it passed out of the free end of the pipe, and tested for the gas. The water was then turned off until the gauge ceased to register a

pressure on the inside of the pipe, and after waiting several minutes more of the water was caught and tested. Again the water was turned off so that it barely filled the pipe in passing through, when more of it was caught and tested. The tests in the first two experiments failed to detect the presence of any of the gas, while that of the third showed that a small portion had been absorbed.

These experiments were then repeated, substituting for the gas surrounding the pipe in the receiver, sand saturated with a solution of a salt that could be easily detected. Tests were made of the waters obtained under these conditions, but none of the salt was detected in any of them. It is highly probable, however, that if the third experiment in which the water did not fill the pipe could have been prolonged for a sufficient time, some of the solution of the salt would have passed into it. All of these experiments were afterwards repeated with practically the same results in the presence of Dr. F. M. Giddings of this city, who kindly consented to be

Gpe 39
60
McMahon

present.

Conclusions

As a result of the examinations and experiments made, I would state, that very many of the drains of the city are perforated by the water pipes, that in some instances the yard and street laterals are seriously obstructed, but, so far as I could learn none of the main drains though many are also perforated have been seriously affected. As to the contamination of the water while passing through the pipes, I feel justified in saying, from the results of the experiments, that it is practically impossible so long as care is taken to keep the pipes filled with the proper pressure. No leak, however small, can exist in a cast iron water pipe or a joint under pressure for any length of time, without increasing in size and soon making itself known, either by tearing up the street, or by showing a diminished pressure on the pipes should the leak or break occur in a drain where the water escaping might be carried off. In either of these cases, a properly

organized water company would at once locate the break and repair the pipes. Perforations of drains and sewers by water pipes should always be avoided as far as practicable, both on account of the probable decrease in the life of the pipe from the action of the gases and liquids, and the possible obstruction of the drains and sewers even though there is apparently sufficient room for the flow to pass beneath them. From what I have seen, it appears that it would have been practicable for the water company to have laid their pipes so as to have avoided many of the drains that they now perforate; at the same time, I do not believe that it would have been possible to have laid the pipes without perforating some of the drains, where they exist at all levels, as they do in this city.

Before closing this report, I wish acknowledge my thanks to Prof. C. U. Shepard Jr. of the Charleston Medical College and his Assistant, Mr. Robinson for their valuable aid and assistance while

conducting the experiments, and also to Dr. W. J. Wragg for his kindness in supplying me much important information.

I regret that my other duties have prevented me from making this report at an earlier date.

Very respectfully
Your obedient servant
Jas. A. Post,
Capt. of Engrs. U.S.A.

Ex Com 4024

4024

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Cm

No. 4114 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Sept 28, 1880.

Lebby Dr Robt.

Supplies omission in Quar. Laws Abstract made by him — Acts of 1870 —

Bulletin

30.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 30

NOTED IN BULLETIN. DATE Oct. 8

Bill of Mortality.—Return of deaths within the City of Charleston for the week ending September 11, 1880: Whites 7, blacks and colored 18—total 25, excluding 3 stillborns, all colored. Under 1 year of age 2 white and 9 colored; between 1 and 5, 3 colored; between 5 and 10, 1 colored; between 10 and 20, 2 colored; between 30 and 40, 1 white and 2 colored; between 40 and 50, 2 white; between 60 and 70, 1 white; between 70 and 80, 1 white and 1 colored.

Charleston Septr 28 1880

Dr T J Turner
Secy Natl Board Health
Washington DC

My Dear Doctor.

Upon examining the abstract of quarantine laws of this State published in the Bulletin of 18th inst— I find the Acts of 1872 have been omitted by me— I herewith enclose them and add to the published list in a republication— And when issued please send me ~~dozen~~ Twenty copies containing the revised list— and I will remit the cost of them to you— I send this addition to you instead of Dr Smith to save time— please acknowledge:

Very truly Yours
Robert Lebby
Health Officer

alter the direction
from Dr Robert Lebby
to Dr Robert Lebby

~~Acts 1872~~

Act of 1868 Sec repealed as to Hilton Head and anchorage located on the North side of Paris Island quarantine. For St Helena Sound it shall be as heretofore* and a Health Officer appointed by the Governor for two years with same compensation as the one at Hilton Head and Georgetown

*at Morgan's Island

No dead bodies shall be transported when deceased from contagious or infected diseases to any of the Cities or towns on the Coast without permission from the health Officer of Charleston between 1st April and 1st Decr. under penalty of $1000 as a misdemeanor –

All permits issued by Health Officers shall be at the expense of the vessel or conveyance to which such permits may be issued and shall be collected by the Health Officer issuing the same –

Reports of Officers from Georgetown Hilton Head and St Helena Sound to the Governor abolished – and they must report to Health Officer at Charleston who must make a Consolidated report to the Governor monthly and the Legislature annually

Omitted in the abstract sent to Dr Smith

R. L.

No. 418 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Board of Health
Charleston, S. C.
Sept. 30, 1880.

Moise, B. F.
Chn City Bd of H.
Transmits copy of preamble and resolutions relative to the publication in the Bulletin in regard to epidemic of Brake Bone fever in Charleston, S. C.

LB op 229.
4 E. C. ansd Oct 6/80 Bd

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH OCT 4

1

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S. C. September 30th 1880

To T. J. Turner M. D. U. S. N.

Secretary National Board Of Health

Sir

I beg to transmit the following Resolution adopted at a meeting Of the Board Of Health of this city held Sept 29th 1880

"Whereas Number XII Vol II Of the official Bulletin from the National Board Of Health Sept 18th/80 – and a previous associated dispatch coming from that body Contains a report (from a physician of the U S Marine Service located here) to the Effect that there Existed at that time in the city Of Charleston an Epidemic Of Brake Bone fever and that there were two thousand cases then under treatment, And whereas this Board (in Conjunction

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C. 188

with the State Board) being in accord
with the National Board,) in all matters
Concerning the public Health and
Considering that any official information
should Emanate, and be transmitted,
through them to the National Body, and
Whereas such information is Calculated
to injure our commercial prosperity,
and prejudice our Sanitary Condition
Therefore be it Resolved
That the Chairman be requested to
transmit a copy of this preamble and
Resolution, to the National Board of
Health in relation to the Same. and
Protest against the action of the
National Board in publishing Statements
Concerning the Health of this city,
without consultation with the

3

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S. C. 188

Officials authorized and Empowered to give information of the Health of the locality placed under their Control

Very Respectfully
P. F. [illegible]

Chairman Board Of Health
City Of Charleston

H B Horlbeck M.D
Clerk B of H

National Board of Health

BULLETIN.

VOL. 2.] WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880. [No. 12.

AN ABSTRACT OF ALL THE QUARANTINE LAWS, ETC., OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

[By R. LEBBY, M. D., health officer of the port of Charleston.]

By act of October 8, 1698.

All vessels are forbidden to pass to the *west of Sulivan's Island one mile* without permission of the governor, under penalty of being fired on by the gunner, and paying a fine. The pilot is required to ascertain from the captain, before passing that limit, if any contagious disorders are on board, under penalty of £50. This act was of force two years.

June 7, 1712.

Gilbert Guttery was appointed health officer for the province to inquire "into the state of health of all persons as shall arrive on board ship." He was to go on board all vessels as soon as they crossed the bar, and make these inquiries; also, concerning the deaths on the passage; search the ship, and order all the men on deck for that purpose. He was empowered to administer oaths to captain and crew touching this law, and, upon cause, to send persons to the pest-house on Sulivan's Island, to have the vessel fumigated, and to detain her for twenty days without communication, except with Sulivan's Island. The diseases then specified were "the plague, small-pox, spotted fever, Siam distemper, Guinea fever," &c. The penalty was £100. The pilot must wash himself and his clothes, before coming ashore, after being on board of any vessel arriving from south of 30° N. L., under penalty of £20. No person shall visit such ship before the commissioner posted his public certificate, under penalty of £100, or being whipped through the public streets. Nor shall the captain send a boat ashore before said certificate, under penalty of £50, together with a forfeiture of all negroes and other goods he may put ashore. No person should leave the pest-house without permission, under penalty of £30. The commissioner shall allow no one but himself to go aboard, and he must cleanse himself before his return ashore. The commissioner has full charge of the pest-house, furnishing nurse, repairs, conveniences, to the value of £15 *per annum*. Persons in the pest-house must maintain themselves, the commissioner causing the provisions to be carried there at market prices. The commissioner's salary to be £40. This act was of force for two years, and was confined to the port of Charleston—other ports being left to the discretion of the governor.

September 1, 1721.

The same provisions as the act of 1712, except the pilot "shall (wind and tide permitting) bring the said ship above Johnson's Fort, so that she may be under the command of the guns of the said fort." That the captain, or the doctor, or officer and sailor shall apply to the commandant of said fort, and answer whether "the place from whence he came is healthy"; whether "his ship's company is in health"; or "died on the voyage"; "from what distempers"; and "how long since." The commandant may permit him to pass, but he must then apply to the governor, who being satisfied, the ship shall be "permitted to enter and trade." If the commandant or governor is not satisfied, the ship shall be removed to a place, by them designated, for quarantine. The consignee may furnish provisions to his vessel under the direction of the governor; but no one shall go on board without his permission, or his boat shall be confiscated. In case of a hurricane, the quarantined ship may seek safety up the river. The provisions of this act extend to any other port in the province.

Act of September 18, 1738.

The Spanish in Havannah and St. Augustine being about to invade the province, and there being fear of the spreading of small-pox, no person having small-pox shall come within two miles of Charleston, or be inoculated within that limit, under penalty of £500. The justices of the peace shall remove infected persons outside of the limits and guard their houses. Persons refusing to assist the justice to be fined £20. All infected houses in the country shall be advertised on the public road and at the church; and a white rag tied to the gate of the house or plantation, under penalty of £50. The justices are charged with cleansing infected places. The act of force one year.

May 29, 1744.

One thousand pounds appropriated for Sulivan's Island pest-house. No ship with negroes from Africa shall pass to town without the negroes staying 10 days at the pest-house, or carried on shore 5 out of 10 days for purification, upon pain of confiscation. No one from shore shall go on board said ship; and no one leave said ship under penalty of whipping. The captain upon passing Fort Johnson shall swear conformity. The act was of force for three years.

January 13, 1747.

The form of pilot's oath, when receiving his branch, that he will make inquiries for contagious diseases, is enacted. Pilot shall receive ten shillings *per diem*, while at quarantine, unless captain informed him before he went aboard. No one to leave the vessel without a pass. No vessel coming from any part of America where the commander of Fort Johnson has heard there is "plague, malignant fever, small-pox, or any other contagious distemper," shall be permitted to pass Fort Johnson, if the officer of the vessel refuses to swear, unless with the consent of one of the doctors signing, date, Moultrie, Martine, Caw, and Rind. Their fee for visiting vessel, £7 10*s*., and boat hire. The commandant at Fort Johnson shall signal for the doctor.

April 13, 1756.

The act of June 13, 1747, renewed for one year.

April 7, 1759.

The pilot's oath of 1747 re-enacted; and the foregoing provisions for quarantine renewed. In any other port than Charleston under the guns of any fort is substituted for "Fort Johnson." No vessel with more than thirty whites or ten blacks shall approach the city without staying 10 days at pest-house or on the beach of Sulivan's Island, except by leave of the doctors, who must not give permission before the ninth day. Persons going on board a vessel at quarantine must stay until her time is out, and forfeit their boat and £50, or suffer corporal punishment. Pilot to be paid 20 shillings per diem for detention at quarantine, unless he was informed of the sickness, or omitted to comply with his oath as to questions. This act applies to all ports of entry. The public treasurer must sue in a *qui tam* action for all penalties; in which the general issue may be pleaded. This act of force for five years.

May 30, 1760.

Act of 1738 re-enacted, in effect. The commissioners to be at the State-house, Charleston, from 9 to 12 m., to receive a list of the infected, which all the inhabitants are charged to bring to them, and publish their names, and where they are, in the Gazette.

March 26, 1784.

Act of 7th April, 1759, repealed. No pilot shall bring in a vessel before examination under penalty of £100. That the commanding officers of forts in the various harbors cause the captains to answer on oath the questions in act of 1712. If not satisfactory, the vessel is stopped until the pleasure of the governor is known, and the vessel is made to perform such quarantine as may be deemed proper. No person to go on board or on shore without permission. The pilot's fee is a guinea per diem. Vessels from the Mediterranean must perform quarantine, unless they have a proper bill of health, setting forth number of persons on board, and their condition of health at the time of leaving port. The crew may be ordered to leave the State or do quarantine for 40 days in the discretion of the governor. Pest-houses and warehouses to be erected on Sulivan's Island; and a small fort to be erected in each other harbor, for the purposes of this act. The commandant at Fort Johnson shall hold this appointment. Woolen or cotton cargoes shall be taken to the warehouses to be aired. Penalty of captain or doctor, £1,000 for violations.

March 17, 1785.

The 40 days' quarantine for Mediterranean vessels repealed and made discretionary with the governor.

December 19, 1796.

The power of governor concerning quarantine vested in the city council of Charleston (when the governor is absent from the city), and in the commissioners of streets of Beaufort and Georgetown. The city council to sell the lazaretto on Sullivan's Island or rent out the same, raise a tax on the lot holders of $13, and remove the house to some other place (on the island).

December 16, 1797.

The governor may hire boats and men to enforce the quarantine regulations, and arm them if necessary.

December 19, 1809.

The quarantine officers may board, by force of arms, any vessel, and detain crew and passengers, who may violate quarantine—the penalty of the latter is from $100 to $2,000 fine. A pilot shall lose his branch for violating quarantine law as well as be fined. Any vessel violating quarantine laws may be fired into.

December 20, 1832.

Authorizes the city council of Charleston, and the intendant and wardens of Beaufort and Georgetown, to regulate quarantine. Their orders to be published in two newspapers of Charleston. They shall have infected vessels cleansed at the expense of owners. These regulations to extend 20 miles from Charleston, Georgetown, or Beaufort for wrecked vessels. Infected vessels shall depart the State upon notice; besides, fines and imprisonment of 12 months for violations is imposed. Vessels violating quarantine may be fired on. Pilot bringing vessels beyond the limits to be fined £100 and lose his branch.

December 21, 1839.

No more cellars in Charleston or in villages within 20 miles from coast to be dug under penalty of $500 to $1,000.

December 19, 1849.

Interments in Charleston to be permited with a certificate of the disease.

January 28, 1861.

No one permitted to enter or pass the quarantine line except by permission of governor or mayor, under penalty of 1 year imprisonment, and not exceeding $2,000 fine.

September 26, 1868.

Quarantine grounds at Charleston, Georgetown, and Hilton Head to be designated by buoys. Vessels coming from infected ports to be quarantined at least (4th sec. 1st clause) 30 days after arrival and 20 days after discharge of cargo, when she arrives between 1st May and 1st November, or, 2d, any place in Asia, Africa, or the Mediterranean or the West Indies, Bahama, Bermuda, or Western Islands, or American port south of Hilton Head. They shall be visited by the health officers, and detained only so long as is necessary to ascertain condition of health. Steam vessels shall be at the discretion of the health officer. Vessels at quarantine on 1st November are subject to regulations of those arriving after that day. Vessels may, after going to the wharves, be quarantined, ordered off, &c. The master must deliver to the mayor or intendant within 24 hours the permit of the health officer, after his vessel has been quarantined. She may go to sea without breaking bulk. Pilots must make inquiries concerning health, and anchor vessels accordingly within quarantine buoys; prevent communication by boat or person; furnish a copy of this act to the captain; report all violations of the act; and subject themselves to such delay and cleansing as the health officer may direct. The health officer must board vessels subject to quarantine between sunrise and sunset, and inquire of the health, condition of vessel, and cargo; inspect bill of health, &c.; examine on oath witnesses; and report facts and conclusions, especially number of sick, nature of disease, &c., to the mayor. He must reside within or near quarantine ground; he has power to remove any dangerous vessel south and east of quarantine ground; to purify vessel; discharge or land cargo (or destroy it with the concurrence of the mayor); to prevent persons leaving until 15 days after the last case of disease and 10 days after arrival; to vaccinate all persons at quarantine; to administer an oath; he may order the sheriff, &c., to arrest and confine at quarantine for 10 days. A quarantined vessel to be designated by colors in the main shrouds. No boat or lighter to pass through quarantine ground without permission. The master shall provide for all on board, or health officer shall do so, at expense of vessel; and vessel shall not leave until the debt is secured. The health officer may confine a prisoner on shore during the quarantine. An appeal lies to the governor, attorney-general, comptroller-general, as a board of appeal from health officer, in writing, within 12 hours from order. In 12 hours after notice health officer must make his return in writing to the governor, who shall call the board, for a hearing, in 24 hours; and until discussion the order is suspended, except for detentions, &c. The health officer may employ parties to do his orders on vessels, and their compensation shall be a lien on the vessel. Fine, $100 to $500; imprisonment, 3 to 6 months.

The governor may issue his proclamation declaratory of any infected port; shall limit the time, and may extend the time. Vessels coming from such ports subject to quarantine. Masters violating quarantine subject to penalty not exceeding $2,000 and 12 months imprisonment, or both.

There shall be one health officer at Charleston, one at Georgetown, and one at Hilton Head, who shall hold office for the term of two years, with salary of $1,200 (Charleston, $1,500) and $15 per month for boat hire. They shall keep a faithful record and report the same to the governor monthly. The governor shall pay for quarantine guard out of State funds. All violations shall be tried in the court of sessions.

March 9, 1869.

The health officers must be graduates of medical schools. Vessels arriving after November 1 with small-pox, cholera, typhus or infectious or contagious diseases, or from any foreign ports having passengers, shall be anchored at quarantine ground and be visited by health officer and subject to his regulations.

March 19, 1869.

Governor and health officer to have a lazaretto constructed on Morris Island. The health officer shall be stationed at Fort Johnson or on Sullivan's Island, and buildings shall be erected for his accommodation. $8,000 appropriated.

February 7, 1875.

The act of 1868 amended by striking out "thirty" and inserting "fifteen days" in 4th section 1st clause, and "at least 20 days after their cargo has been discharged"; and 2d clause "any place south of Hilton Head."

December 23, 1878.

A State board of health created, consisting of S. S. Marshall, president; F. L. Parker, J. B. Dubose, J. J. Horton, vice-presidents; H. D. Fraser, corresponding secretary; A. S. Hydrick, recording secretary, and T. Grange Simmons, treasurer, with the Attorney-General and Comptroller-General and their associates and successors. They are to be the sole advisers of the State concerning health, and make annual reports to the legislature. Every seven years an executive committee is to be appointed by the governor, upon the recommendation of the association, who may be removable by him, and he may fill vacancies. They shall elect a chairman and a secretary; the latter shall be "registrar general." They may divide the State into health districts and appoint subboards of health of two physicians and one layman. They shall investigate causes of disease, influence of climate, occupation, drainage, &c., and inspect annually, at least, all public institutions. The State board shall supervise quarantine and establish the same with the advice and consent of the governor. They shall recommend laws for registration of statistics. $2,000 appropriated for this purpose.

December 23, 1879.

Quarantine anchorage at Port Royal, one mile below or south of Johnson's or Saint Helena River. A site shall be purchased and buildings erected, by three commissioners appointed by governor, for $5,000, and the act of 1875 amended so as to include vessels on a passage south of Capes Hatteras, Henlopen, or Fear.

N. B. The following acts of the general assembly were formally repealed in the act of 1870, generally known as the General Statutes, to wit: 1712, 1721, 1744, 1759, 1784, 1785, 1796, 1797, 1760, 1832, 1839.

NOTICE.—After August 28, the reports from hospitals in the United States will be published every four weeks in a table giving the totals for that period. Only those hospitals sending reports for the four weeks will be represented in the table.

NOTICE.—The authorities of cities sending reports of mortality to the National Board of Health are respectfully requested to forward promptly the population as corrected by the Tenth Census. It is very desirable to have the white and colored populations given separately.

MONTHLY REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities and States.	Month.	Population.	Deaths under 5 years.	Total number of deaths.	Representing an annual death-rate per 1,000 of—	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhœal diseases.	Diphtheria.	FEVER. Enteric.	FEVER. Malarial.	FEVER. Scarlet.	FEVER. Yellow.	Lung diseases, acute.	Measles.	Puerperal diseases.	Small-pox.	Whooping-cough.	All zymotic diseases.	Accidents.
	1880.																			
Providence, R. I	July	104,862	111	207	23.7	28		67	6	1		13		5	1	1		3		3
Do	August	104,862	78	174	19.8	25		35	5	2		12		11	1			1		4
New Haven, Conn	July	63,000	68	131	24.9	19	1	38	1	1	4			3		2		1	48	
Do	August	63,000	27	85	16.2	12		12	2	2	3			1					12	
Stamford, Conn	April	12,000	3	17	17.0	2					1			8						
Do	May	12,000		11	11.0	2										1				
Do	June	12,000	1	5	5.0			2						2						
Do	July	12,000	9	17	17.0	3		8												
Burlington, Vt	June	16,500	6	19	13.9	5	1	1						1		1				1
Amsterdam, N. Y	July	9,360	16	24	30.8	2		8	1			1		1		1			13	1
Dunkirk, N. Y	...do	8,000	3	6	9.0				1	2				1						
Elmira, N. Y	...do	20,980	24	38	21.7	2		17	1	2				4	1				21	
Geneva, N. Y	May	6,150	1	8	15.6	1			2	1	1			2	1					
Do	June	6,150	1	7	13.7	1	1							1						2
Kingston, N. Y	August	28,000	4	10	42.9	1		2			5									1
Little Falls, N. Y	July	6,910	2	7	12.2	2		2								1				
Do	August	6,910	5	12	20.8			3		2	1			1					3	2
Syracuse, N. Y	July	55,000	34	78	17.0	13	3	19	2		3	2		3				2		
Troy, N. Y	May	57,000	45	136	28.6	43	7	19	8		6	7		7		4	1	2		4
Do	June	57,000	61	135	28.4	35	6	32	8		4	7		6		2		1		6
Do	July	57,000	75	147	30.9	33	6	52	2		4	6				3				9
Elizabeth, N. J	August	28,000		53	22.7															
Paterson, N. J	July	50,950	65	124	29.2	12	2	38	3					7		1				2
Vineland, N. J	...do	8,000	7	8	12.0	1		1						2						
Do	August	8,000	3	8	12.0	1				1	1			1						
Scranton, Pa	July	40,000	17	36	10.8	5	1	8		1		5		5					15	1
District of Columbia	June	170,000	270	459	32.4	57	1	111	4	6	12			26				4	150	8
Norfolk, Va	July	26,200	37	73	33.4	4		11	8	2	7	2		6	1				36	3
Petersburg, Va	August	22,000	20	52	28.3	6		14		2	2			3						1
Mobile, Ala	January	40,000	10	45	13.5	10		1	1	2				3					5	
Do	February	40,000	14	60	18.0	8		3			1			6					6	1
Do	March	40,000	4	36	10.8	10				2				1					3	
Do	April	40,000	11	58	17.4	12		1			3			8		1			5	1
Do	May	40,000	19	63	18.9	13		9			2			4					9	1
Do	June	40,000	19	64	19.2	7		8		1	3			3					10	3
Selma, Ala	July	7,505	10	16	25.6	4		3		4	9					1		1		
Baton Rouge, La	...do	7,250	13	20	33.1			4			2							1		
Do	August	7,250	6	12	19.9			4		1									1	
Austin, Tex	June	16,000	8	26	19.5	3	1	6		3				2						
Brownsville, Tex	July	6,000		17	34.0	5					3					1				
Do	August	6,000	4	9	18.0	1														1
San Antonio, Tex	...do	20,695	18	33	19.1	4		4		2	2								5	
Nashville, Tenn	July	43,543	65	126	34.7	13		16		10	1	3		7				16		3
Do	August	43,543	43	98	27.0	9	2	15		7	4	1		5		2		5		1
Mansfield, Ohio	July	10,000	6	16	19.2	2		2		1						1				1
Toledo, Ohio	June	50,000	24	60	16.8	8		5	1					7				3	10	4
Do	July	50,000	57	91	23.0	9	1								1	1		3	35	4
Lansing, Mich	...do	8,326	8	9	12.7			2	1					1				1		3
Chicago, Ill	...do	503,298	900	1,327	31.6	65	11	500	79	11	5	27		45	7	3	3	8	662	31
Do	August	503,298	614	995	23.7	68	23	286	52	21		30		51	6	3	1	7	430	32
Milwaukee, Wis	July		103	265	27.7	14	3	75	7	1	2	3		15		2				9
Watertown, Wis	...do	12,000	7	14	14.0	3		2	1			5				1			8	
Saint Paul, Minn	...do	41,800	73	112	32.1	10	2	46	4	1				1		1				6
Keokuk, Iowa	...do	12,125	7	18	17.8	2		2						1						2
Do	August	12,125	3	11	10.9	2		2	1											
Virginia City, Nev	April	10,000	4	16	19.2	2								7						4
Do	May	10,000	3	21	25.2	1						2		5						5
Do	June	10,000	8	22	28.4															1
Do	July	10,000	2	13	15.6	1		1												
Oakland, Cal	...do	35,000	10	24	8.2			4	1	1	1			1			1	2		2
Santa Barbara, Cal	June	3,500	2	6	20.6	2		2												
Do	July	3,500	2	12	41.2	4		1		1									1	

NOTES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—In addition to the mortality given above, there were, in July, 9 still-births, 4 of American and 5 of foreign parentage. The deaths from diarrhœal diseases were more than for July, 1879, but not so many as in some former years. In 1876, they formed 41 per cent., and in 1880 only 36.4 per cent. of the total mortality. The total death-rate of white and colored differed only by a fraction. The deaths under 5 years were more than 55 per cent. of the whole number. In August, there were 5 still-births, 3 being of American parentage. The deaths from diarrhœal diseases in this month were less than 18 per cent. of the total. The death-rate of the colored population was 33, while that of the white was less than 19 per 1,000 per annum. The deaths under 45 years were less than 45 per cent. of the whole number.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Mean temperature for July, 73°.5; mean daily range, 15°.7; rain fell on 14 days; mean humidity, 73.5; prevailing winds, south. For August, mean temperature, 70°.1; mean daily range, 17°.2; rain on 10 days; mean humidity, 76.8; prevailing winds, south.

BURLINGTON, VT.—Marriages in June, 5; births, 32; mean temperature, 68°.1; mean humidity, 62.3; rainfall, 1.33 inches.

SCRANTON, PA.—For July, 8 marriages and 88 births; annual birth-rate, 26.4 per 1,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The population of the District is now estimated at 180,000; but, in the absence of the official return, the health officer retains the former estimate of 170,000. The death-rate is probably about 30.5, instead of 32.4 as in the table. That of the white population is stated at 23.2; of the colored at 45.5. The mortality under 5 years was 58.8 per cent. of the total. Births in June, 272, giving an annual rate of 19.2 per 1,000; of these, 139 were white and 133 colored, giving an annual rate per 1,000 of 14.6 for the white and 28.5 for the colored population; still-births, 25, of which 11 were white and 14 colored. Marriages *reported*, 72: white, 47; colored, 25. Highest temperature noted, 96°.5; lowest, 49°.5; mean daily range, 19°.9; prevailing winds, west; highest velocity 26 miles, south; rain on 14 days; rainfall, 3.52 inches.

NORFOLK, VA.—Of the 73 deaths in July, 31 were white, giving an annual death-rate of 24.9; among the colored population there were 42 deaths, and the rate was 44.6. Of those under 5 years there were 14 white and 23 colored. Only 1 still-birth is reported.

PETERSBURG, VA.—There were 23 deaths in August among the white and 29 among the colored population, making their respective death-rates 26.4 and 29.0 per 1,000 per annum. Of the deaths under 5 years, 6 were white and 14 colored. Population, 10,000 white, 12,000 colored.

MOBILE, ALA.—The total of deaths during the six months was 326. Of these, 153 were white, rate 10.9; and 173 were colored, rate 28.8 per 1,000 per annum. The still-births were 34; of which 11 were white.

SELMA, ALA.—Of the 16 deaths in July, 9 were white and 7 colored, making the respective death-rates 31.5 for the white and 21.2 for the colored population.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—Of the 20 deaths in July, there were 7 white and 13 colored. Relative populations not given. In August the deaths were 6 white and 6 colored. In each month there was one still-birth, both colored.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Of the 26 deaths in June there were 17 white and 9 colored, the respective death-rates being 17 and 27 per 1,000 per annum. The rate for the year 1879 was 15.5. Rain-fall in 1879 was 18.34 inches; highest temperature 100, lowest 16.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The deaths for July were 66 white, 60 colored; death-rates 28.4 white, 45.9 colored. Daily mean temperature, 86°.5 highest, 71°.7 lowest; mean for the month 78°.4. Rainfall, 5.69 inches. Prevailing winds northwest. For August the deaths were 52 white and 46 colored; death-rates, 22.4 white, 35.4 colored. Daily mean temperature, highest, 87°.2; lowest, 68°.2; mean for the month, 79°.4. Rainfall, 2.22 inches. Prevailing winds, east.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—In the table the still-births and premature births are deducted from the number of deaths given in the report. In June there were 7 of these, and in July the same number. The death-rates in the table are taken from the report, without correction for still-births.

CHICAGO, ILL.—For July, 80 premature and still-births, which should be deducted to obtain the proper death-rate. Mean temperature 72°.7; highest, 95°; lowest, 57°; prevailing winds, southwest; rain on 15 days; and rainfall 3.5 inches. For August 57 premature and still-births are noted. Mean temperature, 72°.9; highest, 93°; lowest, 53°; prevailing winds, northeast; rain on 15 days; rainfall, 4.47 inches.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—For July, 11 still-births and 2 premature births are noted; these are not included in the mortality. Highest temperature observed, 94°; lowest, 50°; greatest daily range, 26°; least, 8°; mean daily average, 15°.5; mean for the month, 68°.9; rainfall 3.2 inches; prevailing winds, north; rain fell on 21 days.

SAINT PAUL, MINN.—Mean temperature for the month, 76°.6; highest, 93°; lowest, 52°; prevailing winds, northwest; rain on 16 days; rainfall, 2.75 inches.

KEOKUK, IOWA.—Of the 18 deaths in July, 12 were white, annual rate, 12.9; and 6 colored, annual rate, 75 per 1,000. Mean temperature, 62°.3; highest daily mean, 91°.3; lowest, 44°; rainfall, 2.25 inches. For August the races are not separated in the report. Highest temperature noted, 100°; lowest, 56°; prevailing winds southwest; rain on 9 days; rainfall, 3.81 inches; mean temperature for the month, 78°.5.

OAKLAND, CAL.—In July, 41 marriages and 46 births are recorded. Of 5,410 pupils in public schools, 120 were reported sick during the month. Mean temperature, 59°.5; highest, 76°; lowest, 51°; mean daily range, 12°.3; mean humidity, 86.8.

The secretary of the State board of health remarks that the month of July has been marked by unusual exemption from epidemic diseases in California, and a low death-rate in all the cities. A wet winter is there regarded as the precursor of a healthy summer.

THE RELATION OF CLIMATE AND DISEASE.

Dr. R. A. Cleemann, of Philadelphia, makes the following comments upon the subject of climate in its relation to disease, as treated in the paper of Prof. Cleveland Abbe, published in No. 3, Vol. II, of the BULLETIN:

Professor Abbe in discussing the subjects submitted to him by the National Board of Health is in error, I think, in attributing so much importance to sudden meteorological changes as affecting for ill the death-rate.

Nevertheless, for reasons which will presently appear, I applaud his advice to record the daily maxima and minima of the meteorological observations, instead of merely a daily mean, understanding, of course, that the actual values of the maxima and minima are given—not alone their difference, the range. The expression of these items in curves is the most natural one, and great simplicity is attained in making the record but once daily by means of the apparatus he recommends.

The injunction for dealing with such records, however, namely, that "we must first inquire as to the cause of the disease from the experimental student of physiology, and as to what climatological features are of importance, and then turn to the meteorological records to find them if we can," though admirable from a scientific point of view, is, I fear, of too limited applicability in the present inchoate condition of experimental physiology.

Yet of the principles he lays down to guide us after this method, I give cordial assent to the first, that long-continued extreme hot weather, with light winds and calms (though I look upon the latter as very secondary), produces nervous debility.

But I take issue with our author, as I have hinted above, as to the baneful effects of sudden climatic changes, an idea which crops out all over his paper. On the contrary, I believe that such changes are often beneficial, as when after a prolonged season of high temperature in summer a fall takes place in the thermometer, or when in winter a succession of very cold days is broken by a rise in the mercury. If the position of Professor Abbe were the true one, we would expect to find the death-rate higher in that period of the year when the climate is less equable, and lower in that when the greater changes occur. But the reverse is the case. To speak only in general terms, the mortality in Philadelphia is greatest in the summer when the daily range of the thermometer is least, while in London the largest number of deaths occurs in the winter, the period of the least range of the mercury. These facts seem to show that the better view finds danger to health in the continuance of extremes of heat and cold (and presumably in the same of the other elements of climate). But these extremes are probably relative, having reference to the monthly or daily averages through many years of any particular climate. I believe it can be shown that a degree of temperature will cause the death-rate to rise in London which would be unfelt in Philadelphia; the explanation of which I recognize in the theory of acclimation.

Holding such views I approve the record of both minima and maxima observations, because it aids in the detection of breaks in the continuity of heat or cold which will prove favorable, not disastrous, and I insist upon taking the actual values of the maxima and minima, since it is important to know how these compare with their usual values at the same season of the year.

It seems to me that Professor Abbe is hardly just to the plans of dealing with statistics adopted by Mr. Buchan and Dr. Mitchell in their elaborate paper, which he quotes. After showing, as these gentlemen have done, the coincidence year after year of certain meteorological conditions with certain events, they make a legitimate induction when they say these stand in the relation of cause and effect, which can only be swept away by another farther reaching induction. But has this been elicited as yet? And the syllogism is very rigid which he has designed to disprove the effect of heat in causing diarrhœa as advanced by Messrs. Buchan and Mitchell. He suggests as a necessary minor premise, "every other conceivable cause has been examined and proven to be harmless," and declares that "certainly no one will be found to assert the truth of this premise." No one will be found, perhaps, to assert that every other conceivable cause is harmless, but many, I believe, will stand by the statement that every other probable cause, as far as examined, has been found insufficient to explain the extensive prevalence of diarrhœa in hot weather. Hence the conclusion that heat is a very prominent factor in the causation of diarrhœa may be looked upon as at least provisionally true.

In my opinion, "acid fruit, unripe fruit, soured milk, tainted milk and food" are all too partial causes, while "spore dust in the atmosphere," though very attractive in speculation, is yet too visionary a thing to be brought forward seriously. Further investigations may show that the latter is a real disturbing entity, invading air, or food, or drink, as the poison of typhoid fever is supposed to do—a disease which has been shown to bear, like cholera infantum, though in a less defined degree, a relation to the amount of caloric in the atmosphere; but, till these are more numerous and confirmatory, is it not wiser to be chary in putting too much weight upon it?

Professor Abbe, in opposition to the agency of heat in determining cholera infantum, and, indeed, to show that the disease may result from the opposite condition of cold, offers a diagram in which he has placed the mortality from cholera infantum in Philadelphia, as deduced from weekly statements, in relation with the curves of the daily maxima and minima of temperature at Washington. A chart thus constructed is somewhat inaccurate, so that I have substituted one in which are represented the daily record of the deaths from cholera infantum and the curves of the daily maxima and minima of temperature at Philadelphia, the meteorological data for which were kindly furnished me by Prof. J. A. Kirkpatrick, of this city.

From the corrected chart it appears that the mortality from cholera infantum culminated about July 1–9, while the period June 28, July 5, was distinguished by the highest temperature of the year as well as by continuity of heat as represented by a mutual approach of the maximum and minimum curves of temperature. Depressions of temperature had preceded the great rise, in June 15–18, and on June 24–26, though on neither of these occasions was the maximum below 75° F., while only on the 17th did the minimum fall as low as 63° F., the minimum on June 27 being as high as 67° F.

Professor Abbe would refer the increased mortality of July 1–9 to the "remarkable sudden fall of temperature" on June 15–18, on the ground that "the actual mortality occurs always some time after the disease has taken hold upon the child." If he were correct the average duration of *fatal* cases of cholera infantum at this season of the year—including entero-colitis and what is known as true cholera infantum, for the latter term in the register embraces both of these—would be from two to three weeks. But this certainly is not my experience, nor can I find any authorities giving so long a period. Some cases reach their end in death in one, two, and three days, especially such as occur in the hottest weather, and though the majority do continue longer, yet, I repeat, if they are to terminate fatally, my experience is against so long a course for the average as two to three weeks.

Our author's description of the sequence of events in the chain of

causation appears to me, and I presume will to most other physicians, rather fanciful and far-fetched: "The sudden change from hot to cold on this date [June 22-24 on his diagram, the maximum mortality being represented there as on July 6-14] was the cause of many infants or their mothers taking cold which settled in the bowels, and that the disease ran along with no more than the ordinary mortality, until the sudden increase of heat on July 6 caused the mothers to yield to the temptation of a change of diet from one of animal food and ripe vegetables to one of fresh vegetables and fruit, a change which assuredly affects the babe far more than the direct influence of temperature." Here are four distinct propositions: First, that in such a fall of temperature as indicated many infants "took cold"; second, that the cold "settled in the bowels" (why should it attack this part, especially at this season of the year?); third, that a sufficient number of mothers changed their diet to influence to this degree the mortality from cholera infantum; and fourth, that such a change "affected the babe far more than the direct influence of the temperature." It would take me too far to discuss specifically all these propositions, none of which would be generally accepted, and in support of which no other proof is offered than that furnished by the relations in the diagram above pointed out, though Professor Abbe asks that some one should attempt the discovery of some testimony for the third proposition by "comparing the statistics of cholera infantum with the daily sale of cherries, cucumbers, green apples, &c."

Professor Abbe also objects to the heat-causation theory of cholera infantum, that "the equally hot or hotter periods in May 6-12, June 6-14, August 7-15 and 17-27, and September 6-10 were not attended by any special increase, but rather by a very decided decrease or absence of cholera infantum." My chart shows that there were no periods as hot as that from June 28 to July 5, closely followed on July 1-9, by the maximum mortality from cholera infantum. Yet there were seasons in May, August, and September when the thermometer ranged very high, and there was no excessive mortality from cholera infantum. But this is not an unanswerable argument against the causative agency of excessive heat, for the reply may be made that the hot term in May found the infantile nervous system equal to resist the heat, toned up as it was by the low temperature of the previous winter, an effect of cold well recognized by the physiologist; on the other hand the hot periods in August and September came at a time when the more feeble children had already succumbed, and the stronger had become in a measure acclimated to a high temperature.

It seems to me that Professor Abbe has not refuted the proposition that heat is the chief cause of cholera infantum, the belief which finds the most acceptance among etiologists, and one which may be brought in accord with a principle enunciated by Professor Abbe himself, and commended above, namely, that long-continued extreme hot weather produces nervous debility. Whether such an effect comes about through altered blood or by a direct action upon the nervous system, it is well known that in infants a weakened sympathetic is the result, which leads to imperfect or depraved secretions in the alimentary canal; and in proportion to the change in the secretions and the inappropriateness of the food ingested are developed the various degrees of the disease known in America under the generic title cholera infantum, and in Europe under those of summer diarrhœa, sporadic cholera, &c. However, that the food is but a secondary cause is proven by the fact that articles of diet, such as farinaceous substances which may be kept sweet, are eaten by infants with impunity for a long time in the cold season, but are at once followed by diarrhœa in summer.

ABSTRACTS FROM CONSULAR REPORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, *August* 5.—A report is forwarded from Neroutsos Bey, M. D., president of the Egyptian general board of health, giving the detailed quarantine regulations for vessels carrying pilgrims to and from Arabian ports on the Red Sea. The principal station is at Tor, and a quarantine of from 10 to 15 days is ordered for all vessels infected with cholera or plague.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—United States Consul G. H. Heap, under date of August 20, forwards reports of the sanitary board, and also bulletins of epizoötic diseases. From these it appears that the famine in the provinces is at an end, and the attendant diseases are disappearing. No epidemic disease prevails among cattle.

LIBERIA, AFRICA.—The United States vice consul-general informs the State Department that it is not possible to obtain at Monrovia the data for reports to the National Board of Health. No records of diseases or deaths are kept by the authorities, and at least half of those who die have no medical attendance. More than three-fourths of the towns and settlements in Liberia have no regular physicians, and the so-called "country doctors," using roots and herbs, are credited with nearly as many deaths as are caused by disease. Efforts will be made by the consul to obtain information.

SANTA CRUZ, PALMA, CANARIES.—United States Consul F. W. Lavers reports, for the month of July, 11 deaths in a population of 6,070, giving an annual rate of 21.7 per thousand. The causes of death are not given, but no contagious disease is reported.

SINGAPORE.—United States Consul A. G. Studer forwards a report for the month of June, giving a total of 296 deaths, of which only 5 were among Europeans. Among the causes of death were, fever 82, diarrhœa and dysentery 40, consumption 28, and rheumatism 14. No epidemic disease in the district.

TALCAHUANO, CHILI.—The United States consul reports that this is usually one of the healthiest towns on the coast, but in April last small-pox was brought there by a vessel from the north, and until recently the disease has raged to an alarming extent. In May there were 136 deaths from this cause, mostly children. The consul had under his own care 25 cases of seamen and deserters from vessels; of these, but few died.

REPORTS OF CORRESPONDENTS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 10.—Dr. F. Irwin reports an epidemic of *dengue* fever, there being about 2,000 cases in the city.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.—Under date of September 2, Dr. R. W. Dorsey states that from early in May to the middle of July cholera infantum was very fatal in that place. One case of typho-malarial fever is reported at Vienna, a place 5 miles north of Fairfax Court-House, where a number of cases occurred last year. The village is badly located, on swampy land, and but little attention is given to sanitary conditions.

HAVANA, CUBA.—During the week ending September 3, 25 deaths from yellow fever were reported, and for the month of August there were 158 deaths from that disease. Most of the vessels discharging at the wharves at this season become infected, but on removing to the open bay, and using fumigation and other means of disinfection, they may be freed from the poison.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.—Dr. F. W. Dancy, under date of September 9, reports only five deaths for the three summer months, one from consumption, one from diabetes, one from dysentery, one from paralysis, and one from accident. The population is stated at 2,360.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Dr. J. H. Van Eman, under date of September 10, states that there has been less sickness among children than usual during July and August. At present a form of fever is prevalent which is of a malarial and typhoid type, frequently fatal, and not controlled by quinine.

NAVASOTA, TEX.—Under date of September 2, Dr. A. R. Kilpatrick reports an unusual mortality for the months of July and August, chiefly due to malarial diseases. Four deaths were of white persons, 2 being adults. Five colored persons died, 3 of whom were adults. Of the 9 deaths in July 2 were from consumption, both colored; of the 3 deaths among colored children, 2 were from marasmus and 1 from accident. In August there were 10 deaths, 8 white and 2 colored. Malarial fever caused 6 of the deaths among the whites. In July rain fell on 10 days; the temperature ranged from 66° to 94°. In August rain fell 8 days, mostly moderate showers; the thermometer ranged from 66° to 100°. Ophthalmia has been prevalent all the summer.

NEW LONDON, CONN., September 10.—Dr. J. G. Stanton reports the prevalence of diphtheria of a very fatal type.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Dr. S. H. Collins writes, under date of September 3, that the change to cooler weather has greatly lessened the number of cases of *dengue* fever. Dr. Bemiss reports that many cases occurred at Biloxi and vicinity. The fever this year is marked by pains, lasting from 15 to 30 hours, being shorter than usual, and the absence of eruption. Congestion of the kidneys has been noted, but no albumen in the urine. The disease is rarely fatal. In New Orleans the fever has been chiefly confined to one district. Malarial fevers are prevalent throughout the country, but readily yield to quinine.

SALEM, FAUQUIER COUNTY, VA, September 4.—Dr. F. Horner, jr., writes that a fatal form of diphtheria prevails in that place, among white and colored children occupying certain tenement houses having floors near the ground. The water used by the inmates of these houses is from wells which contain much filth, and are never cleaned out.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

BAY SAINT LOUIS, MO.—Dr. E. Latham, sanitary inspector, reports, under date of September 2, that *dengue* fever is epidemic at that place. It has been already noted as prevailing in New Orleans.

REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

CITIES IN WHICH BURIAL PERMITS ARE REQUIRED.

States and cities.		Population.	Deaths under 5 years.	Total number of deaths.	Representing an annual death-rate per 1,000 of—	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhœal diseases.	Diphtheria.	Fever.				Lung diseases, acute.	Measles.	Puerperal diseases.	Small-pox.	Whooping-cough.	All zymotic diseases.	Accidents.
										Enteric.	Malarial.	Scarlet.	Yellow.							
Me	Portland	34,600	8	13	19.4	3	1	7												
N. H	Concord	14,000	1	5	18.5	2		2		1										
Vt	Burlington	16,500	3	5	15.8	1												2	2	
Mass	Boston	375,000	108	207	28.8	26		69	4	5				5		3		3	83	8
	Cambridge	52,800	7	17	15.4	3		8											8	
	Edgartown	1,294		1	4.0															
	New Bedford	27,000	4	15	29.1	3		1						1					5	1
	Newburyport	13,800	5	7	26.0			1				2		1						1
	Marblehead	7,285	2	5	34.9	1		1												
	Nantucket	3,777	1	2	27.6				1											
	Plymouth	7,094	2	8	58.8	3		2												
	Fall River	49,000		41	43.6	5								1						
	Lawrence	39,000	10	14	18.7			6						1						2
	Lowell	59,340	23	36	31.5	5		10	1					2					11	
	Pittsfield	12,300		9	37.4	1						1						1		
	Worcester	58,000	11	21	18.8	2		7		2	1			1				1		2
	Lynn	38,400	5	19	25.9	1		2	1	2										
	Brockton	13,608	4	4	14.0			1												
	Holyoke	22,000	6	8	19.0	1		5						1						
	Bridgewater	3,825	1	2	27.2	1		1												
	Milford	9,000	1	4	23.2			1												
	Chicopee	11,000																		
	Fitchburg	12,600	4	6	24.2	1		3	1											
	Somerville	25,000	2	8	16.7	3		1											1	
	Springfield	33,000		4	6.3									1						
R. I	Providence	104,862	14	36	17.9	14	1	6	1					2					8	
Conn	New Haven	63,000	4	30	24.5	4			2		1								3	
	New Britain	14,000	2	4	14.8			1												
	Waterbury	20,200	4	7	18.2	1		1								1				
N. Y	New York	1,209,601	279	529	22.8	71	8	110	24	3	14	7		54	1	3		1	189	27
	Brooklyn	564,448	155	256	23.7	27	7	49	23	5	5	4		19		1		3	97	11
	Yonkers	19,000	5	9	24.7	2		1			2			1					3	
	Poughkeepsie	20,200	2	6	15.6	2												1		1
	Newburg	18,043		5	14.5															
	Utica	34,000	9	21	32.2	1		4		1		1		2						1
	Buffalo	155,159	25	45	15.1	6		9	3	2	1	2			1			2	19	1
	Watertown	10,666		1	4.9	1														
	Binghamton	17,236	1	2	6.0							1								
	Cambridge	1,850																		
	Seneca Falls	6,000	1	5	43.5	2		1												
	Port Jervis	10,000		2	10.4			1												1
N. J	Hudson County	209,000	26	59	14.7	8	1	10	1	1	2	3	2	3		2			18	4
	Camden	41,704	8	14	17.5			1									2	2	4	1
	Orange	13,213	4	7	28.1	1					1									
	Plainfield	8,000	2	4	26.1	3		1												
Pa	Philadelphia	850,000		297	18.2	40	2	28	3	15		7		6		3	8	1		
	Pittsburgh	156,634	33	60	19.7	5		13	8	3		1		2	1	1		1	13	4
	Erie	28,568	4	6	11.1	1												1	2	
Del	Wilmington	44,000	4	8	9.4	2		1												
Md	Baltimore	393,796	66	160	21.2	26	1	19	5	11	2	7		5				5	47	11
District of Columbia		180,000	30	72	20.8	13		13	2	2	4			1					26	2
Va	Norfolk	27,200	10	12	23.2	2		2		1	2								7	
	Richmond	64,670	18	32	26.0	7		8						1					8	1
	Lynchburg	16,400	3	4	12.5		1													
N. C	Wilmington	17,600	4	7	20.8	1		1												
S. C	Charleston	57,000	3	34	31.0	5		1			2			3						2
Ga	Augusta	27,012	6	14	27.1	2		4			1							1		
	Atlanta	38,000	4	12	16.2	1		3		1					1				1	1
	Savannah	33,248	16	31	48.9	2		5	1	2	2			1		1				
	Brunswick	2,900																		
Fla	Jacksonville	10,000	2	3	15.7															
	Key West	12,000		3	13.0	2														
Ala	Mobile	40,000	8	17	22.1	1				2	2							1	6	
	Selma	7,505	4	6	41.7	1			1					1						
Miss	Columbus	4,747		3	32.9					1									1	1
	Natchez	7,000	2	5	36.8	1		1			1									
La	New Orleans	216,359			24.6	15		5	1		17				5	4		1		
	Shreveport	8,033	2	5	32.6			1			4									
	Morgan City	2,018		1	25.9															1
	Baton Rouge	7,250	3	3	21.6													1	1	
Tex	San Antonio	20,597	3	7	17.7			2		1								1	2	
Ark	Little Rock	22,000	4	7	16.6	1	1				2									
Tenn	Nashville	43,543	8	23	27.1	3		4		2	1							1	9	1
	Clarksville	7,250	1	1	7.2						1									
	Memphis	34,000	5	26	39.9	4		4			6			2		1				1
	Murfreesboro'	3,800	2	3	41.4	1		1	1										1	
Ky	Louisville	155,000	22	56	18.8	8	2	3	1	1	3	1		1					12	1
Ohio	Cincinnati	280,000	45	96	17.9	10	1	12	1			2		4	2	1			28	5
	Cleveland	175,000		81	24.1	4	1	17	1	2		5		1						4
	Gallipolis	4,500		1	11.6					1										
	Dayton	39,000	2	8	10.7	1		1		2									3	1
	Portsmouth	11,320	3	5	23.0			3		1										
Ind	Indianapolis	75,350	16	30	20.5	4		5	1	1	2			2					9	1
	Richmond	13,000	1	4	16.5	2												1		
	Evansville	30,000	8	20	34.8	3	1	2	1	1	10					1				
Ill	Moline	7,500																		
	Peoria	34,850	2	5	7.3	1		1				2							1	
	Aurora	12,059	1	5	21.7	1														
	Jacksonville	15,000		4	14.0	3										1				
	Elgin	8,770		3	17.8															
Wis	Milwaukee	116,000	39	56	25.1	4		13	3			2		4		2			21	1
Minn	Saint Paul	41,800	7	16	20.0	1		3		1				1						2
Mich	East Saginaw	19,000	2	6	16.5			1		1										2
Iowa	Keokuk	12,125		2	8.7				1											

REPORT OF MORTALITY IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1880—Continued.

CITIES IN WHICH BURIAL PERMITS ARE REQUIRED.

States and cities.	Population.	Deaths under 5 years.	Total number of deaths.	Representing an annual death-rate per 1,000 of—	Consumption.	Croup.	Diarrhœal diseases.	Diphtheria.	FEVER.				Lung diseases, acute.	Measles.	Puerperal diseases.	Small-pox.	Whooping-cough.	All zymotic diseases.	Accidents.
									Enteric.	Malarial.	Scarlet.	Yellow.							
Mo ......Saint Louis	331,392	48	123	19.4	9	......	17	......	2	8	8	......	2	......	1	......	1	48	6
Kans ....Lawrence	8,500	1	5	30.1	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Nebr ....Omaha	30,652	2	6	10.4	......	......	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Utah ....Salt Lake City	25,000	2	6	12.5	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1
Cal ......San Francisco	233,700	26	83	18.5	18	1	7	......	1	1	......	......	6	......	......	......	......	12	1
Sacramento	21,500	......	2	4.9	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Los Angeles	11,000	2	4	19.2	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Vallejo	7,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Totals	7,573,048	1,219	2,984	20.9	409	30	524	91	77	107	56	......	137	11	26	10	32	710	111

TABLE OF MORTALITY OF WHITE AND COLORED FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4, 1880.

States and cities.	Population.		Number of deaths.		Annual death-rate per 1,000.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Mass ....Boston	370,000	5,000	203	4	28.6	41.7
R. I ......Providence	100,862	4,000	33	3	17.0	39.1
Del ......Wilmington	38,000	6,000	8	......	8.8	....
Md ......Baltimore	338,334	55,412	119	41	17.4	38.7
District of Columbia	120,000	60,000	40	32	17.3	27.8
Va........Norfolk	15,900	11,300	4	8	13.1	36.8
Richmond	37,970	26,700	12	20	13.3	39.3
S. C......Charleston	25,000	32,000	10	24	20.8	39.0
Ga ......Savannah	18,229	15,019	13	18	37.1	62.3
Augusta	16,182	10,830	2	12	6.5	56.2
Atlanta	22,000	16,000	7	5	16.6	16.4
Brunswick	1,500	1,400	....	...	......	
Ala ......Mobile	28,000	12,000	11	6	20.5	26.1
Selma	3,425	4,080	2	4	26.6	51.2
Fla ......Jacksonville	6,000	4,000	1	2	8.7	26.1
Miss.....Columbus	2,500	2,247	3	......	62.6	......
Natchez	3,500	3,500	3	2	44.7	29.8
La ....New Orleans	159,128	57,231	62	40	20.3	63.8
Shreveport	3,916	4,117	1	4	13.3	51.0
Tenn ....Nashville	27,874	15,669	14	9	25.6	29.7
Clarksville	4,000	3,250	1	1	13.0	16.1
Memphis	16,707	17,293	15	11	47.2	33.2
Ky ......Louisville	153,125	21,875	42	14	14.3	34.4
Ohio .....Portsmouth	10,320	1,000	5	......	25.3	......
Iowa ....Keokuk	11,165	960	2	......	9.3	......
Kans ....Lawrence	6,800	1,700	4	1	30.7	30.7
Totals	1,540,437	392,583	617	261	20.9	34.7

The following reports for the week ending September 4 are from places in which burial permits are not required:

Alexandria, Va., 13,000; deaths, 7; under 5 years, 2; consumption 1, croup 1. Allegheny, Pa., 78,000; deaths, 26; under 5 years, 11; consumption 4, diarrhœa 6, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, ung disease 1, puerperal 2, accident 1. Bath, Me., 8,000; deaths, 4; consumption 1, diarrhœa 1. Battle Creek, Mich., 7,500; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1; diarrhœa 1. Belfast, Me., 5,308; deaths, 2. Boulder, Colo., 3,030; no deaths. Brattleborough, Vt., 6,000; deaths, 1; consumption 1. Bucyrus, Ohio, 3,950; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 1; croup 1. Calais, Me., 6,162; deaths 1; consumption 1. Carrollton, Miss., 600; no deaths. Chillicothe, Ohio, 11,000; deaths, 6; under 5 years, 2; consumption 1, diarrhœa 2, enteric fever 2. Circleville, Ohio, 6,400; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1. Clinton, Mich., 1,205; no deaths. Corinth, Miss., 2,264; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1; diarrhœa 1. Dallas, Tex., 10,300; deaths, 4; consumption 1, enteric fever 2, accident 1. Davenport, Iowa, 23,000; deaths, 9; under 5 years, 6; diphtheria 3, scarlet fever 3. Decatur, Miss., 1,000; no deaths. Fayette, Miss., 360; no deaths. Fernandina, Fla., 3,000; no deaths. Franklin, Ind., 2,700; deaths, 2. Gunn City, Mo., 125; one death, enteric fever 1. Helena, Mont., 3,630; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1. Hernando, Miss., 1,000; no deaths. Huntingdon, Pa., 4,500; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 1; consumption 1. Indianola, Tex., 900; no deaths. Iuka, Miss., 816; no deaths. Jefferson, Tex., 3,251; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1; accident 1. Kenosha, Wis., 5,500; deaths, 4; under 5 years, 2; consumption 1, croup 1, diarrhœa 1. La Salle, Ill., 10,000; deaths, 2; consumption 1. Lebanon, Pa., 9,000; deaths, 3; under 5 years, 1; consumption 1, enteric fever 1. Madison, Wis., 9,009; deaths, 6; under 5 years, 4; enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 3. Manitowoc, Wis., 6,510; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 1; diarrhœa 1. Martinsburg, W. Va., 6,534; deaths, 2; diarrhœa 1. Milan, Tenn., 1,800; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 2; diarrhœa 1, enteric fever 1. Milledgeville, Ga., 3,000; no deaths. Monmouth, Ill., 6,000; deaths, 4; under 5 years, 2; consumption 1, lung disease 1. Montgomery, Ala., 17,000; deaths, 5; under 5 years, 2; consumption 2, enteric fever 1, whooping-cough 1. Morton, Miss., 200; no deaths. Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 4,500; deaths, 3; consumption 1, malarial fever 1. Muscatine, Iowa, 8,412; deaths, 4; diarrhœa 1, malarial fever 1. Niles, Mich., 4,200; no deaths. Oshkosh, Wis., 17,030; deaths, 8; under 5 years, 2; consumption 3, croup 2, diphtheria 2, accident 1. Painesville, Ohio, 5,500; no deaths. Pass Christian, Miss., 4,000; no deaths. Pearlington, Miss., 1,200; no deaths. Phœnixville, Pa., 6,692; no deaths. Pleasant Hill, Miss., 253; no deaths. Plymouth, Mich., 3,000; no deaths. Port Royal, S. C., 750; deaths, 3; malarial fever 1, accidents 2. Rensselaer, Ind., 901; no deaths. Rock Island, Ill., 12,000; deaths, 4; under 5 years, 3; consumption 1, diarrhœa 1, scarlet fever 1. Santa Cruz, Cal., 5,000; deaths, 1. Springfield, Ohio, 21,000; deaths, 10; under 5 years, 3; diarrhœa 3, enteric fever 2. Starkville, Miss., 1,454; no deaths. Steubenville, Ohio, 13,500; deaths, 2. Summit, Miss., 1,808; deaths, 1; malarial fever 1. Tampa, Fla., 740; no deaths. Titusville, Pa., 9,000; no deaths. Tuscaloosa, Ala., 2,000; deaths, 1; under 5 years, 1. Waxahatchie, Tex., 2,000; no deaths. Wesson, Miss., 2,000; deaths, 1. Winchester, Va., 5,000; deaths, 2; under 5 years, 1; consumption 1, diarrhœa 1. Youngstown, Ohio, 15,089; deaths, 8; under 5 years, 5; diarrhœa 7. Total population, 428,662; deaths under 5 years, 57; total number of deaths, 149; annual rate per 1,000, 18.1.

NOTICE.—In filling the reports on the postal cards for cities and hospitals, the figures are frequently so placed between the lines as to leave the disease intended entirely uncertain, except in cases where the judgment of the compiler may enable him to determine which is meant. This may be avoided by a stroke of the pen after the disease to be recorded. The *total* numbers should be placed in their proper columns, and no figures placed immediately after the word *total* will be noted in the tables. Those who report *still-births* will please note them separately, as they are not included in the tables of mortality in the BULLETIN.

NOTICE.—All official communications to the National Board of Health should be addressed to the *Secretary* of the Board, Dr. T. J. Turner, U. S. N. Correspondents and others whose writing may be for publication are reminded that much inconvenience is caused by writing on both sides of the paper.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH rooms are at 1410 G street, northwest.

No. encl. 4187

MORTALITY IN FOREIGN CITIES, COMPILED FROM WEEKLY CONSULAR REPORTS TO NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Countries.	Places.	Population.	Week ending—	Total deaths.	Annual rate per 1,000.	Cholera.		Yellow fever.		Small-pox.		Typhoid fever.		Typhus fever.		Other contagious diseases.		Weekly mean of thermometer.
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
			1880.															
Vancouver's Island	Victoria	5,000	Aug. 28	2	20.9													66
Pr. Edward Island	Charlottetown	12,000	Aug. 21	1	4.3													62.3
Do	...do	12,000	Aug. 28	2	8.7													64.7
Bermuda	Hamilton	14,867	Aug. 24	1	3.5													78
Do	...do	14,867	Aug. 31															83
Cuba	Havana	195,437	Aug. 28	176	47.0				26		1		5					84
Hayti	Port au Prince	30,000	Aug. 18	16	27.8													89
Do	...do	30,000	Aug. 25	21	36.5													92
Do	Aux Cayes	9,000	Aug. 14	5	29.0													85
Mexico	Acapulco	3,500	Aug. 7	1	14.9													85
Do	... do	3,500	Aug. 14	6	89.4													84
Do	Matamoros	16,000	Aug. 28	9	29.3													
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	330,000	Aug. 7	174	27.5				5				2				3	
Azores	Fayal	7,630	July 24	8	54.6													69
Do	...do	7,630	July 31	8	54.6													70
Do	...do	7,630	Aug. 7	4	27.3													71
Teneriffe	Santa Cruz	16,610	Aug. 7	9	28.3													80
Ireland	Queenstown	10,000	Aug. 28	5	26.1													
Do	Dublin	314,666	Aug. 21	228	37.7						5		2		3		25	58.3
Do	...do	314,666	Aug. 28	228	37.7										4		25	59.1
Do	Belfast	230,000	Aug. 21	94	26.8					5		15	4			5	1	58.9
Do	...do	230,000	Aug. 28	102	29.1					4		12	2			1	1	60
Scotland	Dundee	155,100	Aug. 21	55	18.5											9		59.2
Do	Glasgow	589,598	Aug. 21	221	19.5								13				15	59.6
Do	Leith	58,479	Aug. 28	32	28.4												7	58.3
England	Liverpool	544,056	Aug. 28	365	35.0							6	7	11	3	22	31	62.5
Do	London	3,254,260	Aug. 21	1,492	21.3						4		16				103	63.8
Do	Newcastle	148,000	Aug. 21	70	24.4								1				1	59
Do	Bradford	197,196	Aug. 21	89	23.5												6	
Do	Leeds	318,929	Aug. 7	143	23.4												4	
Do	...do	318,929	Aug. 14	157	25.7								2				3	63.8
Do	Tunstall	156,282	Aug. 21	91	30.4												2	
Do	Bristol and Clifton	213,500	Aug. 21	84	20.5												5	
Wales	Cardiff	82,364	Aug. 28	46	29.0													62.5
France	Paris	1,988,806	Aug. 19	1,006	26.3						41		36				86	
Do	...do	1,988,806	Aug. 26	1,048	27.4						35		42				88	
Do	Rouen	104,902	Aug. 21	55	27.4													
Do	Havre	92,068	Aug. 21	78	44.1													64
Do	Lyons	342,815	Aug. 14	191	28.0						10		2				15	
Do	...do	342,815	Aug. 21	206	31.4						6		16				8	
Switzerland	Geneva	52,077	Aug. 21	22	22.0												2	
Do	Zurich	22,103	Aug. 21	4	9.4												1	
Holland	Amsterdam	316,952	Aug. 21	181	29.8								5				5	70
Germany	Mannheim	50,500	Aug. 28	20	20.7													70
Do	Berlin	1,096,644	Aug. 14	596	28.3							39	12			142	55	64
Do	Frankfort	129,000	Aug. 7	52	21.0									1	1	1	1	67
Do	...do	129,000	Aug. 14	48	19.3										1		4	67
Do	Brunswick	74,000	Aug. 21	52	36.6												3	
Do	Hamburg	400,000	Aug. 7	231	30.1												12	
Do	Breslau	276,000	Aug. 14	193	36.4								1				35	
Do	Barmen	95,000	Aug. 21	41	22.4										1		4	61
Do	Bremen	109,000	Aug. 14	46	22.0													
Do	Cologne	141,639	Aug. 21	95	34.9												15	
Saxony	Chemnitz	92,137	Aug. 14	54	30.6												2	67
Do	Dresden	220,500	Aug. 14	109	25.7											10	10	62
Do	...do	220,500	Aug. 21	111	26.2							2	2			7	7	64
Do	Leipsic	150,836	Aug. 21	70	24.1												3	
Belgium	Brussels	406,638	Aug. 14	194	31.8								3				2	
Do	do	406,638	Aug. 21	192	32.1								2				8	
Denmark	Copenhagen	235,254	Aug. 17	132	29.3													68
Austria	Vienna	746,243	Aug. 14	326	22.8						7		3					63
Do	Trieste	128,233	Aug. 7	85	34.6													
Hungary	Buda-Pesth	344,604	Aug. 14	261	39.5						6		3					
Russia	Warsaw	357,169	Aug. 14	259	37.8						3							74
Norway	Christiania	118,601	Aug. 14	60	26.7					1	1					3	3	68
Spain	Carthagena	76,000	Aug. 22	41	27.6													82
Do	Cadiz	65,028	Aug. 21	45	36.1													76
Do	Seville	138,000	Aug. 8	130	49.1						1		3				43	84
Do	...do	138,000	Aug. 15	128	48.4								3				27	88
Do	...do	138,000	Aug. 22	102	38.6								4		1		17	82
Portugal	Lisbon	225,182	June 12	110	25.4								5					63
Do	...do	225,182	June 19	119	27.5								2					62
Do	...do	225,182	June 26	129	29.8						2		5					64
Do	...do	225,182	July 3	109	25.2								2					67
Do	...do	225,182	July 10	124	28.7								2					66
Do	Oporto	108,346	July 31	70	33.7						1							68
Egypt	Alexandria	220,000	Aug. 21	188	44.6													
Cape Colony	Cape Town	35,000	Aug. 9	9	13.4													63

Bd

Jacket containing
Communication ref'd to
Dr. Billings Oct 9/80

No. 4292 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.
Oct 9, 188 .

Post John C. Capt
Engr. Corps USA

Concerning the publication of his report upon the Water Question at Charleston S.C.

Ex Comm L B 8 p 277.
11

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED OCT 11 1880
ans'd Oct 12/80

U.S. Engineer Office
Charleston S.C., Oct. 9th 1880

Dr. T. J. Turner
Secty National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

My dear Dr.

Having learned that Dr. Manning Simons has written a reply to my report to your Board, upon the manner in which the Water Company of this city have been laying their pipes, which he has forwarded with the request that, if my report be published his reply should be also, I have to request that if these two communications be published, that I be supplied with a copy so that, I may see the nature of his reply. It is

not my intention to enter upon any dis-
-cussion, as the nature of my report, which
was official, precludes it.

Should the Board decide to publish
neither paper I would deem it a favor
if they would send me a copy of Dr.
Simons reply or forward the original
to me to enable me to read it.

Trusting that you will see the justice
of these requests I remain

very respectfully yours
Jos. P. Pore,
Capt. of Engrs. U.S.A.

No. 4316 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.
Oct 9, 1880.

Brodie, Dr. R. L.
Chn. Ex. Com. St. Bd. of H.
Is "Cape Haytien" regarded as an infected port? Is U. S. Consul there, reliable? Reasons for making above inquiries.

L B 8 p 358
17
E. C.
ans Oct 18/80

OCT 1_ NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED

Charleston, S. C., Oct: 9 1880.

Dr. J. J. Turner. U. S. N.
National Board of Health.
Dear Sir:

The pleasant call made at your Office, a month ago, when passing thro' Washington, emboldens me to request of you an answer to the following questions:

Is "Cape Haytien" regarded as an "infected" Port?

Is the U. S. Consul at that place regarded as reliable?

The reasons for troubling you in this way, are as follow:

A vessel bound for Boston, sailed from the above Port, with a clean Bill of Health. (See accompanying Copy A.)

After being at sea, thirty days, she came to Charleston in distress, her cargo, logwood, saturated with salt water. She was detained

at Quarantine for observation, seven days; cleansed & discharged by the Health Officer, no sickness having appeared, then nor since, a period of very nearly two months from date of sailing.

Upon arriving at one of the City wharves, she was ordered to leave, & was sent away by the Mayor as an infected vessel, upon the recommendation of the Local Board of Health. (See accompanying Copy B.)

The enclosed "Bill" Section VIII, shows very clearly where the authority over the Quarantine of the State is vested. The assertion of that right gave rise to a newspaper controversy made up largely of vulgar abuse which has settled nothing, but only engendered bad feeling.

In order to strengthen myself in what I believe to be right, I appeal to the highest acknowledged Sanitary tribunal, for aid to sustain the

Charleston, S. C., ... 18

character of their Certificates as given by their accredited Agent.

If agreeable to you, it will be a favor conferred, by answering the above enquiries at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully
Your obt. servt.
R. L. Brodie M. D.
Chairman Ex: Comm:
State Board of Health.

A BILL

To Re-Charter the South Carolina Medical Association, and Establish a State Board of Health, and to Define its Duties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authotity of the same.

Sec. I. That the charter of incorporation of the South Carolina Medical Association granted by the Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, entitled "An Act" to incorporate certain societies of South Carolina, and to renew certain charters heretofore granted, passed on the nineteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, with the rights and privileges therein contained, be revived and made of force and continued for the term of fourteen years.

Sec. II. That S. S. Marshall, M. D., President; F. L. Parker, M. D., 1st Vice-President; J. B. DuBose, M. D., 2d Vice-President; J. J. Horton, M. D. 3d Vice-President; H. D. Fraser, M. D., Corresponding Secretary; A. S. Hydrick, M. D., Recording Secratary; T. Grange Simons, M. D., Treasurer; and their associates, members of the South Carolina Medical Association, and their successors, in their corporate capacity, together with the Attorney and Comptroller-Generals of the State and their successors in office, be, and the same are hereby created a Board of Health for the State of South Carolina, to be known as the State Board of Health.

Sec. III. That the said South Carolina Medical Association, with the State Officers above named, are here-

by invested with all the rights, and charged with all the duties pertaining to organizations of like character, and said Board of Health, so constituted and established, shall be the sole adviser of the State on all questions involving the protection of the public health within its limits, and it shall be the duty of the said Board to make an annual report to the Legislature on all matters relating to its action.

SEC. IV. That the said Association, at its first meeting succeeding the passage of this Act, and every seven years thereafter, shall select seven (7) members, to be recommended to the Governor, who shall appoint them to co-operate with the State Officers above named, to constitute an Executive Committe, having power to act in the intervals of the meetings of the State Board of Health. This committee shall make, annually, a detailed report to the State Board of Health. Members of this committee shall be removable at the pleasure of the Governor, by him at the request of the State Board of Health, or for neglect of duty, or other causes set forth by the majority of the members of the Executive Committee. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Governor on recommendation of the State Board of Health, or of the Executive Committee, when such vacancies occur in the intervals of the meetings of the Association.

SEC. V. That this Executive Committee shall, immediately after their appointment, proceed to organize by electing a Chairman and Secretary, the latter to be *ex-officio* Registrar General of the State. That they be authorized and empowered to divide the State into health districts, and in those districts in which no local Boards of Health exist, they be required to appoint Sub-boards of Health, which shall consist of two (2) practicing physicians and one (1) layman. In all cases where local Boards of Health have already been established, these shall be subject to the supervisory and advisory control of the State Board of Health, through its Executive Committee. They shall pass no ordinan-

ces, nor consider any such of force, as are repugnant to the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health.

VI. That it shall be the duty of the State Board of Health, through its representatives, to investigate the causes, character, and means of preventing such epidemic and endemic diseases as the State is liable to suffer from; the influence of climate, localities, occupations, habits, drainage, scavengering, water supply, heating and ventilation; and shall make inspections annually, or oftener if necessary, of the sanitary condition of all institutions, provided as State charities, or supported at the public expense.

Sec. VII. That the Sub-boards, constituted as provided in Section V. and local Boards of Health already organized, are charged with the duty of investigating, within their districts, all matters of sanitary interest, or scientific importance, bearing in any wise upon the protection of the public health; and shall report to the Executive Committee at such times, and in such manner and form, as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

Sec. VIII. The State Board of Health shall supervise and control the Quarantine System of the State, and shall annually, or oftener if necessary, require reports from the Health Officer, on such forms as may be prescribed, in all matters pertaining to Quarantine. They shall also be authorized to establish Quarantine both by land and sea. This Quarantine shall not be established, except by the advice and consent of the Governor.

Sec. IX. That it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health to recommend such provisions of law, as shall be deemed necessary for the thorough organization of a system of registration of vital statistics throughout the State, and shall prepare the necessary methods and forms for obtaining and preserving such statistics.

Sec. X. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, the sum of two thousand dollars be,

and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid by the Treasurer on the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, countersigned by the Comptroller-General.

SEC. XI. This Act shall take effect from the date of its passage; and all Acts and parts of Acts, inconsistent herewith, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT
12
1880
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NATIONAL BOARD
OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT 12 1880

4816

State Board of Health,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Copy

Charleston, S. C., ...18

Charleston Sep 14th 1880

To R Libby
City Registrar

Office Clerk of Council

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find copies of Resolutions adopted by the Board of Health (Municipal) Sept 13th 1880_
"Resolved_ that whereas information has reached this Board that a vessel_ the Anna Bell with cargo from an infected latitude is now lying at Southern Wharf which vessel and cargo (owing to the want of requisite facilities at command of the Health Officer) has not been properly disinfected; and whereas we consider it injudicious at this time that she be allowed to discharge or remain where she now lays_ we therefore recommend that she be remanded back to Quarantine_ where after unloading and the vessel and cargo thoroughly disinfected she be allowed to come to the City_
Resolved_ that no vessel from an infected latitude be allowed to unload her cargo at our wharves between the 1st of May and the 1st of November without the consent of this Board_ Resolved_

#518

State Board of Health,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston, S. C., ...18

Resolved - That these Resolutions be sent to the Mayor for his prompt action" -

You will please cause the above to be carried into effect immediately

By order of G Follin Mayor protem

(signed) W W Simons

Clerk of Council

(Copied in part) — from the Bill of Health — of Schooner "Anna Bell" No 21 (Form 36) — dated from Cape Haytien August 20th 1880

I Stanislas Goutier — Consul — of the United States of America at the Port of Cape Haytien do hereby state that the Vessel hereinafter named cleared from this Port under the following circumstances
Name of Vessel "Anna Bell" — Schooner — Tonnage 181,27 —
Where last from — Boston — Destination Boston
Name of Captain — E G Conary — Total Number of crew — Seven
Passengers — none — Cargo, Logwood —
Sanitary Condition of Vessel — good — Sanitary Condition of Cargo, good
Sanitary Condition of Crew — good. —
Clothing — food, water — air space & ventilation — good
— I certify that I have personally inspected the said Vessel and that the above statements are correct — that good health is enjoyed in this Port and the adjacent Country, without any suspicion of of Yellow Fever — asiatic Cholera or plague — that neither Small Pox nor Typhus Fever exists as an epidemic — that the sanitary condition of the vessel cargo & crew is good; that the Rules & Regulations prescribed by the National Board of Health have been complied with and that the Anna Bell leaves this Port in free pratique — bound for Boston — &c

Cape Haytien (Signed) Stanislas Goutier
August 20th 1880 — 6 o'clock P.M. U. S. Consul

No. 4384 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.
Oct 13, 1880.

Horlbeck, Dr. H. B.
Acting Registrar.
Wants Bulletins of Aug 23, 31, Sept 27, Oct 25, Nov 1, 22, 1879 - Jany 3, April 3, 17, 24. May 7, June 26, 1880. Sends list of names to whom he desires Bulletin sent

Oct. 15.
Secy.

F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT 15 1880

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S. C. October 13th 1880

T. J. Turner M.D.
Sec Natnl B of Health

Sir

If it be possible to Obtain the following numbers of the National Bulletin published by your Board I shall be glad to receive them for the use of the Board of Health of this City Dates of August 23d 31st Sept 27 Oct 25th Nov 1st 22nd 1879 — Jany 3 April 3d 17th 24th May 7. June 26th 1880 We keep a files & hope to bind the numbers but have unfortunately mislaid the numbers noted. I am requested by Mr B F Moise Chairman of this Board to request if possible that a copy be sent weekly to the following Gentlemen members of the Board of Health

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S. C. 188

Of Charleston

B. F. Moise Chairman Meeting St corner Hasel

M Michel M D 39 Society St

W H Huger M D Broad St N E cor Mazyck St

I Somers Buist M D 205 Meeting St

E A Smyth Esqr 28 East Bay

I F Redding Esqr 59 Broad St

F Wehman Esqr 216 East Bay cor Laurens

A S Brown Esqr 145 Meeting St

J A Wilber Esqr 167 Meeting St

Daniel G Wayne Esqr 572 King St

Edwards I Brown Esqr 43 Hayne St

Very Respectfully

H B Horlbeck M D

Acting Registrar

No. 4442 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
Oct 20, 188

Brodie Dr. R. L.
Chn. Ex. Com. S. B. of H.
Returns thanks for answers to his enquiries of 9th inst.

23
F.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
OCT 23

Charleston S. C.
Oct. 20. 1880

T. J. Turner, M. D. U. S. N.
Sec: Nat: Board of Health.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 18th inst: in reply to mine of 9th inst: & to thank you for your action, in submitting my enquiries for the action of the Executive Committee.

Very respectfully
Your obt. servt.
R. L. Brodie M. D.
Chm: Ex: Com: S. B. H.

No. 4601 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Nov 3, 1880.

Horlbeck Dr. H.B.
Clk B of H.

Relative to the publication of letter of Dr Fairfax Irwin reporting epidemic in Charleston.
Thinks the sanction of local board of health should be obtained in such cases.

LB 8 p 519
Ex. Comm

8. Bd & copy to Dr Hamilton

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S. C. Nov 3rd 1880

Dr T. J. Turner
Sec Natnl Board Of Health
Dear Sir

The Board Of Health of this city are in receipt of a communication from Dr J B Hamilton Surgn Genl U S M S in reference to the publication of a letter from Dr Fairfax Irwin U. S. M. S. reporting an Epidemic during the past Season in this city – The letter indicates that Dr Irwin was strictly in the discharge of his duties to his Bureau, and that the said report was furnished your office by Dr Hamilton – The Board take pleasure in Exonerating Dr Irwin from participation in a publication deemed prejudicial: The Board Of Health of Charleston

Office Board of Health.

2

Charleston, S. C. 188

are still of the opinion that such communications should receive the Sanction of the Boards of Health for publication where they Exist in active working organization

I am very Respectfully

H B Horlbeck M D
Clerk B of H

No. 4627 "State Reports."

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Nov , 1880.

Le Hardy Dr J C Pres med. assn Ga.
Nunn R J Pres Ga. med. Soc.

Circular addressed to the Members of the General Assembly of Ga. dated Nov 3 1880 relative to sanitary condition of the State

File

10

To the Members of the General Assembly of Georgia.

The Board of Health created by an Act of the Legislature in 1875 having proven inefficient after two years of active operation, the Legislature has refused to make further appropriation of money for its support, and it is now practically dead.

Within the last few years the value of sanitation in a political point of view has been so fully demonstrated that every progressive State in the Union has created a Board of Health, considering it of vital importance to its interests, in fact a necessary element of prosperity.

Convinced of the correctness of these views, and desirous of seeing our State in the foremost rank of Progress, we would urge upon you the necessity of establishing a practical and efficient Health Board in Georgia and would call your attention to the principles which in our opinion should be the guide in its formation.

This State may be divided topographically into three parts: the mountainous, the hilly, and the flat, each part presenting its peculiar forms of disease, and each requiring different sanitary measures. Upper Georgia, comprising some 10,000 square miles, is naturally healthy, and the people need only to be instructed in the proper choice of localities for dwellings and other buildings and the best means of removing or preventing the accumulation of filth in their yards and surroundings, in order to destroy the active cause of most of their diseases. In Lower Georgia, containing about 35,000 square miles, the malarial poison arising from swamps and undrained low grounds pervades the air everywhere, and almost every disease which exists there is complicated by this cause; it reduces the general standard of health below the normal; and a large proportion of the mortality is directly produced by marsh fevers and kindred diseases. This malarial poison, it is now universally conceded, can be entirely destroyed by careful and thorough drainage.

In Middle Georgia, with an area of about 15,000 square miles, the diseases which are of a more acute type, especially the summer complaints, are still influenced to a considerable extent by the malarial element and could be much diminished by proper attention to drainage, while the same instructions as to cleanliness and locating of houses required in the upper region will be of great benefit to the people both of this and the lower section of the State.

The want of an organized system of drainage, and of an organized system of home sanitation among our people is the cause of an amount of disease and of a mortality greater than that of other States, and as a direct result we are prevented from receiving that share of the increasing flood of immigration to which our climate, our geographical position and natural wealth entitle us.

From this brief review it appears that more than five-sixths of the whole State is affected more or less by malaria, and that a large proportion of the mortality in this extensive area is caused by malarial diseases. Although the ratio of mortality by this disease may be small—say one per cent.—still, from the vast number of cases and the wide area affected, the powerful influence produced by this one poison upon the health and prosperity of our people appears in bold and striking relief, and the duty of removing it is evidently the first which should engage the attention of our Board of Health.

Considering, then, the varied sanitary requirements of the different parts of the State, and the great importance in a political and economic point of view of meeting these requirements, we have prepared a bill which will be presented to the General Assembly, of which the following are the main features:

1st. The establishment in each county of a Board of Health consisting of three residents, one of whom shall be a physician, and two, at least, land owners in the county. The Secretary, selected from their own number, will be the only member paid a salary by the county authorities, and he will be the executive officer of the Board. Each of these Boards is to have the sanitary care of its own county, and to establish such works as may be necessary for the public health, the expenses to be met by a special tax upon the real and personal property of the county; where drains are to be constructed, one-third of the cost to be levied upon all lands benefitted thereby. It is a part of their duty to remove all nuisances, to instruct the people in matters of sanitation, diligently to seek out and remove all sources of disease, to make rules and regulations to prevent the origin and spread of epidemic diseases, especially Small Pox. Counties sparsely settled, and remote from navigable streams and lines of railroads, may be exempted by the State Board of Health.

2d. A State Board of Health, to consist of a Chief Commissioner and others, appointed for the term of four years by the Governor. The Chief Commissioner to be the executive officer and the only one to receive a fixed salary from the State Treasury. This State Board is to exercise a constant supervision and superintendence over the operations of the County Boards, to instruct them in general principles of sanitation, to assist them in case of epidemics and other special emergencies. The Chief Commissioner is required to visit each county in the State during his term of office, and personally acquaint himself with its sanitary condition; to inspect the works undertaken by the different County Boards, to advise them as to the best means of attaining the object of their creation, to at once repair to any place at which an epidemic shall make its appearance, and to assist the local board in its prompt suppression.

The advantages of this system are, that the sanitation of the various parts of the State is carried on by residents acquainted with the requirements of their localities and the ability of their people to bear expenses. The authority is concentrated in each county, and each county having to bear the expense of its own sanitation, the burden rests upon the people most directly benefitted.

That this burden need not be heavy will be readily seen by the examination of the facts connected with the construction of a drainage canal in Chatham County, by the Commissioners, with the convict labor of the county.

From data furnished by Col. W. J. Winn, the engineer in charge of this work, it appears that the canal when completed will be five and one-quarter miles in length—its depth will be 5 feet—its size 5 feet at bottom, 20 at top at its upper extremity—gradually increasing, will be 20 feet at bottom and 35 at top, at its mouth draining an area of nine and a half square miles, or 6,080 acres. The estimated cost with hired labor is $29,000. That as it is, the convict labor, with guards and all other necessary expenses, costs the county a maximum of 44½ cents per day for each individual employed in its construction.

When we consider that the same convicts, when in jail, doing nothing, cost the county 50 cents per day, it will be easily seen, that not only is the great expense of building this useful work saved the people of the county, but that the cost of maintaining its criminals is even lessened, whilst the health of the convict is improved thereby, and their food and clothing better than when in confinement. An extension of such a system into all the populous counties of the State is quite practicable, and a great increase of available labor would be gained by a strict enforcement of the vagrant laws. In the counties where criminal labor is not sufficient to be of practical use, the construction of main ditches, into which contiguous lands could be drained, would entail much less expense upon the people than the present method of individual and independent drainage—while the more thorough drainage of the land which would be obtained by this means, would immeasurably improve the salubrity of the State and put upon the market millions of acres of land now useless and valueless, offering greatly increased inducements to immigrants and a considerable addition to the revenues of the State by taxation. By a proper choice in the situation of these drains, owners of surrounding property would derive advantages far beyond the cost of the work. Once accomplished, the whole system of drainage can be kept in order by the enactment of laws similar to those which now require the working of public roads wherever petty convict labor is not sufficient for the purpose.

To sum up, the advantages of a Board of Health, as here outlined, are—

1. A material improvement in the health of the community—a matter of primary importance.
2. The utilization of the labor of petty criminals and vagrants, now a burden upon every county in the State.
3. The reclamation of our best lands now useless, at a minimum cost to the people—rendering them a profit to the State as well as to their owners.
4. The offering of increased inducements to the immigration of thrifty foreigners by which the wealth and political power of the State will be increased.

We believe that should a Board of Health be inaugurated upon this plan it will demonstrate in a few years the practicability and desirability of employing the convict labor of the Penitentiary upon public works too extensive to be undertaken by the several counties—such as the drainage of the Okeefonookee and other large swamps, the reclamation of lands now flowed by the larger rivers, etc.,—and thus afford a solution to the question which now vexes and agitates the public mind.

Respectfully,

J. C. LeHARDY,
President Medical Association of Georgia.

R. J. NUNN,
President Georgia Medical Society.

November 3, 1880.

No. 4703 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.
Nov. 16, 1880.

Lebby Dr. Robert.

Wants copy Report of yellow-fever on the Plymouth 1879.

L B 8 p. 593

18 Secy

ans'd Nov. 18/80

NOV 18

BOARD

Charleston Novr 16th 1880

Dr E J Turner U.S.N

My Dear Doctor

Allow the liberty to request that you will oblige by sending me a copy of "Report on Yellow Fever in the U.S.S. Plymouth in 1879" the last issued.

Very truly Yours

Robert Lebby M.D.

49 Beaufain Street

No. 4723 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Nov 18, 1880.

Simons Dr. Manning

Wants information relative to outbreak of Break bone fever

~~Ex. Com^ee^~~ L.B. 8 p 609
Ans^d^

20

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED NOV 20 1880 OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.
November 18th 1880

My Dear Sir,

The Committee on Epidemics and Meteorology of the Medical Society of ~~S. Ca~~ County Society of which I am a member are preparing a report on the recent Epidemic of Break bone fever in Charleston, and, in order to collect information, such Committees have been appointed.

It has fallen to my share to make inquiry as to the different localities in which the fever has appeared this year, and as far

as possible the extent
to which it has prevailed
in each place

I know of no way
in which this information
can be obtained as well
as from the Office of the
National Board of Health

I have therefore written
to request your assistance
in the matter

A reply at your convenience
will oblige me very
much

I am Very Respectfully
Yours truly
Manning Simons

To
Dr. T. J. Turner
Secty National Board of Health

No. 5047 State Reports
5208.
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Dec 30, 1880.

Horlbeck H. B.

ack'g com of 18th inst.
— rel. to publication
of matters connected
with the health of Charleston S.C.
Incloses note from him
to B. F. Moise dated
Dec 30/80

Ex. Com L B o p. 842.

Jan 3—

ans'd Jany 4/80

JAN -3 ... OF HEALTH.

5047

City Thursday 30/80

Mr B F Moise

Dr Sir

The mayor thinks such a form as this

Whereas all the City Boards except the B of H Elect with the approval of City Council their own Executive Officer be it

Resolved That this Board petition or request the Hon the Mayor & City Council to grant them the same privilege "Believing that the public Service would be advanced by the change"

Respy

H B Holbeck

He approves the other
I send you letter to Dr Colwell
What think you?

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C., December 30th 1880

Dr J L Cabell

President National Board Of Health

Sir

I am instructed by the Board Of Health Of this city to acknowledge the receipt Of your communication Dec 18th all The Board of Health Of Charleston beg to State that they are prepared to give any information in their power in relation to the hygienic matters of the city when it may be desired by your Board They would request that before publishing any matters Connected with the Health Of Charleston you Communicate with their Body

very Respectfully

H B Horlbeck

No. 5208 "State Reports"
5047

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Jany 13, 1881.

Horlbeck Dr. H.B.
City Registrar

ackg receipt of
comn of Jan 4

Ex. Comee · File Jan 27

17

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JAN 17 1881 OF HEALTH.

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C., January 13 1881

Dr T. J. Turner

Secretary Natnl B of H

Sir

I am instructed by B of H
Of Charleston to acknowledge the receipt
Of your Communication, dated 4th ult in reference to
publication Of matters Connected with
Health Of this city. The Board are
pleased to receive the Same as
Satisfactory and will Send information
As requested

Very Respectfully
B. Horlbeck MD
City Registrar

No. 5347 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Feby 2, 1881.

Fraser Dr Henry D.
Secy Ex. Com St B. H.

Rel. to mortality returns from towns of S.C. not reporting.
Dr B W Taylor of Columbia S.C. will make returns for that city.
The other "towns" mentioned on list forwarded are insignificant places
Asks that list be corrected & he will see that reports are sent if possible.

V.H. ✓ L.B. 9 to Frazer 163
5 ✓ L.B. 9 & Taylor 166

5347 T.H.

NAT. B. RECEIVED FEB 5 1881 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

FEB 5 ... OF ...

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C Feb 2d 1881

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secy. National Bd. of Health

Dear Sir.

Your communication addressed to the President of the State Bd. of Health of So Ca. has been, after miscarriage, recd at this Office -

In reply I beg leave respectfully to state that, with the Exception of Columbia, there are no "cities and towns" in this State by the names mentioned on the list as not having provided the Natl Bd with Mortality returns. - Sheldon for instance is an insignificant Rail Road Station in Beaufort ~~Dist.~~ County; St Helena is a (former) parish in Beaufort County

St. James is a parish of Charleston County
St. Johns' Berkley Do St Johns, a parish of Colleton County

Dr. B W Taylor of Columbia writes to say that he will attend to the return as far as Columbia is concerned.

Dr. Taylor is the Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee S B H.

I return the list to you that it may be rectified, and shall be happy to aid in having the Mortuary returns sent regularly - of any towns or cities failing to do so; or to assist in any other way in forwarding the objects of the National Board.

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully
Yr. Obt servant
Henry D Fraser MD
Secy. Executive Com S B H

No. 5348
5259 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Feby 2, 1881.

Fraser Dr Henry D.
Mem. of Comtee appointed
by St Bd H. for Atlantic & Gulf States.

Rel. to meeting of the Quar. Convention at Savannah, Ga and expenses incurred by the meetings of its committees

✓ Secy - LB 9 p 100
Ex. Comtee - 148

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED FEB 5 1881

5

Office of State Board of Health,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., February 2d 1881.

J L Cabell M D.
Prest. National Board of Health.

Dear Sir

In a letter, recently ~~recently~~ received by me, from Dr. J G Cabell, of Richmond Va. a member of one of the Committees appointed by the Quarantine Conference held in New Orleans December 7th-10th. it is stated that he had suggested to the National Board of Health that it may become necessary for each Committee to have one meeting, and the two Committees one joint session, in order that their views may be fully matured before the Meeting of the Convention appointed to be held in Savannah.

In view of these Meetings, Dr. Cabell also states that he had suggested to the National Board of Health that it would be a just consideration of the interests involved, and of the time occupied by the members of the Committees, for that Board to sustain certain Expenses incident to these meetings.-

I beg leave respectfully to state that I concur with Dr. Cabell in his views as Expressed in his letters and would be pleased if the National Board of Health would see fit to make an appropriation in accordance with his suggestions.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Yr. Ob. servant
Henry D Fraser M D.
one of the Committee appointed
for the Atlantic & Gulf States

No. 5395 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Feby 7, 1881.

Lebby, Robt
H.O.

Reports arrival at quar. of Schr. "Elizabeth McCook" with case of malarial intermittent fever, and disposition of same.

Ack — L.B. 9 p 199.
Bul —

10

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. FEB 10 1881

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Feb. 18

Charleston Feby 7th 1881

Dr T. J. Turner
Secy Natl: Bd of Health

Dear Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the American Schr. Elizabeth McCook Captain Alyward arrived at this quarantine Station on 1st inst. fifteen days passage from Port De Paix Hayti, bound to New York. Crew of eight men five sick with Malarial Intermittent fever and three convalescing from same disease. The vessel was discharged from quarantine and Crew delivered to Dr Irving U S Marine Hospital Surgeon, who removed the sick to Hospital for treatment.

Very Respectfully &c
Robert Lebby MD
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor

No. 5485 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Feby 16, 1881.

Fraser H.D.
Secy S. Bd. H.

States Dr. J.H. Dorrah
ch. of Sub. Bd. of
Health of Greenville
S.C. will make
reports if cards are
sent

Ack LB 9 p 268.
V.H. send cards & Bul-
18 & circulars
Sent Feby 18th

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C Feb 16th 81

T J Turner M.D
Secretary National Bd. Health.

Dear Sir—

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 5th enclosing corrected list of Cities & towns of So Ca. &c
In reply I will state that I have written to Dr. J H Dorrah, chairman of the sub Board of Health for Greenville, requesting him to send you the weekly mortuary returns of that City, on blanks which will be supplied from yr. office

I have the honor
to be very respectfully
yr. Obt. servant
Henry D Fraser
Secy. State Bd. of Health

No. 5508. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Cokesbury S.C.

Feby 18, 1881.

Gary Dr F.F.
Mem. St. Bd. H.

Has recd Bul 33.
& Inf. of Feby 5
Desires to receive
the Bul. regularly

Ack – Feby 21 L B 9 p 309
Secy –
T.H. name on list.
Placed on list 21.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED FEB 21 1881

Cokesbury S.C. Feby 18th/81

National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:-

Through the Courtesy of Hon D Wyatt Aiken M.C. from S.C. I am in rect. of Bulletin No 33 also Supplement of Feby 5th. I write to request that you will send me regularly your publications for the benefit that may be derived from them, and to be used by me as a Member of the Ex Com of the State Board of Health of South Carolina.

I am Yours &c

T. T. Gary M.D.

Cokesbury

Abbeville Co S.C.

I refer you to the Senators and Representatives of South Carolina in Congress.

T. T. Gary M.D.

No. 5515 "State Reports"
5561

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Feby 19, 1881.

Lebby Dr Robt.
S. H. O. of
Charleston Harbor.

Rel. to the erection of a villa for the well passengers taken from infected vessels at the Charleston Harbor Quarantine. Incloses act of Legislature. States he has not rec^d certain Bulletins & Supplement.

Ex. Com^e LB 9 pp 312. 362.

ack. Feby 23

V.H.

Sent Sup #11 & 12 & Bul #33

Table

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

An Act creating a Harbor Commission for the Bay and Harbor of Charleston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That a Harbor Commission for the government and protection of the Bay and Harbor of Charleston, and the rivers and creeks flowing therein, be, and the same is hereby, authorized and created.

SEC 2. That the said Commission shall consist of nine members, as follows: The Mayor of the City of Charleston, the president of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, the chairman of the executive committee of the State Board of Health, if he be a resident of said city, and if he be not such resident, some member of the executive committee resident of said city, to be designated by said committee, and six residents of the County of Charleston, to be appointed by the Governor, one of whom at least shall be a Full Branch pilot of the Port of Charleston. The Mayor of the City of Charleston shall be *ex-officio* the chairman of the said board, and the board at its first annual meeting, or at the first meeting after the time fixed for such annual meeting, shall elect a chairman *pro tempore* to act in the temporary absence, death, resignation, or disability of the said chairman.

SEC. 3. That the members of the said board so appointed by the Governor shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors have been appointed and have accepted. And all vacancies in such appointments, by death, resignation, removal from office, departure from the State, or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor: Provided, That the Governor may at any time, if he thinks proper, remove any of the persons so appointed.

SEC. 4. That the said Board of the Harbor Commission shall have jurisdiction over the Harbor and Bay of Charleston and the rivers and creeks flowing therein, and shall make such regulations as they may see fit for the protection and preservation of the said bay and harbor, rivers and creeks from injury by means of deposit of ballast and other materials, the creation of obstructions, or any other cause whatsoever, with authority to prescribe such penalties for the violation of the said regulations as they may deem adequate: Provided, That such penalty shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for each offence, together with the expense of removing such obstructions or interference with navigation; and the solicitor of the circuit shall be, and he is hereby, charged with the duty of enforcing such penalties, upon the information and at the request of the said Board of Harbor Commissioners. They shall also take control of all quarantine stations and buildings in said harbor, designate and fix the location thereof, and make such regulations respecting the same as will secure the thorough and complete enforcement of the quarantine laws of this State. They are also invested with full power and authority to preserve peace and good order in said bay and harbor: Provided, That none of the said regulations shall be repugnant to the laws of the land: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to limit or encroach upon the powers and duties imposed upon the State Board of Health by any Act or Acts of Assembly now of force or which may hereafter be passed.

SEC. 5. That the said board shall have an annual meeting on the second Monday in January in each year, and shall hold such other stated or special meetings as they may for themselves determine.

SEC. 6. That the said Board of Harbor Commissioners shall be invested with all the powers of the Board of Commissioners of pilotage, and shall act as such board.

SEC. 7. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with and repugnant to this Act be repealed.

SEC. 8. That this Act shall take effect from its passage.

Charleston February 19th 1881

Dr T. J. Turner

Secy Natl Bd: of Health

Washington DC

My Dear Sir

In an interview a few days since with Capt Post U.S.E. he suggested that there would be a surplus of the appropriation unexpended from existing contracts for quarantine buildings & wharf made by the Executive Committee for this Harbor. The propriety, I may say the necessity of erecting a Villa, for well passengers, that may arrive in infected vessels for their removal from on Shipboard - Similar to or a little Smaller than the one on Blackbeard Island at Sapelo Sound - I determined at his instance, to write to you on the Subject - and to enclose a copy of an Act passed at the last Session of the Legislature of S.C. Establishing a Harbor Commission; for the information of the Executive Committee - Of course the building would be on land ceded and in possession of the United States. The act requires a close examination by the Ex: Committee to determine, if this Harbor Commission or local Boards could exercise any Control over said buildings or not. - Capt Post is of opinion that

the

the Villa, with all appurtenances necessary thereto, could be completed for a sum not exceeding thirty six hundred (3600) dollars.

You will be pleased to favor me with an early reply as your ordinary duties will permit. Capt Post will have a furlough early in March

Very truly & Respectfully Yours
Robert Lebby
Health Officer
Charleston Harbor

I have not received a Bulletin since 5 nor the Supplement issued in Jany.

No. 5561 "State Reports"
~~5515~~

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Feby 26., 1881.

Lebby Dr. Robert
Health Officer

Forwards letter of Capt Post relative to erection of quarters for the well passengers taken from infected vessels.
(See comn. 5515)

✓ack - L B 9 p 312 - 362.
Ex. Com 1 2 / 81

28. Table

FEB 28 1881
OF HEALTH.

Charleston Feby 26th 1881

Dr T J Turner
Secy N B of Health
Washington D.C.
Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 23d inst in relation to erection of Quarantine "Well passengers" &c &c. In connection with this application I herewith enclose a note from Capt Jas C Post U S E on the same subject for the information of the Committee. It will appear, that it will require the consent of the Secretary of War

Very Respectfully
Yr truly
Robert Lebby
Health Officer

5561

Charleston S.C.
Feb. 26th 1881

My dear Doctor

I learn from Mr. Lecorte that your communication to the National Board of Health was referred to the Executive Committee for action. While this is pending allow me to suggest the propriety of asking the N. of B. to apply to the War Department, for permission to erect this building on the reservation. The permission already granted only pertains to the repair of the storehouse and rebuilding of the wharf

very truly yours
Jno. [illegible] Post
Capt. of Engrs.

To
Dr. Robert Lebby

[illegible] HEALTH
FEB 28 1881
[illegible]

No. 5629 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Mch 4, 1881.

Horlbeck H. B. MD
City Registrar

Asks that all mail matter for the Bd of H. be addressed to him as above.

V. H.

7.

[stamp:] ... BOARD OF HEALTH. MAR 7 1881

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

CHARLESTON MAR 5 4PM S.C.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 7 1881 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

T. J. Turner M.D

Sec Natnl B of Health

Washington DC

H.
5629

Charleston S.C.
March 4th 1881

Please direct all mail matter for Board of Health

H B Horlbeck M.D.
City Registrar

MAR 7 1881

No. 5640. State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Mch. 4 ,1881.

Horlbeck Dr. H. B.
City Registrar

"Direct mail matter
to B of H.

ack-
V.H.
Bul- directed to B of H.

F.

RECEIVED
MAR-8 1881
BOARD OF HEALTH.

POSTAL CARD

CHARLESTON MAR 4 12PM S.C.

ONE CENT

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

D J L Cabell
University Va
Charlottesville Va—

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA 8 A.M. MAR 7 1881

5640

RECEIVED BOARD OF HEALTH MAR 8 1881

Charleston So Ca
March 4th 81

Direct mail matter to
B of H.

H B Horlbeck M D
City Registrar

2/12

No. 5809 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Columbia S. C.

Mar 19, 1881.

Sylvester A. A.

Weekly reports from above place will be sent more regularly after first of April.

File

24.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. MAR 24 1881

POSTAL CARD.

U.S. POSTAGE ONE CENT

COLUMBIA MAR 22 6PM S.C.

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 1881

5809

T. [illegible] Turner, M. D.
Sec. National Board of Health

file

Washington
D. C.

3.19.81

Dear Sir,

There has been some delay in sending the weekly Reports of deaths for the city of Columbia S.C. which after the first of next month will be regularly sent to you. Hoping you will excuse the delay

Yours &c

A. A. Sylvester

City Registrar

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH MAR 2? 188?

No. 5939 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal
S.C.
Mar. 31, 1881.

Thompson S. B.
Ch. B. H.

Wants pubs.

V.H.

2 Placed on list

[stamp:] ...BOARD OF HEALTH APR - 2 1881

POSTAL CARD

ONE CENT

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER

RECEIVED
APR
2
SECRETARY'S OFFICE

National Board Health
Washington
D. C.

N.H. 5939

Port Royal South Carolina
March 31st 1881

Secr Nat Board Health
Dr Sir

I should be glad to receive your weekly report of contagious or infectious disease or any thing else you will favor me with in your dept.

Yours &c
S. B. Thompson M.D.
Chairman Board Health
Port Royal S.C.

No. 6008 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston,
S.C.
April 5, 1881.

Fraser Dr Henry D.
Sec'y St Bd Health
(Dorrah Dr J. F. Greenville)
Trescot Dr Geo. E. "

Says Dr Dorrah cannot make reports but Dr Trescot will
No blanks ever reached Dorrah

✓ ack L B 9 p. 67
VH.
7.

RECEIVED APR - 7 1881 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston April 5th 81

T J Turner MD
Secretary Nl Board of Health.
Washington DC.

Dear Doctor.

I have recently received a letter from Dr J F Dorrah of Greenville S.C in which he requests me to say to you that it will be impossible for him to make the weekly mortuary reports of Greenville, to the National Board, and suggests the name of Dr Geo E Trescot of Greenville, to supply them.

Dr Dorrah also says that none of your blanks had reached him.

Very respectfully
Henry D Fraser MD
Secy State Bd of Health
of S. Ca

No. 6466 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.

May 12 ,1881.

Simons T. Grange
Box 705

States he has been appointed Chairman of the Quarantine Committee of the St. B. H. & wants papers to assist them in revising their rules. Wants copy of report of the "Plymouth" Sec'y-

✓ Ack— LB 10 p. 146
14.

RECEIVED MAY 14 1881 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

NAT[illegible] BOARD
MAY 14 1881
OF HEALTH

Charleston SC May 12th 1881

Dr. Thos. J Turner USN
Secretary Nat: Board of
Health

Dear Doctor

I have been appointed chairman of the Quarantine Committee of the State Board of Health, we desire to revise the rules and regulations, will you not assist us in sending me such circulars of instruction to Pilots and Boarding Officers, rules as employees in contact with infected vessels, and in fact any information that will promote the efficiency of Quarantine and yet not impose unjust restrictions on commerce and travel under proper conditions any suggestions

from you will be appreciated by me. Your early attention will greatly assist us. If you can send me or inform me how to obtain a copy of the Report of the investigation of the Plymouth case published by the U S Naval authorities, I would be glad to have it

I am with great respect

Yours truly

T. Grange Simons MD
P O Box 705
Charleston SC

No. 6518. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

May 15, 1881.

Fraser Dr H. D.
Secy St Bd.

Wants to know the objects of the U.S. Quar. at Sapelo.

Board
Secy - L B 10 p 196
Ack

18.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 18 1881

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston May 15th 1881

T J Turner MD
Secy. National Bd. of Health

Dear Sir

Will you be kind enough to inform me as to the object of the U S Quarantine Station at Sapelo Isld. Is it the intention to receive any infected vessels sent there - to treat the sick & accommodate the well (where it is deemed proper to detain them) to disinfect &c -
Is it the object to relieve the State Quarantine Stations, in this section of the Coast, of infected craft, - and if such is the intention please state if the Station (Sapelo) is in readiness to receive vessels, and if those in infected condition arriving at Charleston may be ordered there? We have only today discharged from this Station a Brig from Cien-

fuegos bound for Boston which put
in here about the 15th - 20th of March
with her Capt sick with Small Pox -
(he died soon after her arrival at Quarantine)
- All of her Crew - save one, have since
been attacked with the disease -
To keep up a thorough non-intercourse
with this vessel it was necessary to
Employ a Guard boat & Guard at a
heavy Expense to the State -
The regular Summer Quarantine was
ordered on the 1st of May and we may
at any time have arrivals from
infected Latitudes - already two vessels
from Havana are detained at the
Station & will have to remain 15 days

With kind regards
Very truly
Henry D Fraser MD
Secy. State Bd. of Health
of So Ca

No. 6519 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

May 16, 1881.

Horlbeck Dr. H. B.
City Reg. & Secy B.H.

Wants his mail so addressed that it will not reach the other board of health in Charleston.

V.H.

18. Changed

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY 18 1881

Office of the Board of Health,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 16th 1881

Dr T. J. Turner
Sec National B of H

Dear Sir

I have the honor to request that inasmuch as there are two Boards of Health in Charleston and constant mistakes occur with the Carriers in delivering, that, you have my name placed on Wrapper of such mail matter as is intended for the Board of Health of Charleston Respectfully

H B Horlbeck MD
City Reg & Sec B of H

No. 6644 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
May 25, 1881.

Forrest, Dr. John.
8 King St.
States he is Recording Secy of S.C. Medical Ass'n & Secy of Med. So. of S.C., and requests that the Bulletin be sent him

Ack L.B. 1, p. 298.
27. On list.
V. H.
Send. list

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY 27 1881

8 King Street, Charleston,
May 25. 1881.

Dear Sir,

I beg to introduce myself to you as the Recording Secy of the S.C. Med. Assn, and Secy of the Med. So. of S.C. (Charleston Medl Society), and to ask, if from my official position, I may have the Bulletin of the Nat. Board sent to me.

Hoping my request may meet with favourable consideration,

I Remain, Dear Sir,
Yours Respectfully
John Forrest M.D.

No. 6653 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Port Royal
S.C.

May 23, 1881.

Johnson John A. M.D.
Health Officer

States he is still the H.O. & would like to be restored to the Bulletin list from which he was dropped Feby 12 1881

Ack L B 10 p 318.
V.H.

28.
Sent from Feby. 12th except 34. 35. and 44 which are out of print.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH 1881

John A. Johnson, M. D.

PORT ROYAL HARBOR,

HEALTH OFFICE.

Port Royal S. C. 25th May 1881

Dr. J. J. Turner, U. S. N.

Secty. Natl. Brd. Health

Washington D. C.

Dear Doctor.

After having recd. the "Bulletin," from its first number until Feby. 12th 1881, I was both surprised & disappointed to find it stopped with the number of that date. I have recently learned that it is sent to Dr. S. B. Thompson, Chairman of the Brd. of Health of the Town of Port Royal. Dr. Thompson succeeded me, at my request, I having accepted that position only while there was no resident physician in that town. I am still the "Health Officer," having, — as I have before advised you, — both Beaufort & Port Royal under my guardianship. They are both situated on the waters of Port Royal Bay, & my quarters (Quarantine Station) are several miles below them. While I should be very glad to have the Bulletin continued to me, as an important adjunct to the proper administration of this Office, I should be equally sorry to have Dr. Thompson's discontinued. May it not be sent to both of us?

Very Respy.

John A. Johnson M. D. Health Officer

No. 6926. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.
June 20, 1881.

Simons T. Grange
Horlbeck H. B.

Request for information as to vessels bound for the port of Charleston from infected ports

✓ Secy - to Simons & Horlbeck
~~Ch. Com.~~ -

L. B. 10 pp. 533-534
22.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUN 22 1881 OF HEALTH.

1

Charleston S C June 20th 1881

Dr T J Turner U.S.N
Secretary Nat Board of Health

Dear Sir

I send with this a request from the Municipal Board of Health of Charleston S C and would request that the information desired will be furnished, I would state that for some time past the administration of Quarantine regulations at this port have not been satisfactory to the Municipal authorities, a conference was recently held between the Committees on Quarantine from the State and Local Boards, and after a full and free discussion a most satisfactory arrangement was agreed upon, whereby the Municipal Board of Health assumes the administrative control of the Quarantine of the Port, under the Rules and Regulations of

the National Board of Health, until the Legislature convenes, when the whole subject of Quarantine will be revised, under the recommendations of the Quarantine Committee of the State Board of Health. I trust that we shall then secure such a system that will be in accordance with the most recent Sanitary and Hygienic laws, and also, to accord with the Rules of the National Board of Health, The Secretary of the State Board will give you official notice of the recent action of the State Board, at its last meeting. As our State and Local Board are both in cooperation with the Nat. Board, I shall be glad of the information as to vessels leaving infected ports or latitudes liable to infection, be furnished to Dr Horlbeck, and also any other information that will be valuable to our boards, that will perfect our systems and secure immunity from disease

I am with great Respect

Yours truly

P O Box 705
Charleston SC

T Grange Simons MD
Chairman of Quarantine Committee State Bd of Health

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH

Charleston, S.C. June 20 1881

Dr T. J. Turner
Secretary National Board of Health
Dear Doctor

I have the Honor to request that this office be informed of the departure of any vessel from an infected port or latitude destined for this port of which you may be apprised

Very Respectfully

H B Horlbeck MD
City Registrar
& Secretary B of H

No. 7060 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

June 29, 1881.

Simons T. George
Ch. Quar. Comte
S. Bd Health

Asks if a vessel after becoming infected in a port can be ordered out of port - to Sapelo

Also if the certificate of the Inspector at Sapelo can be demanded before the vessel enters the harbor at Charleston

Rel - also to wharf + delay of its construction -

ack - LB 10 p 615

Ex. Comte

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED JUL 1 1881

Charleston SC June 29th 1881

Dr Thos J Turner USN
Secretary Nat. Board of Health

Dear Doctor

I have the honor to request of you the following information (A) If a vessel at our Quarantine, or in our Harbor should become infected with disease after her arrival, can she be ordered out of port; to Sapelo Station for the purpose of having the sick treated and the vessel disinfected (B) I would request further to be informed, if we can demand the certificate from the National Inspector at Sapelo Station, prior to the entrance into our Harbor of a vessel from an infected latitude,

Does any statute of Maritime law forbid the ordering out of this port to go to Sapelo Station, of any vessel which may be a menace to the good health of the port, The ability to order a vessel to Sapelo Station from Charleston Harbor is all important to us. We have no case in point now, but I would like to be prepared

to give an opinion if such condition would occur,
Another matter of grave import to the perfection of our Quarantine Station is the lack of a wharf, all the buildings are finished, but no wharf exists so that access to them is almost impracticable, At the meeting of the Ex Committee of the Nat: Board of Health held at Nashville, in the fall of 1879. the sum of $12.000 was appropriated for a wharf the work was placed under the charge of the U S Engineer Dept. Capt Post stated last winter the proper piles for its construction, the spruce logs prepared with creasote had been frozen up in some of the Northern rivers. Some time ago some of them arrived, very small logs from 8 to 12 inches in diameter
(9) Nine of them have been driven and the pile driver stopped work, I have not seen Capt. Green the Engineer in charge, but the delay of two years has made our State and local Board very anxious that some one who is authorized would investigate the cause of delay and correct the cause, The Quarantine officer Dr Lebby says that, from his experience as to the position of the wharf

a crib work of Palmetto Logs ballasted with rock would be the most available and suitable, the rock could be obtained from the ballast discharged from vessels detained. Six have thrown their rock ballast away in the past 3 months. The Palmetto withstands the action of the "Teredo" and other marine worms whose destructive agency the "Creasoted Piles are intended to combat. I have been requested by the Municipal Board of Health of Charleston to request information as to the cause of the protracted delay in the construction of the Wharf.
Pardon my long letter but I am anxiously desirous that our Quarantine System shall be an effective one and will spare no personal effort to secure it.

I am with respect
Yours truly

F. Grange Simons MD
Ch of Quarantine Committee
St Bd of Health

P O Box 705
Charleston SC

No. 7071 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

June 29, 1881.

Fraser Dr. Henry D.
Sec'y Ex. Com. of State
Board of Health S.C.

Adoption of Rules
of N.B.H. – rel. to
Quarantine.

Ex Com.
Bul.
✓ ack – L.B. 10 p 631.

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE July 9

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
JUL 2 1881

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

[Stamp:] ... JUL 2 1881 ... OF HEALTH.

Charleston June 29th 1881.

T J Turner M.D
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington D.C.
Sir

I beg leave respectfully to inform you that at a recent special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Bd. of Health of So Ca. the following Resolution was offerred. - (from minutes)

"Resolved - that this Board adopt the rules of the National Board of Health in relation to Quarantine as their rules -"

& that "The Resolution was adopted unanimously."

Very respectfully
Henry D Fraser M.D
Secretary Exe. Com S.B.H.

No. 7486. State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7487.

Charleston

S.C.

Aug. 5, 1881.

Fraser Henry D.

Secy Ex Com. St B H. S.C.

Reports action of Board of Health rel. to instructions to Pilots - accepts use of Sapelo Station

(See 7487)

✓ Ack ✓ Aug. 9 L.B. 10 p. 54. 890 891

Ex Com - Aug 12/81

Bul - Noted in Bul. Aug 13/81

8. L.B. 11 p. 51.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 8 1881

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 5th 1881

T J Turner M.D.
Sec'y National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I have the honor to inform you that at a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health of So Ca, held August 2d the following resolution was adopted—

Resolved— that the State Board of Health accept the use of the National Quarantine Station at Sapelo Island, and that the following instructions on postal cards, signed by the Health Officers of the ports, be issued to Pilots and Masters of Vessels.

" Pilots will in all cases, before boarding make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of vessels bound for this port, or calling for orders.

Vessels from infected or suspected ports, with sickness on board, or on which infectious or contagious disease has occurred either during voyage, or in the port of departure will be

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

directed to proceed at once to the National Quarantine Station at Sapelo; In such cases the Pilot, or Pilots will not board; cases of doubt to be decided by the Health Officer.

All vessels bound for this port, having the Certificate of the National Inspector will be brought to anchor at the Quarantine Station of this port, and there remain until released by proper permit from the Health Officer —

Pilots, Captains, and Masters of vessels will be held strictly responsible for violations of these orders, and the penalties will be enforced by the Health Officer —

By order of the State Bd of Health

Very respectfully
Henry D Fraser M D
Secretary Ex. Com. State Bd. of Health of So Ca

No. 7487 — State — Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7486

Charleston

S.C.

Aug 5, 1881.

Simons Dr T. Grange

Rel. to action of State B.H. S.C. and instructions issued to Pilots &c.—

(See 7486)

Incloses sample of notice—

ack— L13 vol. p. 890 891 Aug 9.

Ex. Com—

Bul— Noted Aug 13/81

8.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG 8 1881 OF HEALTH.

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

1

Charleston SC August 5th 1881

Dr Thos. J Turner U.S.N
Secretary Nat Board of Health

Dear Sir

I presume by this time the Secretary of the State Board of Health has informed you officially, of our action taken at the Meeting of August 2nd. We accepted the use of the Nat. Quarantine Station and have issued orders for vessels from infected or suspected ports, with sickness on board or having ~~[illegible]~~ in port of departure or during voyage, to go down to Sapelo and Pilots will not Board or communicate with them. Enclosed I send one of the Postal cards with notice. I thought that the vessels ~~from~~ at such ports could be informed by the National Board of Health ~~through the~~ consular agents, that in case of them leaving port in Quarantine, (or with foul bills of Health) to go direct to Sapelo, as most of them coming to Charleston or other ports of SC will sail within a short distance of Sapelo entrance

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

2

this would save time and avoid the necessity of their sailing back over the same course We are now I trust in possession of a system that will preclude any possibility of importing disease into our ports. First the National inspection at Sapelo, then a stoppage at the State Quarantine Station until the Health officer has inspected then the Municipal authorities inspect finally I do not think these inspections will impede commerce, but we must use every precaution to avoid any risk If you think my suggestion practicable, please act upon it; With thanks for past courtesies I am

Very Respectfully
Yours truly
F. George Simons MD

No. 7670 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.

Aug 27, 1881.

Simons Dr T. Grange

Ack'g comn of 19th and asks to be allowed to purchase certain numbers of the Bulletin to complete his set.

Wants 4 or 5 Bul- issue of Aug 13 1881.

ack - L. B. 11. p. 134.

V. H.

29
Sent all except No. I vol. I.
Aug. 29. '81.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 29 1881

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 27th 1881

Dr J G Turner U.S.N.
Secretary of Natl Board of Health

Dear Doctor

Your communication of August 19th came to me in due time and I must apologize for my delay in my acknowledgment. The National Board has now afforded to our port every security that can be given to secure immunity from imported disease. I trust that with the perfect harmony and unity of action on the part of the National State and Municipal Boards that now exists, we may secure the great objects in view, I shall be glad to hear of any thing that relates to Quarantine or Public Hygiene. Next fall we propose to try and get the Legislature of our State, to remodel and change many of our Statutes that are obsolete, and encumber the Statute Book. I would like to have a few, say 4 or 5 extra copies of the Bulletin with the notice & comments [illegible] in regard to the action of our State Board of Health I mean the issue of August 13th 1881. Also if possible I would like to obtain back numbers to supply

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

2

missing numbers from my individual set. Some I never got, but most of them with Quarantine laws of several States were unavoidably lost during the conference between the committees of the State and Charleston Boards of Health, last Spring. I carried several copies containing matter of interest and by unhappy chance they were misplaced and have never yet had any clue to them, so I would like to replace them if I can do so. If obtainable I would be glad to have them and remit the amount as specified for those numbers I want in Volume I nos I-4-5-7-8-9-28 32-47-48-51-52
Volume II No I-9-12-49
Supplements nos. 1 and 5
I shall esteem it a personal favor if I am allowed to purchase the above numbers and shall remit as soon as desirable. I am with personal esteem

Yours Respectfully

[illegible] Simons MD
Ch. 2.C [illegible] St. Bd of Health

No. 7732 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Aug 31, 1881.

Simons T. Grange M.D.

ackg Bulletins.

File

2.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP -2 1881

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Charleston August 31st 1881

Dr T J Turner USN
Secretary Nat. Board of Health

Dear Sir

The Bulletins requested from your office came to hand this morning. Please accept my sincere thanks for your prompt courtesy. They will be of material value to me personally and officially again thanking

I am very Respectfully
Yours
T. Grange Simons MD

[Stamp:] Nat. Board of Health SEP 5 [illegible]

JJ35

No. 7841 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S. C.

Sept 13, 1881.

Simons Dr. T. G.

Rel. to Custom House regulation requiring vessels to pay their dues prior to discharging cargo or ballast.

✓ ack - L.B. 11. p. 228.

Ex. Com - [illegible]

Sept 28 -

15.

(copy to [illegible] Sept [illegible])

File

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 15 1881

Copy sent to Sec. Treas. Oct 1.

1

Charleston September 13th 1881

Dr Thos. J. Turner U.S.N.
Secretary Nat Board of Health

Dear Sir

A matter of interest to other ports as well as ours, exists in the plea that Captains and Masters make when ordered to discharge ballast prior to disinfection and fumigation at Quarantine, is that they have to enter their vessels at the Custom House and pay their dues prior to discharging ballast or cargo, The Custom house officials here have never interfered in any of our regulations. nor has any attempt been made to impose penalties for complying with our Quarantine laws. But I should be glad if the attention of the Nat. Board was drawn to this law in regard to the Custom House regulations Conflicts may arise at a moment when our health may be imperilled by such attempt to have vessels in communication with the Custom house prior to discharging ballast or cargo as the Captains insist it is imperative that they should

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

[RE]CEIVED [NATION]AL BOARD [OF] HEALTH. [Se]p 15 1881

visit the Custom house with their papers, and in the case of an infected vessel this would endanger the community, or at least break through the fundamental principle, that no communication shall be held until the vessel is declared in pratique. I repeat the Custom House officials here have rendered at times efficient aid to us in Quarantine enforcement and I should not like to endanger the good feeling that exists now on all sides toward the Collector. If you deem this of any moment I would be glad to hear from you. I have written so often to you that I fear I may be deemed troublesome, but I have no personal end to serve except to have an efficient Quarantine in all of our ports. Thanking you for your uniform courtesy I am

Yours truly

T. Grange Simons MD

Ch. Q. Committee St. Bd of Health

786

1187

No. 7892 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Sept 16, 1881.

Horlbeck H.B.
City Registrar

Forwards mortality reports.

ack L B 11 p 261
V.H.
22. Rec'd Sept 23rd

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 22 1881

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH

Charleston, S.C. September 16 1881

Dr T J Turner

Secretary National B of Health

Dear Sir

I send by mail postal Cards of Bills of Mortality of weeks Ending for Charleston S C Aug 6 - 13 - 20 - 27 - and Sept 3 as requested

I had already sent these cards please acknowledge receipt so that I may send again in case you do not receive them

very Resply

H B Horlbeck MD

City Registrar

No. 7945 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C

Sept 26, 1881.

H. B. Horlbeck M. D
City Registrar & Sec. B. of H

Desires copies of Bulletins to complete the files of the Office

✓ Sec. ack. L B 11 p 294
✓ VH

OFFICE

BOARD OF HEALTH

Charleston, S.C. September 26th 1881

Dr T. J. Turner
Secretary National Board of Health

Dear Sir

I write to request if possible that I may be furnished with the following numbers of the National Board of Health Bulletin which I regret are missing among my files - It is my earnest desire to have these valuable papers bound - The B of H of Charleston have daily references as to vessels to be permitted to come to Charleston from the Quarantine of the city and it is a matter of much importance to have so important a Series of publications as the Bulletins for guidance - Moreover the B of H of the city in conjunction with Dr T G Simons of S B of H are engaged in endeavoring to initiate a more efficient Quarantine for the port & it is in this light that I trespass If you can spare the copies and notify me as to what they will cost I shall at once remit the amount The Bulletins

OFFICE
BOARD OF HEALTH

Charleston, S.C. 188

Missing are

Vol 1 —	Numbers	5	Supplement No 4
		8	
		9	
		17	
		18	
		21	
		42	
		43	
		45	
		50	
Vol II	Number	22	Supplements No 7 and 8
		32	
		35	
		40	
		41	

I have the Honor to be
very Respectfully
H B Horlbeck M D
City Registrar
& Secretary B of H

No. 3107 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 17, 1881.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Lebby, Dr. Robert.

Wants Bull. 13.

V.H.

Send. Sent Oct. 21. 81.

OCT 20 1881
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

POSTAL CARD

WRITE THE ADDRESS ON THIS SIDE—THE MESSAGE ON THE OTHER.

U.S. POSTAGE

CHAR[illegible] OC[illegible] 9PM [illegible] C.

Dr T. J. Turner
Secy Natl Board of Health
Washington
D.C.

OCT 20 18[illegible]

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

8102

Charleston Octr 17/81

Dear Doctor

Please send me No 13 Bulletin, which has failed to come to hand

Oblige Yrs &c

Robert Lebby M.D.

Health Officer

WASHINGTON, D.C. OCT 20 1881 REC'D.

Vit
Sent
8102

No. 8369 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Nov 22, 1881.

Simons T. G.
Board of Health

Wants Bul No 18 (of Oct 29)
Also Rules & Regs N.B.H.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BD. OF HEALTH RECEIVED NOV 25 1881

Sent Nov. 25

Referred to Secy-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. p 691. Nov 25, 188

" " No

" " No.

OFFICE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., November 22nd 1881

Dr T J Turner USN
Secretary Nat Board of Health

388

Dear Doctor

Bulletin No 18 of Oct 29th failed to reach me will you again be kind enough to have it sent me I see that the National Board contemplate some suggestion or Legislation in regard to Small Pox spread and importation I would be glad if you would send me a condensed copy of the rules if printed in pamphlet or circular form. Have not your board your Rules and Regulations in regard to Quarantine in pamphlet form if so do let me have a copy. Our State Board have recommended a bill to the Legislature in regard to Quarantine it is in accord with the intents of the National Board, my report as Chairman of Quarantine Committee of the State Board will be out of Press soon I will furnish your office with copies as soon as I can I trust the Contemplated Bill will save a renewal of the disagreeable personal conflict of opinion that has been rife for the past few years. I hope I will have the pleasure of forming your acquaintance in Savannah as I expect to attend the meeting of the Health association

Dr. I. G. Simons

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 8609 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

Dec 20, 1881.

Simons Dr T. Grange

Rel. to quarantine law just passed by the Legislature of S.C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

22/ *Referred to* Secy

Acknowledgment in

✓ *Letter Book No.* .... Dec 22, 1881.

" " *No* ....

" " *No.* ....

#6609/1881

#8609/1881

1

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., December 20th 1881

Dr Thos J Turner U.S.N
Secretary Nat: Board of Health

Dear Sir

The Quarantine Bill prepared by the State Board of Health has been ratified by both Legislative assemblies, and only needs the Signature of the Governor to become a law. I will have to frame a code for the government of, and administration of rules at the several stations. This will be in perfect accord with the Rules and Regulations of the National Board, with Sapelo as a refuge for all infected or suspicious vessels. During the recent session of the Am: Public Health Association several members of the Savannah Sanitary Council and the Municipal Board of Health of Charleston and myself held an informal meeting but of great interest, we discussed measures for securing uniform procedures at all ports on the Georgia and South Carolina coasts and if possible Florida will be induced to join with us. The two most important measures discussed were as to the necessity of fumigating and disinfecting, at all seasons vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports or latitudes this is

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., ________ 188 2

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

deemed adviseable on account of the short passage from Cuban and other tropical ports, and vessels arrive at our ports without meeting cold weather as often during our winter months, we have long warm spells, that would involve much danger from infected vessels if not fumigated.

Another danger exits from the fruit trade and the propriety of not admitting to our wharves the vessels or fruit from them, from May 1st to Nov 1st. Our reasons are, that this trade is cheifly conducted by the lower class of Italians or Spaniards who deem it no sin to deceive a Health Officer to save a small lot of fruit, we have found their statements unreliable, and last summer we had an arrival from Barracoa. Vessel and papers "all right" as far as we could judge yet we subsequently learned that the Vessel only (2) two days prior to leaving Barracoa, had been at an infected port. The custom is for these fruit traders to hunt up cargoes, at several Islands or Keys adjacent, care is taken to clear from a healthy port with a clean bill of Health to show on arrival. If we detain the vessel the fruit is soon over-ripe and not

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

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SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., ________________ 188

fit for food when offered in our markets
If fumigated it is ripened prematurely and
its quality injured by the Sulphur fumes,
Cocoa Nuts with the rough husks, are brought
in bulk and cannot be fumigated with any
Satisfaction, The trade before Nov 1st is quite
small and of no importance, as the hot weather
makes it unprofitable, yet these few arrivals
jeopardize our health so much that we want
to stop them, yet there is still some diversity
of opinion as to the legality of this socalled
"Class legislation" We deem the safety of the
many is of more importance than the inconvenience
of a few, I would be glad to hear from you
on these matters (Your opinion officially or personally
will be much valued by me so speak plainly)
I regret that you were not at the ~~Health~~ Assn:
I enquired of your presence and hoped to meet you,
Drs Cabell and Stephen Smith I was fortunate enough
to meet. Our State Bd: Report has been mailed to
you and other members of the Nat. Board: It contains
my report on Quarantine, and the Bill recently passed
Thanking you for past courtesies I am Respectfully

T Grange Simons MD

No. 8915 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

8977.

Columbia
S.C.
Jany 23, 1882

Sims R. M
Secy of State

Forwards copy of
Health & Quarantine laws
charge - $1 25 !

Ref Chs D Smith
Jany 31/82

✓ LB 12 p. 395 - 445.

25 / Secy -

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED Jan 25 1882

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

Secretary of State

Columbia, S.C. Jany 23 1881

Dr. T. J. Turner
Washington DC

Dear Sir

At request of Dr Fraser. I send copy of the quarantine law of this state. Charges therefor $1.75

Respy
R M Sims
Sec State

Per Robertson

South Carolina Quarantine law.) Brev. tele. Cop

Govt 5 1882

Kibble 2-9

3

Comp. [An Act.] 5-4

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

To render more efficient the Quarantine Service of the several Ports of the State.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That for the more certain prevention of the introduction of disease into the several Ports of this State, every vessel arriving from a foreign Port or from a suspected or infected Port of the United States shall immediately proceed to the Quarantine station of the Port of arrival and display a yellow Flag, or the vessels ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the Quarantine

Gov 5 1878

South Carolina Quarantine law.) Brev. Stat. Cop

3/cm

Kibble 2-9 / comp. [An Act, 54

To render more efficient the Quarantine service of the several Ports of the State.]

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same: That for the more certain prevention of the introduction of disease into the several Ports of this State, every vessel arriving from a foreign Port or from a suspected or infected Port of the United States shall immediately proceed to the Quarantine station of the Port of arrival and display a yellow Flag, or the vessels ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the Quarantine

Officer between Sunrise and Sunset as soon as possible after such arrival.

Section 2. All vessels which have had infectious or contagious disease on board during the voyage or while in the Port of departure, and also all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes or Ports shall be subjected to a detention of not less than Five (5) days, or for such longer time as the constituted Health Authorities at the Port of arrival may deem requisite and pratique shall not be given to any such vessel until such vessel shall have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, the cargo, and ballast having been first discharged.

Section 3. All Masters of vessels or other persons violating any of the provisions of this Act or disobeying any of the published regulations of the Health Authorities of any Port and all persons whomsoever who shall without permission of said Authorities invade the

Quarantine grounds or Station of Such Port, or who shall hold any Communication, or attempt to hold any Communication with any vessel, or any officer, or any passenger, or member of the Crew of any vessel lying at Quarantine or under Control of the said Authorities shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by Fine not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding Twelve months, or both in the discretion of Court.

Section 4. The following uniform schedule of Charges is hereby adopted for Quarantine dues at all Ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more effective enforcement of Quarantine at each Port, to wit:- For every vessel boarded and inspected $5.- For every vessel of 100 Tons or less fumigating and disinfecting each process $15. For every vessel over 100 Tons and less than 250 Tons fumigating and disinfecting

each process $20. For every vessel over 250 Tons and less than 500 Tons fumigating and disinfecting each process $30 For every Vessel over 500 Tons and less than 750 Tons fumigating and disinfecting each process $40. For every vessel over 750 Tons and less than 1000 Tons fumigating and disinfecting each process $50. For every Vessel over 1000 Tons and less than 1250 Tons fumigating and disinfecting each process $60. For every vessel over 1250 Tons fumigating and disinfecting according to Tonage of Vessels each process $70. to $100. In all cases the Quarantine officers will collect the Charges made against Vessels before giving permission to leave Quarantine either by Captains drafts on consignee or in Currency, and shall return the same to the Board charged with the administration of Quarantine at such Port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

Harris

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THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Section 5. That the Administration of Quarantine of the Port of Charleston shall be in charge of the Board of Health of the city of Charleston, subject to the advice and supervision of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health and they shall have full power and authority to make such rules and regulations for the institution and enforcement of Quarantine as they ~~may~~ may deem expedient, and as may be conformable to law. ¶ Section 6. The Quarantine Officer of the Port of Charleston shall be appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Board of Health of the City of Charleston He shall be invested with all powers and authority heretofore by law confered upon the Health Officer of the Port

of Charleston and he shall exercise such powers and authority under the direction and control of the said Board of Health of the city of Charleston. He shall receive a salary from said Board at the rate of Fifteen Hundred Dollars per annum, and he shall reside at the Quarantine Station. He shall be appointed during the month of January of each year, and hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be appointed unless sooner removed by the Governor at the request of the Board of Health of the City of Charleston, or for other reasons satisfactory to him.

Section 7. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act with regard to the Port of Charleston the sum of Two Thousand five hundred Dollars be annually appropriated to be paid by the State Treasurer on the order of the Chairman of the

Board of Health of Charleston.

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Section 8. That the Ports of the State which are not speciffically provided for in this Act shall remain under supervision and control of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health and a Quarantine Officer shall be appointed at each of the said Ports who shall be vested with the powers and authority heretofore by law Confered upon the Health Officer, and shall exercise the same under the direction and control of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, or such local Board as the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health may appoint for that purpose. He shall return to the said Executive Committee or to the said local Board all fees Collected by him and shall recieve for his services annually the following

to wit. Quarantine Officer of the Port of Georgetown Five Hundred Dollars, and one Hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire. Quarantine Officer at St-Helena Entrance Eight Hundred Dollars and one Hundred and fifty Dollars for boat hire. Quarantine Officer at Port Royal Eight Hundred dollars and One Hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.
He shall be appointed by the Govenor on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health during the month of January of each year and hold his Office for one year and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed by the Govenor at the request of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health and shall reside at the Quarantine Station.

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~~Section~~ Sec. 9. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed

Approved ~~the 20th day of~~ Dec 20, A D 1881

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

State of South Carolina }
Office of Sec of State }

I R M Sims Sec of State do hereby certify that the above is a true Copy of an Act on file in said Office

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Columbia this 21st January A D 1882

R M Sims,
Sec of State

10

No. 8970 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
Jany 27, 1882

Moise B. F.
Ch. of B H.

Forwards newspaper clippings showing correspondence on health matters

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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30 Referred to Ack — Sey —

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 440 Jany 30, 1882

" " No

" " No.

Dr T. J. Turner
Nat Board Health
Washington
DC

Dr Sir

I enclose you the accompanying Correspondence for your information

Resp
P. Moise
Chairman Loc Bd H

Charleston Jany 27/82

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

THE CITY AND THE BOARD.

STATEMENT OF THE MAYOR AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Proceedings of the City Council, and Acceptance of the Resignation of the Board of Health.

[From the Official Proceedings.]

The clerk then presented the resignations of certain members of the Board of Health.

The Mayor said: Before reading this letter of resignation it is due to you that I make a brief statement, that all the correspondence be read and that the whole matter be known. On the last day I was out, near the end of December, previous to my sickness, I received two calls, each on the same business; I was asked if it was true, as reported, that the Board of Health had increased the registrar's salary $600 in 1881 over the amount fixed by law, and if it was true that they had determined to double his salary for 1882. I expressed the opinion that there was not a word of truth in the alleged increase of salary in 1881, but that I would inquire officially and report the fact. As to the proposed doubling of salary for 1882, I had heard of such a movement by the board, and this had been confirmed by a letter received from an Alderman.

Hearing further of both matters at home I sent to the clerk of Council on 2d of January to come to me, and I dictated to him a letter of inquiry as to the 1881 matter. It was promptly answered the same day and the substance of this reply communicated to the inquiring parties. I then dismissed this matter. Judge of my surprise upon receiving from the board on the 12th of January a letter of resignation, alleging that my letter of 2d had cast an imputation on the gentlemen of the board. Not one word of complaint was mentioned in the reply of the board to my letter of 2d, which surely was the proper time for calling my attention to so serious a matter, in the light in which the board have since regarded it. The correspondence will explain what has subsequently occurred.

CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 2, 1882.

To the Board of Health of the City of Charleston—Gentlemen: The Mayor who is still at home sick directs me to call your attention to the following paragraph in the Ordinance appropriating moneys for the support of the City Government for the year 1881:

For the salary of the City Registrar..........	$1,000
Salary of Clerk..........	600

When this last amount was asked for one year ago it was apparent to the ways and means committee, who considered the bill, that it was altogether an unnecessary appropriation, as under no circumstances could the time of the registrar be even half occupied with his simple clerical duties; in deference, however, to the Board this sum was voted for 1881. The Mayor is informed that the sound judgment of the ways and means committee has been confirmed by the subsequent action of the Board of Health, who made no election of clerk for 1881. The Mayor is much annoyed at learning that this sum of six hundred dollars ($600) has been paid by the Board of Health to the City Registrar as a gratuity; he trusts that such is not the case. If the public boards of the city are to over-estimate to the City Council their many wants, the result being to give them the easy opportunity to raise the compensation of public officers 60 per cent. above the figure fixed by the City Council, the governing body of the City of Charleston, and that body kept in ignorance of the fact, we are certainly entering on a new phase of city government. The Mayor wishes to know what rent has been paid for the rooms, in the western part of the city, occupied during the past year as a health office.

An answer to these inquiries during the day will much oblige the Mayor. Very respectfully,

W. W. SIMONS, Clerk of Council.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 2, 1882.

Mr. W. W. SIMONS, Clerk of Council—Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of even date, requesting an answer to these inquiries during the day:

These inquiries pertain to the salary of the City Registrar $1,000, and salary of clerk $600.

In reply to the statement that the Board of Health have made no election for clerk for 1881 and that the sum of $600 has been paid by the Board of Health as a gratuity to the Registrar, is answered by the following extracts from the minutes January 19, 1881:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
January 19, 1881.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held this evening at the room of the Board of Health, corner of Coming and Wentworth streets.

Present—Mr. Moise, chairman, Drs. Michel, Huger and Buist, Capt. Redding, Capt. Smyth, Messrs. E. T. Brown, A. S. Brown and T. A. Wilbur.

Registrar read last minutes last meeting. Confirmed.

The Chair stated that the meeting had been called in accordance with the resolution passed in January last, that there should be an election for clerk and four sanitary inspectors on the third Wednesday in January in each year.

On motion of Capt Smyth the rules were suspended and Dr. H. B. Horlbeck was elected clerk. Chair to cast vote of Board.

Messrs. T. F. McGarey, T. S. McCarrel, W. P. Poulnot and A. E. Gough were elected sanitary inspectors by ballot. H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Secretary.

Before the election was entered into for clerk the chairman of the Board of Health inquired of and received an opinion from G. D. Bryan, Esq., corporation counsel, that it would be legal for the Board of Health to elect whomsoever they pleased clerk, whether he held office or not under the City Government. How the City Council could have been kept in ignorance of the fact of the clerk's election, when his Honor the Mayor has signed and approved regularly each month for the past twelve months a pay-roll in which the name of the clerk of the Board of Health appears and how he is employed and his compensation carefully stated, which pay-roll has been regularly sent in proper form to the office of the city treasurer the first day of each month, the same always examined and approved by three members of the committee on accounts and with their own signatures, is beyond my comprehension.

The chairman of the Board of Health begs to state that not one dollar has been paid directly or indirectly for the use of the premises used as a *Health office* in the western portion of the city. These rooms were tendered as a matter of courtesy by the Registrar, being more accessible to the Board of Health and more convenient to business, enabling this officer to be ever at hand. It has been of great convenience to the *citizens* and to the Board.

The committee on accounts have scrutinized every claim against the Board of Health and have vouchers for all amounts expended.

Very respectfully,
B. F. MOISE, Chairman.

JANUARY 12, 1882.

Gentlemen of the Board of Health: I am in receipt of your letter and enclosure of yesterday, in which you tender your resignations on account of my letter to you of January 2, which has been clearly misunderstood. Not having received any notice whatever of the election of Dr. Horlbeck as clerk, and finding Mr. Nipson usually in the office in the necessary absence of the Registrar, I concluded that the twenty dollars per month, additional salary to him, which I now see has been allowed him for 1881, was thus explained. When informed and inquired of by those who had a right to ask, I explained my doubts and said I would write you.

If you will refer to my letter of January 2, you will find this doubt fully expressed: "The Mayor is much annoyed *at learning*, &c." "He trusts that such is not the case." When, therefore, I received from your chairman the assurance that Dr. Horlbeck had been duly elected, &c., I communicated promptly to those inquiring.

clerk. The officer proposed to be elected by the City Council *is a clerk to this officer, the City Registrar*, and as he is your clerk, and will absolutely control his clerk, I fail to understand why any dissatisfaction should be expressed. If there be any difference in the matter of electing clerks, as between your board and others, you certainly have acquiesced for two years in the existing arrangement. It is only now that you make exceptions.

Understanding the need of some responsible person to keep regular office hours for the proper accommodation of the public and for the accommodation of the City Registrar, who as you well know is obliged by his official duties to be much out of his office, the City Council will provide this special help for the registrar. The purpose is only what I have stated above and not in any way to express a want of confidence in your board. Neither does it originate in these misunderstandings which I trust are now disposed of.

The necessity for the Registrar's office being at the City Hall is so apparent as to hardly require me to allude to it. The sight of foreign shipmasters wandering through unnamed and unnumbered streets in quest of a public official in a remote part of the city is so unbusiness like an arrangement as to warrant me in counting upon the hearty concurrence of so business like a body as I now address, in making this change. Trusting that I have advised you fully of all matters the subject of your letter,

I am, gentlemen, respectfully.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Mayor.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 16, 1882.

To the Hon. WM. A. COURTENAY, Mayor—Sir: I have the honor to state that at a meeting of the Board of Health held this evening, all members being present except Dr. Michel, I was instructed to forward the following reply to your letter of the 14th ultimo, Dr. Buist recording his vote against the same, to submit:

"That while your letter is satisfactory as to the private differences between yourself and the Board the withdrawal of your letter of January 2d ultimo only complies with that part of their grievance affecting them personally, but does not remove the discourtesy placed upon them publicly as a Board by the legislation of Council of January 10, 1882."

The Board of Health in accepting their trust as a sanitary body plainly understood from you that they were appointed for the term of the present city administration, and they fail to see any reason for a change at this time.

You state that "the Ordinances which created the present Board of Health in January, 1880, provided for the election for a clerk to your board in the person of the City Registrar." By reference to the Ordinance you will find it reads thus: "The City Registrar shall be secretary (not clerk) to the Board of Health, and further, in Chapter X, the said *Board* shall elect a *clerk* who shall be an educated physician," and when Dr. R. Lebby was elected registrar and secretary of the Board of Health by City Council the Board of Health did elect a clerk in the person of the present incumbent an educated physician, and when this officer was elected by Council registrar and secretary, the Board of Health, after consultation with the city attorney, unanimously elected him clerk.

You further state, "You have been in office two years and now for the first time complain that you are deprived of the election of your clerk." Their complaint is that now for the "first time" his election is taken out of their hands and a clerk to the Registrar substituted without consultation and in direct violation of the Ordinance which reads, "That no *officer* or *clerk* of the *Health Department* or Registrar's office shall be employed without the consent of the Board of Health." In regard to that portion of your letter alluding to the location of the office and their hours for keeping open the same by reference to Chapter XLV, Revised Ordinances, it will be seen the hours prescribed shall be from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. every day, Sundays and holidays excepted. The officer now acting as Registrar, secretary and clerk keeps the office open at these hours. Practically, however, this office is accessible on account of the office being at his residence at all hours Sundays and holidays *not* excepted. The ordinance further provides that the office of the Board of Health shall be located at the City Hospital, Mazyck street, a location much less accessible and more obscure than the one now occupied by the board. It was with your approval that the present more eligible and more convenient situation has been made use of without expense to the city until the remodeling of the City Hall enabled you to provide two suitable rooms.

Under the old régime while the office of the Board of Health was in Mazyck street the board were forced to hold their meetings in the library of the Medical Society, remote from their papers and records, showing the great necessity for two rooms eligibly situated.

In conclusion, the Board of Health regret they cannot comply with your request and return your letter until this entire matter is satisfactorily complied with in accordance with their letter delivered to you on 14th inst.

Very respectfully,
H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Secretary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17, 1882.

To the Board of Health—Gentlemen: The Mayor requests me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and to say that he has been occupied the entire day in official duties. He still finds himself weak from his recent illness, and, having a favorable opportunity, goes to Florida to-night for a short recreation, and expects to return on Saturday, when he will reply to your last communication received this forenoon. Very respectfully, W. W. SIMONS.
Clerk of Council.

JANUARY 23, 1882.

To the Board of Health—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 18th instant, the receipt of which I acknowledged on the eve of departure for Florida last week, demands my first attention on my return to the city.

I am very glad to learn from the Board in this letter that my letter to them of the 14th inst. is satisfactory to their membership as to the private differences between us; but I am much surprised and regret to learn from your letter before me that the Board find a grievance in what they are pleased to call "the discourtesy placed upon them publicly as a Board by the legislation of Council of January 10, 1882."

I may say, with certainty, that sharing in the deliberation and action of Council in that legislation, there was not in my mind, and, I am sure there was not in the mind of any member of Council, any such intention of discourtesy as you have supposed, in their enacting an ordinance making a new office and the election of this clerk to the City Registrar a matter for the City Council. I feel that this statement by myself, at this time, is proper, and due to your Board, and I am glad of the opportunity to be able to make it. Without further reply, I am very respectfully,

WM. A. COURTENAY.

CHARLESTON, January 19, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council—Gentlemen: In consequence of my non-concurrence with certain recent proceedings of the Board of Health of this city I request that my name be erased from the letter of resignation now before your board.

Respectfully,
MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 16, 1882.

Mr. W. W. Simons, Clerk of Council—Sir: I beg to transmit the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health held January 16, 1882:

"*Resolved*, That the letter of resignation of the members of the Board of Health be transmitted by the secretary to the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston."

Enclosed please find letter of resignation.

Very respectfully,
H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 11, 1882.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Health of Charleston, beg leave to tender this our letter of resignation as members of the Board of Health.

Messrs. T. F. McGarey, T. S. McCarrel, W. P. Poulnot and A. E. Gough were elected sanitary inspectors by ballot. H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Secretary.

Before the election was entered into for clerk the chairman of the Board of Health inquired of and received an opinion from G. D. Bryan, Esq., corporation counsel, that it would be legal for the Board of Health to elect whomsoever they pleased clerk, whether he held office or not under the City Government. How the City Council could have been kept in ignorance of the fact of the clerk's election, when his Honor the Mayor has signed and approved regularly each month for the past twelve months a pay-roll in which the name of the clerk of the Board of Health appears and how he is employed and his compensation carefully stated, which pay-roll has been regularly sent in proper form to the office of the city treasurer the first day of each month, the same always examined and approved by three members of the committee on accounts and with their own signatures, is beyond my comprehension.

The chairman of the Board of Health begs to state that not one dollar has been paid directly or indirectly for the use of the premises used as a *Health office* in the western portion of the city. These rooms were tendered as a matter of courtesy by the Registrar, being more accessible to the Board of Health and more convenient to business, enabling this officer to be ever at hand. It has been of great convenience to the *citizens* and to the Board.

The committee on accounts have scrutinised every claim against the Board of Health and have vouchers for all amounts expended.

Very respectfully,
B. F. MOISE, Chairman.

JANUARY 12, 1882.

Gentlemen of the Board of Health: I am in receipt of your letter and enclosure of yesterday, in which you tender your resignations on account of my letter to you of January 2, which has been clearly misunderstood. Not having received any notice whatever of the election of Dr. Horlbeck as clerk, and finding Mr. Nipson usually in the office in the necessary absence of the Registrar, I concluded that the twenty dollars per month, additional salary to him, which I now see has been allowed him for 1881, was thus explained. When informed and inquired of by those who had a right to ask, I explained my doubts and said I would write you.

If you will refer to my letter of January 2, you will find this doubt fully expressed: "The Mayor is much annoyed *at learning*, &c." "He trusts that such is not the case." When, therefore, I received from your chairman the assurance that Dr. Horlbeck had been duly elected, &c., I communicated promptly to those inquiring, and I thought the matter ended, and so dismissed the subject. If the impression left by my letter imputes improper motives, it is a subject of regret with me, and I take the earliest occasion to express it. As the board is largely composed of my intimate personal friends, I could have no prejudiced motive to make imputations, and as I read my letter I fail to see them, and I cannot but express surprise at your action.

The letter was dictated from a sick bed, and is doubtless open to criticism, as not as properly expressed as I could have wished, but it was not intended as you have thought.

I enclose resignations, and am, with respect,
WM. A. COURTENAY, Mayor.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

To Hon. W. A. COURTENAY, Mayor—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 12th inst., addressed to the Board of Health and enclosing their letter of resignation addressed to yourself and the Honorable the City Council, was laid before a full meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. I am instructed to say that, while your letter was personally satisfactory to several members of the board, if you would entirely satisfy them all as expressed in your private conversations your desire to do, withdraw the letter in question of date January 2, 1882.

The board are moreover under the impression that the recent legislation introduced in Council virtually abnegating the personnel of the board and taking from them the election of their clerk, is very unusual, and existing only in relation to the Board of Health in contradistinction to all the boards in the city, and shows a want of confidence in them, and is the result of the letter in question proceeding from the misunderstandings contained therein.

We respectfully ask that you consider the propriety of the withdrawal of that legislation affecting the status of the board, making it impossible in their judgment as it now stands for them to retain their positions as members of the board with self respect. This withdrawal will also remove the unfavorable impression this legislation has caused in the community in relation to the board. Respectfully,
B. F. MOISE, Chairman.

JANUARY 14, 1882.

To the Board of Health of Charleston—Gentlemen: Your favor (without date) as of this date has been duly received, and claims my earliest attention.

Referring to my letter of 2d January, and also to my letter of 12th, in reply to yours of 11th, I will say that I have ever been under the impression that when a communication was made the subject of complaint to the writer, as in any way giving offence, a disclaimer of any intention to offend and the expression of regret that such construction should have been applied to said communication virtually destroyed the letter in this aspect. Your suggestion, however, as to the actual withdrawal of the letter as likely to remove all prejudices from the minds of a portion of your board is at once accepted, and I request that you return the letter of 2d January at your earliest convenience. A word as to the legislation by the City Council. It is not intended, *nor do I intend*, to appoint a new Board of Health. The phraseology as to tenure of office is simply to correct an omission in the ordinance of January, 1880, and the repetition of language as to appointments, &c., simply empowers my successors to suit themselves in the choice of members for this and all other boards, this being in conformity with custom, as you well know. The ordinance which created the present Board of Health in January, 1880, provided for the *election of a clerk for your board by the City Council in the person of the City Registrar*. You have been in office two years, and now, for the first time, complain that you are deprived of the election of your

Clerk of Council.

JANUARY 28, 1882.

To the Board of Health—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 18th instant, the receipt of which I acknowledged on the eve of departure for Florida last week, demands my first attention on my return to the city.

I am very glad to learn from the Board in this letter that my letter to them of the 14th inst. is satisfactory to their membership as to the private differences between us; but I am much surprised and regret to learn from your letter before me that the Board find a grievance in what they are pleased to call "the discourtesy placed upon them publicly as a Board by the legislation of Council of January 10, 1882."

I may say, with certainty, that sharing in the deliberation and action of Council in that legislation, there was not in my mind, and, I am sure there was not in the mind of any member of Council, any such intention of discourtesy as you have supposed, in their enacting an ordinance making a new office and the election of this clerk to the City Registrar a matter for the City Council. I feel that this statement by myself, at this time, is proper, and due to your Board, and I am glad of the opportunity to be able to make it. Without further reply, I am very respectfully, WM. A. COURTENAY.

CHARLESTON, January 19, 1882.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council—Gentlemen: In consequence of my non-concurrence with certain recent proceedings of the Board of Health of this city I request that my name be erased from the letter of resignation now before your board.

Respectfully,
MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 16, 1882.

Mr. W. W. Simons, Clerk of Council—Sir: I beg to transmit the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health held January 16, 1882:

"*Resolved*, That the letter of resignation of the members of the Board of Health be transmitted by the secretary to the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston."

Enclosed please find letter of resignation.

Very respectfully,
H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan 11, 1882.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Aldermen of Charleston—Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, members of the Board of Health of Charleston, beg leave to tender this our letter of resignation as members of the Board of Health.

We are induced to this course by a communication which has been received by the board, under the date of January 2, 1882, written under the direction of the Mayor, by the Clerk of Council, intimating that the Board of Health have misappropriated the funds placed at their disposal by offering gratuities to an officer under their control, thereby casting reflections upon their official integrity, and City Council, without consultation, taking from them the election of their own clerk.

We respectfully ask that the City Council appoint a committee from their body to examine the accounts of the Board of Health and their official proceedings and make a report upon the same.

We herewith transmit to your honorable body a copy of the correspondence upon which our request is founded.

We are, very respectfully,
B. F. MOISE, Chairman.
W. H HUGER, M. D.,
J. R. P. RAVENEL,
JAMES F. REDDING,
F. WEHMANN,
A. S. BROWN,
T. A. WILBUR,
E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE,
EDMONDS T. BROWN.

205 MEETING STREET.
CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17, 1882.

Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Mayor, &c.—Dear Sir: I have the honor to tender you this my letter of resignation as a member of the Board of Health of the City of Charleston.

Thanking yourself and the Honorable City Council for the confidence imposed in me as a member of the board for the past two years, I remain, very respectfully, J. S. BUIST, M. D.

After the reading of the above correspondence Alderman Eckel moved that the resignations be accepted.

Alderman Sweegan asked if the ordinance amending the ordinance in relation to the appointment of the Board of Health did not vacate all previous appointments to that board.

The Mayor stated that it was certainly not so intended, and that he had stated so at the time. The record shows that ten days after the receipt of my letter of 2d January and their reply thereto of same date the Board of Health tendered their resignations on account of said letter and the legislation in Council, making then for the first time a complaint that my letter cast an imputation upon them. This was at once disclaimed, and the correspondence shows that this disclaimer was thought satisfactory by some, while every member would be satisfied if the letter was altogether withdrawn. This suggestion I acted on at once, and requested that the letter be returned to me. New issues were then raised and a good deal of feeling exhibited. The correspondence shows that these new points of complaint were each disclaimed. At no time does the record show that the members of the Board thought themselves otherwise than in office as the Board of Health of the city, and the correspondence ends with this letter of resignation, the reason in part assigned being my letter of 2d, which had been at one point withdrawn at the suggestion of the Board themselves who said this would satisfy all their members.

Alderman Thayer said he did not so understand the ordinance, but upon looking at the law he found that it admitted of this construction.

Alderman Ufferhardt was also strongly impressed with the idea that the Mayor had distinctly stated at the time the bill was passed that it was only intended to cure a defect in the original ordinance.

Alderman Sweegan: The Board of Health certainly went out of office when that ordinance was ratified.

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Alderman Dingle agreed with Alderman Sweegan in that interpretation.

Alderman White said he also had an impression that the old board went out of office with the new ordinance.

Alderman Ufferhardt said the board did not evidently take that view, because if they did they would not have resigned, as they couldn't well resign offices which they did not hold.

Alderman Sweegan suggested that the Mayor could re-appoint the old board and see what they would do.

The Mayor said that he could not do that because the members had not considered themselves out of office. They had resigned. He had had a good many personal friends on the board, but he had gone to an extreme length in disclaiming any discourtesy, and was not disposed to make any further concessions. He thought Council should declare, what was the simple truth, that they meant no discourtesy whatever by the legislation of 10th January.

Alderman Sweegan said that he considered it important that the most intimate relations should exist between the Mayor and the Board of Health, and he was in favor of requesting the Mayor to appoint a board at his leisure.

Alderman Dingle thereupon offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the passage of the ordinance providing for the election by City Council of a clerk to the Registrar was not intended as a discourtesy to the Board of Health.

Alderman Eckel then called for the question on his motion that the resignations be accepted, which was adopted.

Alderman Eckel then moved that the correspondence as read be published. Adopted.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

AN INTERESTING MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

The Question of Where Ballast may be Discharged—A Statement from the Mayor.

The meeting of the City Council last night was short and harmonious. The statements made by the Mayor, together with the examination of the City Registrar given in the official proceedings below, will explain themselves. The Mayor's statements were received with profound silence, and at the close Council with entire unanimity ordered them to be printed and spread upon the minutes. At the close of the meeting, the Mayor said, referring to the letter which was the subject of the misunderstanding, "I must express my deep regret that Dr. Horlbeck should have yielded and written the letter as the official action of the board, but he has explained himself by stating that he thought he was merely performing an official act which he was required to perform. I am willing to overlook the matter as far as he is concerned. I take it for granted that Council will hear from the Board of Health. I am happy to believe that I have many personal friends on the board."

Proceedings of Council.

(Official.)

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SPECIAL MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1882.

Council met this day at 7 P. M. Present, Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor; Aldermen Dingle, Roddy, Chisolm, Aichel, Webb, White, Ufferhardt, Sweegan, Eckel, Thayer, Johnson, Mauran, Feehan, Rose, Nell, Barkley, Rodgers, Sigwald and Knee.

Alderman Dingle presented the following:

The committee on engrossed bills would report as properly engrossed and ready for ratification an Ordinance to amend an Ordinance entitled an Ordinance to amend Chapter X and Chapter LXV of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Charleston.

G. W. DINGLE,
C. B. SIGWALD,
A. JOHNSON.

Ratified in due form.

By permission Alderman Sweegan presented the following reports:

On petition of Robt. Graham and E. F. West to reduce and increase license fees, by request Mr. West's name has been erased from the petition, and the committee report unfavorably on the prayer of the petitioners.

E. F. SWEEGAN,
JNO. R. MAURAN.

Adopted.

On petition of Messrs. Hanckel & Co., W. C. Bee & Co. and E. N. Thurston, in relation to the license charged on cotton and rice, your committee would report that inasmuch as a change has been made in the minimum amount of license fee for 1882 they deem any further changes unadvisable, and would, therefore, report unfavorably on the petition.

E. F. SWEEGAN,
JNO. R. MAURAN.

Adopted.

By permission Alderman Rodgers presented two petitions from owners and agents of tug boats in reference to license. Referred to corporation counsel.

Alderman White moved that the opinion of the corporation counsel be obtained as to requiring brokers to take out a separate license for each member of a firm.

Council then proceeded with the election for clerk to the city registrar. On the third ballot Dr. W. Peyre Porcher, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared elected.

The Mayor said:

Gentlemen of the City Council: At the last meeting of Council I requested that the election for the office of City Registrar, who is ex-officio secretary or clerk of the Board of Health, be postponed, and Council so ordered by its vote.

My reason for this, gentlemen, was to obtain an opportunity to clear up a certain official matter about which there was much misunderstanding, and to obtain, if possible, the facts regarding a certain communication purporting to be an official communication from the Board of Health to the Mayor of the city. It was stated in the body of that communication that it was written by the instruction of the Board of Health, and it was signed by the City Registrar as secretary or clerk of that Board. It proclaimed official action, produced official conflict, complication and unpleasantness.

Inasmuch as it has been the subject of personal disclaimer on the part of several members of that board, I have brought the matter to your attention preferring not to make an inquiry alone as Mayor, but desiring that the Council should with me here in this chamber, examine this matter officially, and set it right. Inasmuch as the letter was written and signed officially by the City Registrar, I have requested him to be present to-night to make an official statement to you of the circumstances under which this official communication was written, and the authority by which it was written. His statement, I thought, will do more to explain and clear up this matter than that of any one else. And it is due to the several members of the Board of Health and also as an official body, and to the City Registrar himself, and the Mayor and City Council that the *facts as they are should be known.*

I desire to ask the City Registrar certain questions:

Q. You are the City Registrar and secretary or clerk of the Board of Health. Are you familiar with the by-laws and rules of the board?

A. I am.

Q. There are eleven members of the Board of Health. How many members constitute a quorum?

A. Six.

Q. You wrote this letter of date December 30th?

[illegible]

Q. Was there a meeting of the board? Was there a resolution passed by a meeting of the board to the effect of this letter? If there was a meeting, how many members of the Board of Health were present at the meeting which instructed you to address me this letter?

A. There was no meeting of the board; it was merely a personal matter.

Q. How many were present?

A. [illegible]

Q. Then there was no quorum present?

A. No.

Q. I quote from the letter: "I am instructed by the Board of Health, &c." Yet you admit there were only two members present?

A. Yes.

Q. Dr. Horlbeck, I would be glad to have you explain why you wrote this?

A. I received a message by telephone on the morning of the 30th of December, requesting me to call at a certain place on official business. After my office hour I went to the place and there I met two gentlemen—members of the board. I was directed to write the letter referred to, and did so. It was corrected, revised and then copied by me and signed by myself, as I was directed to do. I thought it my duty to do as I had been directed, and I did so. That is my connection with the whole matter.

At the close of the examination of the City Registrar the Mayor, with a few introductory remarks, spoke as follows:

Under recent legislation by the General Assembly of South Carolina a board of harbor commissioners has been appointed, who are the [illegible]

[illegible]

Under recent sanitary [illegible] from certain latitudes, arriving at this port [illegible] required to be landed either in the [illegible] point in the harbor [illegible] by the Board of Health to [illegible]

The point [illegible] the ballast deposits was [illegible] wharf at Fort Johnson, and this [illegible] accordingly. In December [illegible] this accommodation [illegible]

[illegible]

the Board of Health to call your attention to the permission (temporarily) given Messrs. Prioleau & Huger to unload the ballast of the brig *Fram* at the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

This permission is directly at variance with the procedure adopted (with your approval) for such cases and in opposition to the enclosed circular of the Board of Health supplied to the shipping community. In the early part of the month of November, current year, Messrs. Prioleau & Huger desire the *Fram* to be allowed to come to the city to receive her cargo.

The Board of Health have positively refused to her being allowed to come to any wharf in the city until all requirements of the Board of Health have been complied with.

The Board of Health require that this ballast shall be removed from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and placed either in Hog Island Channel or Fort Johnson wharf. Until this is consummated the *Fram* cannot come to the city with the consent of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health trust that the above will meet with your concurrence.

Very respectfully,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
C. R. and Secretary.

By order Chairman Board of Health.

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the remarks of the Mayor, together with the above letter, be published and spread on the minutes

Alderman Eckel offered the following:

Resolved, That the corporation counsel be requested to re-codify the Ordinances of the city at the earliest possible time.

Resolved, That the committee on printing have five hundred (500) copies of the re-codified Ordinances printed; fifty copies to be bound in plain, substantial manner for the use of Council and city officers.

Resolved, That all ordinances passed hereafter be published at the end of each year as an appendage to the Mayor's annual report.

Referred to a special committee, consisting of Aldermen Eckel, Thayer and Dingle, to report on Tuesday next.

Alderman Chisolm offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the form and oath on the tax returns be submitted to the corporation counsel for his opinion.

Council then adjourned.

W. W. SIMONS,
Clerk of Council.

[illegible] meeting of the [illegible] the [illegible] was a board [illegible] of meeting [illegible] Board of Health [illegible] which instructed you to address [illegible] of this board; it was

A. There was no meeting of the board; it was merely a personal matter.

Q. How many were present?

A. Only two.

Q. Then there was no quorum present?

A. No.

Q. I quote from the [illegible] you admit by the Board of Health [illegible] there were only two members present?

A. Yes.

Q. Dr. Horlbeck, I would be glad to have you explain why you wrote this?

A. I received a message by telephone on the morning of the 30th of December, requesting me to call at a certain place on official business. After my office hour I went to the place and there I met two gentlemen—members of the board. I was directed to write the letter referred to, and did so. It was [illegible] revised and then copied by me and signed by myself, as I was directed to do. I thought it my duty to do as I had been directed, and I did so. That is my connection with the whole matter.

At the close of the examination of the City Registrar the Mayor, with a few introductory remarks, spoke as follows:

Under recent legislation by the General Assembly of [illegible] a board of harbor commissioners has been appointed, who are the governing body for all matters relating to the harbor of Charleston. By this Act the Mayor of the city is made chairman of the harbor board.

Under recent sanitary regulations ship ballast from certain latitudes, arriving at this port, is not permitted to be landed either in the city or at any point in the harbor above low-water mark.

The point suggested by the Board of Health to the harbor commissioners for such deposits was at and near a wharf at Fort Johnson, and this was designated by them accordingly. In December just passed this accommodation proved so inadequate to the wants of the port as to cause serious embarrassment to the commissioners of Charleston, owing to the vexatious delays and uncertainty in landing ballast.

The harbor commission did not take action outside of this recommendation of the Board of Health for the relief of the shipping, until serious embarrassments were about to overtake merchants, shipowners and ship brokers, when they met and designated an additional and commodious place of deposit equal to the wants of the port. During this unfortunate and unexpected period of disability the stringent rule as to landing ballast only at Fort Johnson wharf was relentlessly enforced by the health department.

I cite one of many cases to illustrate the situation of affairs and to show how the attempt to mitigate the hardships complained of were treated.

Mr. Prioleau, of Messrs. Huger & Prioleau, about this time, made an appeal to me to relieve in some degree the restrictions as to the Norwegian bark *Fram*. He stated that the cargo was in press and signed for, that there was no hope of getting to the Fort Johnson wharf for a number of days, owing to the number of vessels to be accommodated, and that such delay would be costly and also prejudicial to the port in the future. He assured me that the ballast was stone, that he had permission to deposit it temporarily at the old Savannah Railroad wharf on the west side of Ashley River, a remote and unfrequented locality, thence to be taken in a few days by lighters and sunk on the jetties, say in ten or twelve days.

Knowing well both members of the firm, confiding implicitly in their statements, I gave permission for this temporary arrangement. It was mid-winter, the ballast was stone, the place of deposit remote and beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Health and outside the city limits. This stone was to lay there ten or twelve days, then sunk on the jetties. All of which has since been done.

The Board of Health had nothing to do with this matter. It was clearly beyond their authority or jurisdiction. It was a matter absolutely with the harbor commission. Nevertheless, as it appears by the record, *two members of the Board of Health* attempt to arraign me for my action in this matter. They draft a letter, *the Board itself in ignorance of this action*, they cause the clerk of the Board of Health to put it in official form and sign and declare it the action of the Board of Health and send it to me. Under ordinary circumstances this would have been irritating enough and might have been considered on its merits. But, gentlemen, there is another phase of this matter which more clearly reveals *the animus* of their whole action. It was well known that I was at home ill; known particularly to the parties to this letter, for Mr. Prioleau had stated to them that I was so sick he could not and would not return to see me further as to the vessel. Yet this letter was sent to my house, and under the plea of the messenger that it was "a paper requiring the Mayor's signature on that day," though twice refused, with the request that it be delivered to the Acting Mayor, Dingle, it was finally received. Too sick to read it myself I caused it to be read to me, only to find that it was not such a paper, but an intermeddling with what did not concern the parties sending it, and intended only to offend me.

The declaration contained in the letter, that it was the action of the Board of Health, wounded my feelings deeply, for I felt under the then advice that intimate personal friends of many years had seized an opportunity and gone out of their way to attack me.

Now that the facts have been developed and the truth established, I have only this to say, that I wish to have no further concern with this matter, other than it shall be set right by the registrar so far as he has acted in the matter and is now concerned, and I think he has done so.

The official relations of the several boards and officers with the city government should be harmonious, and where, without cause or without authority, or through misunderstanding, this has been disturbed, it should be made known to the governing body, the City Council of Charleston.

Alderman Eckel desired that the letter referred to by the Mayor be read, which was then read as follows:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 30, 1881.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor—Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that I am instructed by

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Their Statement in Reply to the Remarks of the Mayor at the Last Meeting of Council.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January [illegible], 1882.

To the Editor of The News and Courier:

At a special meeting of the Board of Health, held on Thursday, 19th instant, the following members being present:

B. F. Moise, Chairman.

Dr. W. H. Huger, Mr. A. S. Brown,
Dr. J. S. Buist, Mr. T. A. Wilbur,
Mr. J. R. P. Ravenel, Mr. F. Wehman,
Mr. E. M. Grimke, Mr. E. T. Brown,
(Capt. J. F. Redding being unavoidably absent, but concurring,)

it was unanimously resolved that the following statement should be published, and I enclose it, trusting you will give it a place.

Very respectfully,
B. F. Moise, Chairman.

STATEMENT.

In reference to the published proceedings of the City Council of the 17th instant as to the matter of the remarks of the Mayor in relation to the Norwegian brig *Fram*, and believing, with him, that the "facts as they are should be known," the Board of Health of Charleston submit this statement and accompanying circular and letters.

Circular No. XVI, issued to the shipping interest of this port in November last:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8, 1881.

Circular No. XVI.

In conformity with the annexed Proclamation of his Honor Mayor Courtenay, and the State authorities having suspended the active operations of the State Quarantine, the Board of Health, deeming that there is danger from the deposit of ballast arriving from infected latitudes upon our wharves, all shipmasters, owners and consignees of vessels arriving from such infected latitudes are hereby notified that they wi l not be allowed to unload their ballast at any wharf or point in the city.

The place designated and fixed by the Board of Harbor Commissioners is at quarantine station, Fort Johnson, where an officer of the Board of Health will be on duty, and where sand ballast must be deposited below low water mark to the south and east of the wharf, and rock ballast under the wharf at that point.

The harbormaster and portwardens and all pilots, masters of tugs and steamers in the towage business are hereby required and directed to strictly observe and carry out the above.

By order Board of Health.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D., Secretary.

A PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF CHARLESTON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1881.

For the purpose of preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious disease into this city, know all men by these presents, that I, Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor of the City of Charleston, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, requiring that all vessels arriving upon which there shall have been any person sick during the voyage, as well as all vessels that may arrive from infected ports or latitudes on and after November 1st, shall be required to obtain from the office of the Board of Health written permission to approach the wharves or hold any communication with this city.

The harbormaster and portwardens are especially charged with the enforcement of this proclamation, and all pilots, masters of tugs and steamers in the towage business, and others working in the harbor or alongshore are required to comply strictly with this proclamation; and all parties above referred to will be held to a strict account for any violation of this necessary regulation.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Mayor.

Section 6, (taken from circular and orders agreed upon between the Board of Health of Charleston and the sanitary commissioners of Savannah, Ga., to be adopted by all the ports of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina and now in force in Savannah, Ga.:)

"Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will during the entire year be required to discharge any and all ballast at the quarantine station, to have bilges and timbers cleaned and sweetened, and from November 1st to May 1st of each year be subjected to at least one fumigation."

Early in November last the Board of Health requested the harbor commission of Charleston to designate a place for the deposit of ballast from infected ports without hinting at any special place except that the deposit should be under water. The harbor commission designated Fort Johnson as the proper place.

To carry out the above, the chairman of the Board of Health called on his Honor the Mayor in November last and requested permission to employ a suitable person to see that the provisions of the circular were strictly enforced, this officer to inspect each vessel from an infected latitude, and advise the office of the Board of Health of the condition of the vessel and ballast. When necessary these reports have been carefully considered by the chairman of the board and the chairman of the quarantine committee, and their action has always been sustained by the board. The proceedings requisite under the above circular and agreement have not been done "relentlessly," but have been simply carried out on business principles.

Infected ballast causes the introduction of yellow fever. The epidemic of this fearful disease which occurred in 1876 and devastated Savannah is ascribed to infected ballast from Havana, and the *Sanitary World* condemns the introduction of ballast from infected ports.

On December [illegible] last, Mr. R. H. Prioleau, agent of the Norwegian brig *Fram*, from Rio Janeiro, requested permission of the Board of Health to land her ballast at Savannah Railroad wharf, west side Ashley River, the same to be removed at a later period in January, to be sold to the jetties. Rio Janeiro is regarded as an ever infected port and as the home of yellow fever, it being constantly there during the year. Mr. Prioleau was refused, and was told that the ballast would be required to be placed on Fort Johnson, the point designated by the Harbor Commission.

He demurred on account of delay, and on Friday, December 30, brought to the office of the chairman of the Board of Health the following letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 29, 1881.

To the Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Chairman Board of Harbor Commissioners—Dear Sir: Please give us written authority to present to the Board of Health stating that you gave us permission [illegible] [illegible] the Board of Health refuse to allow her to come to the city. Yours truly, [illegible] & [illegible].

I know nothing of this matter.

W. W. SIMONS, Clerk B. of H. C.

December 30, 1881.

Permission was given to temporarily deposit [illegible] wharf, the same [illegible]

[illegible] has this in this matter the right to use the name of the Board in making a proper and courteous [illegible] to the Mayor, to which [illegible] of the chairman."

[illegible] as above were unanimously [illegible] at a meeting held [illegible] January [illegible]. The Board of Health [illegible] informed that the interference was not against the Board of Health, and [illegible] the order given to Mr. Prioleau to remove the ballast was illegal, at once gave permission for the *Fram* to come up under prescribed sanitary requirements.

The Mayor declares that he gave permission for the deposit of ballast at a point other than that designated by the harbor commission, this being in violation of their order fixing Fort Johnson as the place of deposit for ballast from infected latitudes.

It seems inconsistent that the Mayor, chairman of the harbor commission, should give this permit without consultation with his board, and yet deem it "intermeddling" on the part of the chairman and the chairman of the quarantine committee of the Board of Health for their action, which met with the unanimous approval of their body.

It will be noted that this step was taken to save the city from the possible introduction of pestilence, which would bring ruin to the commerce he is so anxious to foster.

If any disclaimer as to the action of the chairman and the chairman of the quarantine committee of the Board of Health of the letter in question has been made by any member of the Board, it has been an afterthought and unknown to this body, for their action, as above stated, was unanimous.

ment have not been done "relentlessly," but have been simply carried out on business principles.

Infected ballast causes the introduction of yellow fever. The epidemic of this fearful disease which occurred in 1876 and devastated Savannah is ascribed to infected ballast from Havana, and the *Sanitary World* condemns the introduction of ballast from infected ports.

On December 26th last, Mr. E. H. Prioleau, agent of the Norwegian brig *Fram*, from Rio Janeiro, requested permission of the Board of Health to land her ballast at Savannah Railroad wharf, west side Ashley River, the same to be removed at a later period in January, to be sold to the jetties. Rio Janeiro is regarded as an ever infected port and as the home of yellow fever, it being constantly there during the year. Mr. Prioleau was refused, and was told that the ballast would be required to be placed on Fort Johnson, the point designated by the Harbor Commission.

He demurred on account of delay, and on Friday, December 30, brought to the office of the chairman of the Board of Health the following letter:

CHARLESTON, S. C., December 29, 1881.

To the Hon. W. A. Courtenay, Chairman Board of Harbor Commissioners—Dear Sir: Please give us written authority to present to the Board of Health stating that you gave us permission to discharge ballast of the Norwegian brig *Fram* at Savannah Railroad wharf, west side of Ashley River. She is discharged, but the Board of Health refuse to allow her to come to the city.

Yours truly, HUGER & PRIOLEAU.

I know nothing of this matter.

W. W. SIMONS, Clerk B. of H. C.

December 29, 1881.

Permission was given to temporarily deposit ballast at Savannah Railroad wharf, the same to be lightered to the jetties.

W. A. COURTENAY, Mayor

December 30, 1881.

The chairman, after consultation with the chairman of the quarantine committee of the Board of Health, refused to allow the *Fram* to come to the city until the ballast was placed at Fort Johnson wharf, in accordance with the proclamation of the Mayor and the circular of the Board of Health based thereon.

They, with the desire that the Mayor might have his attention drawn to the serious violation of the rules established for sanitary precautions, and fearing that he might give permission to the *Fram* to come to the city, she having violated said rules, dictated the subjoined letter to the secretary of the Board of Health, which, as soon as written, was sent to the residence of the Mayor by an officer of the board; and, inasmuch as it is charged by his Honor, the Mayor, that it was thrust into his sick chamber and intended only to offend, the letter of the messenger is appended as a reply to this charge. It is evident that his Honor has mistaken our letter for some other communication, as ours required no signature:

CHARLESTON, January 14, 1882.

Mr. E. F. Moise, Chairman Board of Health: In answer to your note will answer as follows: I proceeded to his Honor the Mayor's residence as instructed to deliver a communication from your board. I went there from your office, rang the bell but once, which to the best of my belief struck but three or four times. A man servant came immediately to the door.

I handed him the communication and told him I would await an answer. He returned in a very short time and told me that his Honor had said he was too much indisposed to answer, whereupon I returned to your office and gave you the answer as above stated. At that time, during my waiting at his Honor's door, three young Misses passed in. I presume they were his daughters. I remain, respectfully

W. P. POULNOT, Inspector.

When it is considered that the Mayor had that morning himself written the permit above given to Mr. Prioleau, at his residence, he could not reasonably have been regarded as too ill to receive the important official communication here submitted:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 30, 1881.

Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, Mayor—Dear Sir: I have the honor to state that I am instructed by the Board of Health to call your attention to the permission (temporarily) given Messrs. Prioleau & Huger to unload the ballast of the brig *Fram* at the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

This permission is directly at variance with the procedures adopted (with your approval) for such cases and in opposition to the enclosed circular of the Board of Health supplied to the shipping community. In the early part of the month of November, current year, Messrs. Prioleau & Huger desired the *Fram* to be allowed to come to the city to receive her cargo.

The Board of Health have positively refused to her being allowed to come to any wharf in the city until all requirements of the Board of Health have been complied with.

The Board of Health require that this ballast shall be removed from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad and placed either in Hog Island Channel or Fort Johnson wharf. Until this is consummated the *Fram* cannot come to the city with the consent of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health trust that the above will meet with your concurrence.

Very respectfully,

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
C. R. and Secretary.

By order Chairman Board of Health.

There are eight committees of the Board of Health, and that body is composed of active professional and business men, much employed. If each action of these different committees required a meeting of the Board there would be almost a continuous session, and their chairman, with the concurrence of the chairman of the Quarantine commit-

No. 9364 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.
Feby 24, 1882

Horlbeck, H. B.
City Registrar
Sends $5 – for copies of Rudolph Hering's report (Sup. 16).

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED FEB 27 1882 OF HEALTH.

Referred to Secy. W. H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 12 p. 775. Feby 28, 1882

" " No

" " No.

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C., February 24th 1882

Dr T J Turner M D

Secretary National Board of Health

Dear Sir I have the honor to state that I desire to obtain 12 copies of the Supplement No 16 N B H Bulletin Dec 24th 81 Covering report of Rudolph Hering C & E Eng on Sewerage for the use of the B of Health of Charleston please if possible mail 12 copies & let me know what they cost

Very Resply

H B Horlbeck M D

City Registrar

Office Board of Health.

Charleston, S.C., Febry 24th 1882

Dr T J Turner Secretary
National Board of Health

Dear Sir I wrote to request you this morning to send me 12 copies of the Supplement No 16 N B H Bulletin Dec 24 1881
Since then I have had an interview with the Mayor of Charleston Hon W A Courtenay Who requests me to Enclose you $5— & beg you to forward me as many Copies as will be paid for by that amount if as I understand aright they are 5 cts apiece I would get 100 copies as it is I Enclose P O order for $5 in your favor

Very Respy

H B Horlbeck M D
City Registrar

No. 9603 "~~State Reports~~"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Mch 14, 1882

Lebby Robt.
H.O.

Rel. to the carrying out of the Rules and Regulations of N.B.H. at Charleston Quarantine

(F)

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAR 16 1882

16

Referred to Ex. Com. - Ack. Leg.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p. 98, Mch 16, 1882

" " No

" " No.

State Quarantine Office.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED MAR 16 1882 OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C., March 14th 1882

Dr T J Turner
Secy N B of H.
Washington DC.

My Dear Sir

In reply to your letter of 9th inst. I have the honor to inform you that the "Rules and Regulations of the N B of H." have been carefully observed and enforced at this quarantine Station excepting the five days detention of vessels arriving from infected Ports. Such vessels have been detained fifteen days under the State act of 1868 as directed by Dr Cabell to enforce the State Law, to a question sub:mitted to him, by request of a Consignee ~~submitted to him~~ about a year since on this Subject. The recent quarantine act of December 20th 1881 See Bulletin No 33 adopts the 5 day detention, and places the control under the City Board of Health and repeals in part the act of 1868. This act likewise gives the "nomination of quarantine Physician to the City Board". I have retired from the Office of Health Officer, and my Son Dr Robert Lebby Jr. has been appointed Quarantine Physi:cian under the new act. He has been my boarding Officer for the past five years. I therefore recommend him to your favorable consideration & notice, as my Successor. ~~In retiring from~~

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

State Quarantine Office.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Charleston, S.C., ... 188

In retiring at the age of seventy seven years, from a position I have occupied for fourteen consecutive years I have the gratifying review of that period to know that neither Yellow fever or Small Pox have entered the City from any vessel arriving at my Station — While many cases of both were received and treated at the Hospitals on Morris Island, the City escaped epidemic disease.— I retire from the service with the pleasing recollection, of always advocating the organization of the National Board of Health. As a member of the Jacksonville quarantine convention and their committee, that presented the first petition to Congress in Febry 1879 for the establishing such a board — I trust that it be continued to convince its enemies, that it is the only organization, ever instituted, that can by its wisdom and intelligence protect the people of the United States from Epidemic disease. The time will come, when all State & Municipal quarantines will be emerged into the N B of H who alone of can organise and execute a uniform System of Quarantine in every part of these United States. This is the honest opinion, of now, the oldest officer on the Atlantic & Gulf coast. With my profound respect and regards for each member of the Board, I remain Very Respectfully

Please continue to send me the Bulletin.

and truly, Robert Lebby Sr MD

Ex: Health Officer: Charleston

No. 9654 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.
Mch 17, 1882

Horlbeck Dr. H. B.

Wants quarantine literature

Wants another Bul
each of Mch 4 & 11
with last Supplement

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Sent Mch. 23, '82.
Send

20

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAR 20 1882

Referred to Secy - ~~Ack~~ - V.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ~~Mch~~, 1882

" " *No* ....

" " *No.* ....

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S. C.,
March 17th 1882

F. L. Turner M.D.
Sec Nat Bd of H
Dear Sir
I have the Honor to request that any information outside of National Bulletin in reference to Quarantine matters be supplied to this office - The Board of Health of Charleston are now in Charge of the Quarantine of the Port. As you may from time to time become possessed of information I would be glad to receive same as to Status of Health of various Ports
please send another copy of Nat Bul March 11th - and last appendix
Very Resply
H B Horlbeck M D
Sec Bd of H

No. 9897 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston,
S.C.
Mch 31, 1882

Horlbeck Dr. H.B.
City Register

Change address of
Bul sent Bd Health
of Charleston

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Change address

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR -3 1882

3.

Changed

Referred to ack - V.H.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 p. 339 Ap 3, 1882

" " No

" " No.

764

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR - 3 1882
HEALTH

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S. C.,
March 31st 1882

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secretary National B of Health
Washington D C

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dear Sir
I have the Honor to state that Mr John Hanckel is now Chairman of the Board of Health Of Charleston
please send copy National Bulletin to Mr Hanckel in Stead of B F Moise as formerly
Respy
H B Horlbeck M.D.
City Regis Vital

No. 9937 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S C

Apr 3, 1882

Lebby Dr Robt Sr

Ackg rept 1879 & asks
for No 37 Bul Vol 3.
Is not connected
with the quarantine now.

Sent No. 37, Apr. 5.

S. V.H.

Referred to Send No 37. Ack.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 13 p 271, Ap 5, 1882

" " No

" " No.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 5 1882

Send 37
Place the envelopes in
the Quar. Office hands for use if he connected with the office

Charleston April 3^d 1882

Dr T J Turner
Secy N B H
Washington D C

Dear Doctor

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the National Board of Health 1879. for which accept my grateful thanks. and will be pleased to receive any and all Reports of interest, in the future, that you may honor me with to my address—

No 37 of the Bulletin did not come to hand please send it. I have a half package of your Official Envelops on hand – Shall I return them to your Office & As I am not connected with the Quarantine in this State in any manner.

With great Respect
Yr Obdt. Servt.
Robert Lebby Senr
Charleston
S.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR -5 1882

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 9957 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston,
S.C.
Apr , 1882.

Horlbeck Dr H. B.
Secy B. H.

Health Dept Circular
giving Quar. Regs
of Port of Charleston
S. C.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Encl to Printer
To file May 16 / 82.
Bul Apr 16

6/

Referred to Bul

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 6 1882

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " *No* ....

" " *No.* ....

18
9957
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 6 1882
NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 6 1882 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

J. T. Hickok

Health Department.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

OF THE

PORT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Quarantine charges of Charleston and the other Ports of South Carolina and Savannah, Ga., are identical, and the following Quarantine Code as far as relates to foreign vessels.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
Walker, Evans & Cogswell, Printers.
1882.

Quarantine regulations in Charleston S.C.) Bureau Tob. Cops

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1882.

From and after this date the following charges and rules for the government of Quarantine at this Port will be enforced:

ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RATIFIED DECEMBER 20TH, 1881.

SECTION 4. The following uniform schedule of charges is hereby adopted for Quarantine dues for all ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more effective enforcement of Quarantine at each port, to wit:

For every vessel boarded and inspected, $5.

For every vessel of 100 tons or less, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $15.

For every vessel over 100 tons and less than 250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $20.

For every vessel over 250 tons and less than 500 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $30.

For every vessel over 500 tons and less than 750 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $40.

For every vessel over 750 tons and less than 1,000 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $50.

For every vessel over 1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons, $60.

For every vessel over 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, according to tonnage of vessel, each process, $70 to $100.

In all cases the Quarantine officer will collect the charges made against vessels before giving permission to leave Quarantine, either by captain's draft on consignee, or in currency, and shall return the same to the Board charged with the administration of Quarantine at such port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

I. On and after the opening each year of the National Quarantine Station (Sapelo Sound), all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes arriving with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, must be directed by the pilot to proceed to said National Quarantine Station.

II. Any vessel arriving at this port bearing the certificate of the National Quarantine Officer, must be brought to anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by the order of the Board of Health.

III. During the closure of said National Quarantine Station, all vessels such as above described must anchor at the Port Quarantine Station, under personal direction of the Quarantine Officer.

IV. Vessels from any foreign port direct, or via American ports, with or without sickness on board, will, during the entire year, be compelled to anchor and remain at the Quarantine Station until released by written permit of the Quarantine Officer.

V. All vessels arriving at this port with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, will, at all seasons of the year, no matter from what port, either American or foreign, anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by order of the Board of Health.

VI. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will, during the entire year, be required to discharge any and all ballast at the Quarantine Station, or such other place as may be designated by the Health authorities, to have bilges and limbers cleaned and sweetened, and from November 1st to May 1st of each year be subjected to at least one fumigation, and from May 1st to November 1st of each year, be subjected to at least two fumigations and such other disinfection as may be necessary, and be detained at least fifteen days.

VII. On and after May 1st and until November 1st of each year, and longer if the Board of Health so determine, all coastwise

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

vessels or steamers from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, other than those by inland route, must anchor at the Quarantine Station. Steamers and vessels from non-infected or non-suspected ports will not be detained longer than necessary for the Quarantine Officer to satisfy himself of their perfect sanitary condition. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will have to comply with Section VI, be fumigated at least twice, and detained at least fifteen days.

VIII. Coastwise steamers and vessels arriving at this port by inland route, from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, between May 1st and November 1st, and later if the Board of Health so determine, must be inspected and given permit by the Quarantine Officer before the landing of either passengers or freight.

IX. From May 1st to November 1st of each year, no vessel from an infected or suspected latitude will be allowed to either lighter or bring cargo of fruit up to the city.

X. Pilots must in each case before boarding, make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of vessels; in no case must they board if the vessel has sickness on board, or has had same during voyage; in such cases they must either direct to Sapelo Quarantine Station, lead the vessel in, or have their small boat hoisted alongside clear of the water, and in this way pilot the vessel in.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Sec. Board of Health.

NOTE.—Sections VII and VIII will not be enforced unless specially ordered.

10

No. 9965 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

ap 3, 1882

Fraser D H. D.
Secy St. Bd H.
S.C.

Ack'g recpt of 2 copies of N.B.H. Report 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
APR-6 1882

6

Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., *188* .

" " *No* ....

" " *No.* ....

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

File

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR - 6 1882
OF HEALTH.

Charleston April 3^d. 1882.

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secretary National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

I beg leave respectfully to acknowledge the receipt this day of two Copies of the "Report of the National Board of Health for 1879." and to thank you for the same

I am very respectfully
Henry D. Fraser M.D.
Secretary S.B.H. of So Ca

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 10118 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.
Ap 12, 1882

Porcher F. Peyre M.D.

For Dr. Cabell
States action of Bd of Health of Charleston indorsing N.B.H. & Sapelo Station —

File

NATIONAL BD. HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 17 1882

17

Referred to Ex-Com

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 13 p 497. Ap 17, 1882

" " No

" " No.

47

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S. C., April 12 1882

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 17 1882

Dr J. L. Cabell.

Dear Doctor

I am happy to state that as a member of the Bd. of Health of this city and chairman of the committee on quarantine I called a meeting of the Board and it has passed resolutions, or rather has adopted a paper submitted to it which will be signed by our Board by the Mayor & President of the Chamber of Commerce & then forwarded to the Governor before being sent to our Representatives

in Congress. This Paper recommends that support be given to the National Board of Health, and advises the continuance of the Port of Refuge at Sapelo. etc. etc. My action was based upon the letters received from you by Drs Hallock & Simons and I had a preliminary consultation with them on yesterday when full accord was had on all points. I am heartily in favor of the continuance of the National Board & hope that full power & authority will be extended to it by Congress

3

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S. C.,

.... 188

I hope you will excuse this very hastily written note — Dr. Horlbeck, our secretary, who, with Dr. Simons, has taken an active interest in the matter, will write you fully on all points —

Yours very sincerely

F. Peyre Porcher M.D.

P. S. — I am sorry that Prof. Jos. Jones takes the course he does. He is very industrious & indefatigable — but too minute & too lengthy in his publications — so less to be feared

No. 10173 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston,
S.C.
Apr. 14, 1882

Horlbeck H.B.

For by Dr Cabell

Transmitting copy of resolutions of State Health authorities endorsing N.B.H. & Sapelo Station.

Noted May 27/82
Encl to Pr

20

Referred to Ex-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " No .....

" " No. .....

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 20 1882
OF HEALTH.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., April 14th 1882

J L Cabell MD

Dear Doctor

I received your favor of April 7th and was much impressed with the necessity which prompted it

I immediately prepared a paper to go to the 2 houses of Congress & submitted it to Dr F G Simons Ch of Com S B H and Dr F P Porcher Ch Quarantine Com B of H of Charleston

It was satisfactory and has been ordered to be forwarded by the B of H of Charleston with Mayor Courtenay Endorsement & Dr Simons Endorsement Dr Taylor's Endorsement Ch S B H & to be forwarded then by His Excellency Governor J J Hagood of So Ca to Congress

I Enclose a copy of the petition forwarded to both houses of Congress & will send the Endorsements as soon as received by me. It has been suggested to have a copy printed and mailed to Each member of Senate & House please tell me if you think it necessary to do it and at what time, is now the proper moment. The petition is forwarded and I will be glad to receive your suggestions as to anything I can further do to help the cause — Will a copy to Each of the two Senators & the 5 Representatives from So Ca be Enough. Give me your views

Very Respectfully

H B Horlbeck MD
C Registrar & Secretary

1 ~~copy of this sent to Hon J Warren Keifer & House of Rep~~

Sapelo Quarantine Station.) Brev. itol. cps. 1

Woodman Ap 25 [illegible]

The following communication has been transmitted to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress by the board of health of Charleston

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, (8 Ro)

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., April 12th 1882

To the Hon ~~David Davis President the Senate of U S~~

~~Gentlemen~~

The Board of Health of Charleston realizing the great utility and successful labors of the National Board of Health in the cause of Hygiene and proper Quarantine request that the law of June 2 1879 defining the duties of the National Board of Health Etc be reenacted at its Expiration, and they further most Earnestly urge that the Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station be continued for the prevention of the introduction of infectious disease into the ports of So Ca Ga & Fla and most Especially guarding as it does against the danger of Yellow Fever

Yellow fever requires no pen now to force recognition of the Consequences of its Evil presence.

Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station receives all vessels bound for ports of the U.S. which may have a Contagious disease on Board and moreover serves as a point to which any vessel in a port of So Ca Ga & Fla may be sent upon which a Case of Yellow Fever or infectious disease breaks out

The Quarantine Regulations of the ports of So Ca Ga & Fla now are framed with reference to the utilization of Sapelo Station

It is requested that no legislation be framed which may in any way interfere with the Continuance of Sapelo Station

It is requested that Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station be thoroughly Equipped and suitable buildings Erected: that it be made a permanent Station and kept open during the winter as well as the summer months.

Official H B Horlbeck M D City Registrar & Secretary: John Hanckel Chairman Bd of H

City of Charleston Executive Department April 13th 1882

I regard the opposition to the National Bd of H as unwise and prejudicial to that Complete Sanitary Supervision which to be successful must be general in its operation. The Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station is the most beneficient feature of the administration of the National Board from the point of view of the South Atlantic Seaports of the Union which before this wise provision were constantly imperilled by Ship Arrivals with disease aboard, which could not be refused assistance in their Harbors. I Earnestly urge the Continuance of the Natl Bd of H & the Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station

Wm A Courtenay, Mayor

No. 10182 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
Ap 17, 1882

Lebby Dr Robt Jr
Quar. Officer
care I. T. Dill No 2 Atlantic Wharf.

Wants Bulletin sent as above

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

On list Apr 20,

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 20 1882

20

Referred to V.H. Send

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " No ....

" " No. ....

10152

QUARANTINE OFFICE
CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Fort Johnson, S. C. April 17th 1882

Dr. T. J. Turner
Sectry Nat. Board Health

Dear Sir

Will you be kind enough to mail to my address Your weekly Bulletin & oblige

Yours Respectfully
Robt Lebby Jr MD
Quarantine Officer
Charleston Harbor

Care of J. T. Dill
No. 2. Atlantic Wharf.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 10301 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

, 1882

Quar. Rules & Regs. blanks used &c

Bul May 6/82

RECEIVED APR 28 1882 BOARD OF HEALTH.

28

Referred to Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

" " No

" " No.

Bulln 10301

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SO. CA.

AND

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TO CONTROL THE

QUARANTINE SERVICE

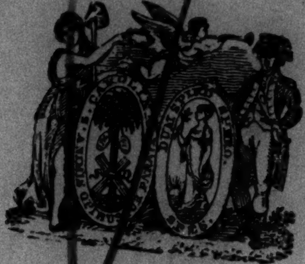
AT THE SEVERAL

PORTS OF THE STATE,

AS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 6TH, 1882.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
EWD. PERRY, PRINTER, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND BINDER,
149 Meeting Street.
1882.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.



ACTS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SO. CA.

AND

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TO CONTROL THE

QUARANTINE SERVICE

AT THE SEVERAL

PORTS OF THE STATE,

AS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 6TH, 1882.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
EWD. PERRY, PRINTER, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND BINDER,
149 Meeting Street.
1882.

Quarantine laws and regulations in South Carolina

3

Bulletin C. cx

Sargent

S. C.

AN ACT

To Render More Efficient the Quarantine Service of the several Ports of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That for the more certain prevention of the introduction of disease into the several ports of this State, every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or from a suspected or infected port of the United States, shall immediately proceed to the Quarantine Station of the port of arrival and display a yellow flag, or the vessel's ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the Quarantine Officer, between sunrise and sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival.

Sec. 2. All vessels which have had infectious or contagious diseases on board during the voyage, or while in the port of departure, and also all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes or ports, shall be subjected to a detention of not less than five (5) days, or for such longer time as the constituted health authorities at the port of arrival may deem requisite, and pratique shall not be given to any such vessel until such vessel shall have been thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, the cargo and ballast having been first discharged.

Sec. 3. All masters of vessels, or other persons, violating any of the provisions of this Act, or disobeying any of the published regulations of the health authorities of any port, and all persons whomsoever who shall, without permission of said authorities, invade the quarantine grounds or station of such ports, or who shall hold any communication, or attempt to hold any communication, with any vessel, or any officer, or any passenger, or any member of the crew, of any vessel lying at quarantine, or under

control of the said authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The following uniform schedule of charges is hereby adopted for quarantine dues at all ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more effective enforcement of quarantine at each port, to wit:

For every vessel boarded and inspected, $5.

For every vessel of 100 tons, or less, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $15.

For every vessel over 100 tons, and less than 250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $20.

For every vessel over 250 tons, and less than 500 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $30.

For every vessel over 500 tons, and less than 750 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $40.

For every vessel over 750 tons, and less than 1,000 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $50.

For every vessel over 1,000 tons, and less than 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $60.

For every vessel over 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, according to tonnage of vessel, each process, $70 to $100.

In all cases the Quarantine Officer will collect the charges made against vessels before giving permission to leave quarantine, either by captain's draft on consignee, or in currency, and shall return the same to the Board charged with the administration of quarantine at such port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

SEC. 5. That the administration of quarantine of the Port of Charleston shall be in charge of the Board of Health of the City of Charleston, subject to advice and supervision of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, and they shall have full power and authority to make such rules and

regulations for the institution and enforcement of quarantine as they may deem expedient, and as may may be conformable to law.

SEC. 6. The Quarantine Officer of the Port of Charleston shall be appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the Board of Health of the City of Charleston. He shall be invested with all powers and authority heretofore by law conferred upon the Health Officer of the Port of Charleston, and he shall exercise such powers and authority, under the direction and control of the said Board of Health of the City of Charleston. He shall receive a salary from said Board at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and he shall reside at the Quarantine Station. He shall be appointed during the month of January of each year, and hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor at the request of the Board of Health of the City of Charleston, or for other reasons satisfactory to him.

SEC. 7. That, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act with regard to the Port of Charleston, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars be annually appropriated, to be paid by the State Treasurer on the order of the Chairman of the Board of Health of Charleston.

SEC. 8. That the ports of the State which are not specifically provided for in this Act shall remain under the supervision and control of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, and a Quarantine Officer shall be appointed at each of the said ports, who shall be vested with the powers and authority heretofore by law conferred upon the health officer, and shall exercise the same, under the direction and control of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, or such local Board as the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health may appoint for that purpose. He shall return to the said Executive Committee, or to the said local Board, all fees collected by him, and shall

receive for his services, annually, the following, to wit:

Quarantine Officer at the Port of Georgetown, five hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.

Quarantine Officer at St. Helena Entrance, eight hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.

Quarantine Officer at Port Royal, eight hundred dollars, and one hundred and fifty dollars for boat hire.

He shall be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, during the month of January of each year, and hold his office for one year, and until his successor shall be appointed, unless sooner removed by the Governor, at the request of the Executive Committee of the State Board of Health, and shall reside at the Quarantine Station.

SEC. 9. That all Acts, and parts of Acts, inconsistent with this Act, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Approved the 20th day of December, A D. 1881.

1 Note for pr.

Let laws pp 14 + 15 follow the above.

MASTERS OF VESSELS.

SEC. 29. Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine, or visitation of the health officer, arriving in either of the said ports, who shall refuse or neglect either:

1. To proceed with and anchor his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine at the time of his arrival;

2. To submit his vessel, cargo and passengers, to the examination of the health officer, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what length of quarantine and other regulations, respectively, to be subject; or,

3. To remain with his vessel at quarantine during the period assigned for the quarantine, and while at quarantine to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 30. Every master of a vessel hailed by a pilot who shall either:

1. Give false information to such pilot relative to the condition of his vessel, crew or passengers, or of the health of the place, or places, from whence he came, or refuse to give such information as shall be lawfully required;

2. Or land any person from his vessel, or permit any person, except a pilot, to come on board of his vessel, or unlade or tranship any portion of his cargo, before his vessel shall have been visited and examined by the health officer;

3. Or shall approach with his vessel nearer to the wharves in said ports than the place of quarantine to which they may be directed, shall be guilty of the like offence, and subject to the like punishment; and any person who shall land from any vessel, or unlade or tranship any portion of her cargo, under like circumstances, shall be guilty of a like offence, and subject to the like punishment.

Granby

7

S.C.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

QUARANTINE SERVICE AT THE SEVERAL PORTS OF THE STATE OF SO. CA.

1. Every vessel arriving from a foreign port, or infected port of the United States, shall immediately proceed to the Boarding Station and display a yellow flag, or the vessel's ensign in the rigging, and shall be visited by the Quarantine Officer, between sunrise and sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival.

The Quarantine Officer, on boarding a vessel, will furnish the master with a printed copy of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port.

The Quarantine Officer shall examine her bill of health and inspect the ship, and require of the captain, or master, answers, in duplicate, under oath, to the following questions, which, as soon as obtained, will be forwarded to the Chairman of Quarantine Committee of the State Board of Health.

S.C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
QUARANTINE STATION
PORT OF ---- ----------------, 1882.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to report the arrival of ------ ------ ---------- ----- at this station on ----------- -------------, and submit the following answers of commanding officer, over his signature:

1. From what port did your vessel clear?
2. When did you sail?
3. From what port did you clear prior to last clearance?
4. What was your cargo or ballast from that port?
5. Number of your crew?
6. Number of passengers?
7. What ports have you touched at during voyage?

8. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at port from which you cleared—if so, what?

9. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at any port at which you touched—if so, where and what disease?

10. Has there been any infectious or contagious disease on board this vessel during last twelve months—if so, what disease?

11. Have you a bill of health—if not, why?

12. What sickness on board while in port of clearance?

13. What sickness on board during voyage?

14. What sickness on board since arrival here?

15. What cargo?

16. What kind of ballast?

17. Where was this ballast obtained?

18. Have any of your crew or passengers come in contact, during the voyage, with any vessel having sickness on board, or with any vessel from an infected port?

I certify that I have truthfully answered each and every one of the above questions; also that I have received a copy of the printed Quarantine Regulations from the Quarantine Officer.

.... *Captain*

of ship .... *of* ....

Having made a thorough inspection of vessel, cargo, ballast and log book of the ....
I respectfuly report ....

....

Quarantine Officer.

2. No vessel shall be kept under observation more than twenty-four hours without a stated decision in writing by the Quarantine Officer.

3. Vessels neither suspected nor infected shall be at once given free pratique, and allowed to proceed to the wharf, or usual anchorage.

4. In case the vessel is infected, the following rules shall govern the Quarantine Officer :

(*a.*) The crew and passengers shall be inspected by the Quarantine Officer, and, if any are sick, they shall be removed to the proper hospital, care being taken that their persons be cleansed, as far as is consistent with their condition, and that no part of their clothing or bedding enters the hospital until thoroughly disinfected.

(*b.*) Passengers not sick shall be removed to quarters prepared for their reception, and their clothing and baggage shall be thoroughly disinfected.

(*c.*) All other clothing, bedding, and dunnage in the vessel shall be thoroughly disinfected.

(*d.*) The vessel's hold shall be subjected, for twenty-four hours, as thoroughly as practicable, to a first process of disinfection by fumes of burning sulphur; before disturbing the cargo, the hatches and air-ports being tightly closed, after which the hatches shall be opened, and the hold of the vessel, as far as possible, aired, the bilge-water pumped out, and the cargo immediataly transferred to the warehouses, or lighters, if such transfer is deemed necessary by the Quarantine Officer, either to secure the thorough cleansing and disinfection of the ship, or because the cargo itself is of such a character that requires disinfection.

In deciding as to the necessity for removal or treatment of cargo, the Quarantine Officer shall be governed by the following considerations:

If the ship be a foul ship, the removal of cargo and ballast will almost always be necessary to secure thorough cleansing of the hold.

(*e.*) The ballast, if earth, sand, or porous stone, shall be deposited under water at a point to be selected by the proper health authorities. Vessels needing a certain amount of ballast to maintain their upright position will be required to use float ballast, in order to complete the proper cleansing of the hold.

(*f.*) After this preliminary disinfection, and the discharge of cargo or ballast, if necessary, the vessel

shall be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and re-ventilated, under the supervision of the Quarantine Officer; and this shall apply to the hold, bilge, limbers, the forecastle, or sleeping apartments of the crew, the caboose, and the cabins for passengers, as well as bunks, portable berths, bedding, etc. All decaying wood shall be scraped and disinfected with strong solutions of the sulphates or chlorides of iron or zinc.

(*g.*) Until this process of cleansing and disinfection has been completed to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Officer, as shown by his certificate to that effect, there shall be no communication between the vessel and the shore, or other vessels, except by the written permit of the Quarantine Officer, and then only in the manner and for the purpose specified in said permit; and any person or vessel communicating, without such permit, with a vessel in quarantine shall also be placed in quarantine and treated as suspected, besides incurring the penalties prescribed by statute. The vessel shall be discharged from quarantine after a thorough cleansing and disinfection; but only upon the certificate of the Quarantine Officer.

5. The sick shall be detained in hospital until the Quarantine Officer decides that their discharge will not be attended with danger to themselves or to others.

6. Persons under observation shall be detained for not less than five days, or as long as it shall be necessary, in the judgment of the Quarantine Officer. Passengers shall be detained no longer than for the period of incubation of the disease, or diseases, for which the ship is quarantined. In case, however, that yellow fever, cholera, plague, small pox, or relapsing fever, occur among the passengers so detained, the Quarantine Officer shall send the person or persons affected with such disease to hospital, and the others shall be detained until he shall be satisfied of their freedom from infection.

7. In case of small pox, the sick shall be sent to hospital, and those not sick shall be immediately vaccinated, or revaccinated, at the discretion of the Quarantine Officer, after which they shall be allowed to proceed to their destination (after the period of incubation of diseases has passed).

8. Persons employed at the Quarantine Station brought in contact with vessels infected with yellow or typhus fevers, small pox, plague, or cholera, shall not be permitted to leave such station until their clothing and baggage has been disinfected, nor until, in the judgment of the Quarantine Officer, sufficient time has elapsed since the last exposure.

9. It shall be the duty of the Quarantine Officer to take the responsibility of applying such measures as he may deem indispensable for the protection of the the public health.

QUARANTINE CODE.

The Quarantine Charges of Charleston and the other ports of South Carolina and Savannah, Ga., are identical. and the following Quarantine Code, as far as relates to foreign vessels:

1. On and after the opening each year of the National Quarantine Station (Sapelo Sound), all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes arriving with plague, cholera, small pox, yellow and typhus fevers on board, or having had same during voyage, must be directed by the pilot to proceed to said National Quarantine Station.

2. Any vessel arriving at any port bearing the certificate of the National Quarantine Officer, must be brought to anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by the order of the Quarantine Officer.

3. During the closure of said National Quarantine Station, all vessels such as above described must anchor at the Port Quarantine Station, under personal direction of the Quarantine Officer.

4. Vessels from any foreign port direct, or via American ports, with or without sickness on board, will, during the entire year, be compelled to anchor and remain at the Quarantine Station until released by written permit of the Quarantine Officer.

5. All vessels arriving at any port with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, will, at all seasons of the year, no matter from what port, either American or foreign, anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by order of the Quarantine Officer.

6. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will, during the entire year, be required to discharge any and all ballast at the Quarantine Station, or such other place as may be designated by the health authorities, to have bilges and limbers cleaned and sweetened, and from November 1st to May 1st of each year be subjected to at least one fumigation, and

10

from May 1st to November 1st of each year, be subjected to at least two fumigations and such other disinfection as may be necessary, and be detained at least fifteen days.

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7. On and after May 1st and until November 1st of each year, and longer if the State Board of Health so determine, all coastwise vessels or steamers from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, other than those by inland route, must anchor at the Quarantine Station. Steamers and vessels from non-infected or non-suspected ports will not be detained longer than necessary for the Quarantine Officer to satisfy himself of their perfect sanitary condition. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will have to comply with Section 6, be fumigated at least twice, and detained at least fifteen days.

8. Coastwise steamers and vessels arriving at this port by inland route, from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, between May 1st and November 1st, and later if the State Board of Health so determine, must be inspected and given permit by the Quarantine Officer before the landing of either passengers or freight.

9. From May 1st to November 1st of each year, no vessel from an infected or suspected latitude will be allowed to either lighter or bring cargo of fruit up from the Quarantine Station.

10. Pilots must in each case before boarding, make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of vessels; in no case must they board if the vessel has contagious or infectious sickness on board, or has had same during voyage; in such case they must either direct to Sapelo Quarantine Station, lead the vessel in, or have their small boat hoisted alongside clear of the water, and in this way pilot the vessel in.

NOTE.—Sections 7 and 8 will not be enforced unless specially ordered.

10

Note, To follow laws p. 6 with this title as subheading.

Insert

REVISED STATUTES OF SO. CA., - S.C.

CHAP. XXXIII.

PILOTS.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the pilots of the ports to use their utmost endeavors to hail every vessel they shall discover entering the port, and to interrogate the master of such vessel in reference to all matters necessary, to enable such pilot to determine whether, according to the provisions of the preceding sections, such vessel is subject to quarantine or examination by the health officer.

SEC. 12. If from the answers obtained to such inquiries it shall appear that such vessel is subject to quarantine or examination by the Quarantine Officer, according to the preceding sections, the pilot shall immediately give notice to the master of the vessel that he, his vessel, his cargo, crew and passengers, are subject to such examination, and that he must proceed and anchor said vessel at the quarantine anchorage, there to await the further directions of the health officer.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of every pilot who shall conduct into port a vessel subject to quarantine, or examination by the health officer:

1. To bring such vessel to anchor within the buoys marking the quarantine anchorage.

2. To prevent any vessel or boat from coming alongside of the vessel under his charge, and to prevent anything on board from being transferred to or thrown into any other vessel or boat.

3. To take care that no violation of Chapter XXXIII Revised Statutes be committed by any person, and to report such as shall be committed, as soon as may be, to the health officer.

4. To subject himself to such detention and delay, and cleansing and purification, as to his person and clothing, as shall be prescribed by the health officer, after having boarded or brought to the quarantine ground any vessel subject to quarantine.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

QUARANTINE STATION.

Port of ______________, *S. C.*, ______________ *188*

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to report the arrival of ______________ ______________ at this station on ______________, and submit the following answers of Commanding Officer, over his signature:

1. From what port did your vessel clear?
2. When did you sail?
3. From what port did you clear prior to last clearance?
4. What was your cargo or ballast from that port?
5. Number of your crew?
6. Number of passengers?
7. What ports have you touched at during voyage?
8. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at port from which you cleared—if so, what?
9. Was there any infectious or contagious disease at any port at which you touched—if so, where and what disease?
10. Has there been any infectious or contagious disease on board this vessel during last twelve months—if so, what disease?
11. Have you a Bill of Health—if not, why?
12. What sickness on board while in port of clearance?
13. What sickness on board during voyage?
14. What sickness on board since arrival here?
15. What cargo?
16. What kind of ballast?
17. Where was this ballast obtained?
18. Have any of your crew or passengers come in contact, during the voyage, with any vessel having sickness on board, or with any vessel from an infected port?

I certify that I have truthfully answered each and every one of the above questions; also that I have received a copy of the printed Quarantine Regulations from the Quarantine Officer.

______________ *Captain*

of Ship ______________ *of* ______________

Having made a thorough inspection of vessel, cargo, ballast and log book of the ______________

______________ I respectfully report ______________

______________ *Quarantine Officer.*

Port of ...., S. C.

QUARANTINE STATION, ... 188

Name..

Arrived..

Commander..

Days Passage...

From...

Crew...

Passengers, Cabin...

Passengers, Steerage...

Cargo..

Bill of Health...

Remarks...

....

....

THIS VESSEL HAS PERMISSION TO PROCEED.

....

Quarantine Officer.

☞ *This* ***PERMIT*** *must be delivered at the* MAYOR'S OFFICE, *within twenty-four hours after discharge from Quarantine (Sundays excepted).*

No. 10422 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

7

Charleston
S.C.
May 6, 1882

Horlbeck Dr. H.B.

Forwards copy of petition of Bd. H. of Charleston asking continuance of the N.B.H.

File

8

Referred to Ex-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

" " *No* ....

" " *No.* ....

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED MAY -8 1882

10422.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
MAY -8 1882

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., May 6th 1882

T. J. Turner M.D.

Sec National B of Health

Dear Sir

I have the Honor to Enclose copy of petition forwarded this day by B of Health of Charleston to Congress requesting reenacting law providing for a National Board of Health & a continuance of Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station

Respy

H B Horlbeck MD

City Registrar & Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

RECEIVED MAY -8 1882

Charleston, S.C., April 12th 1882

To the Honorable Senate & House of Representatives
Sir   T J Turner M D Sec Natl Bof H

The Board of Health of Charleston So Ca realizing the great utility and successful labors of the National Board of Health in the cause of Hygiene and proper quarantine request that the law of June 2. 1879, defining the duties of the National Board of Health Etc be re enacted at its Expiration and they further most Earnestly urge that the Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station, be continued for the prevention of the introduction of infectious disease into the ports of So Ca Ga & Fla and most Especially guarding as it does, against the danger of Yellow Fever. Yellow Fever requires now no pen to force recognition of the Consequences of its Evil presence

Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station receives all vessels bound for ports of the United States which may have a contagious disease on board, and moreover, serves as a point to which, any vessel in a port of So Ca. Ga. & Fla may be sent upon which a case of Yellow Fever or infectious disease breaks out

The Quarantine regulations of the ports of So Ca. Ga. & Fla are framed with reference to the utilization of Sapelo Station

It is requested that no legislation be Enacted which may in any way interfere with the continuance of Sapelo Station

It is requested that Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station be thoroughly Equipped, and Suitable buildings Erected — that it be made a permanent Station, and kept open during the winter as well as the Summer months

Official H B Horlbeck M D   John Hanckel
City Registrar & Secretary   Chairman Board of Health

City of Charleston Ex Dept April 13th 1882

I regard the opposition to the National Board of Health as unwise and prejudicial to that complete Sanitary Supervision which to be successful must be general in its operation. The Sapelo Refuge Station is the

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ...188

most beneficent feature of the administration of the National Board from the point of view of the South Atlantic Seaports of the Union which before this wise provision were constantly imperilled by ship arrivals, with disease aboard, which could not be refused assistance in their Harbors. I Earnestly urge the Continuance of the National Board of Health and the Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station Wm A Courtenay" Mayor

Charleston April 13 1882

A vivid recollection of personal Experiences amidst the desolation of the pestilence of 1878 in the valley of the Mississipi leads me to believe that if the National Bd of Health had then Existed and with well Equipped Maritime Quarantine Refuge Stations, it would have saved the countless lives then lost, and the Entire Union, the heavy tax then imposed, I trust that Congress will reenact the law, to continue the National Board of Health, and also to appropriate means to Equip permanently Sapelo and other Stations

T Grange Simons M D Chairman Quarantine Com State Bd of H So ca

Office Executive Committee State Board of Health

Columbia So ca April 17th 1882

The act creating a National Board of Health, I believe is among the wisest measures enacted by Congress and should not be abolished To the States bordering on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast I deem as indispensable its supervision and its arrangements, now in force to prevent the spread of certain contagious and infectious disease — I would Earnestly recommend an appropriation to fully Equip Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station, and others of Similar use, and that they hereafter be permanent Stations and kept open during the Entire year. I heartily Endorse the continuance of the National Board of Health and trust Congress will make the necessary appropriations for its use — B W Taylor Chairman Executive Committee

Executive Office Columbia SC 24th April 1882

Respy forwarded — The views of the petitioners and of those who Endorse the petition are Entitled to much weight

Johnson Hagood. Gov. S.C.

No. 10513 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C
May 10, 1882

Simons T. Grange, M.D.

Forwards copy quarantine proclamation and wants some points on sanitation.

[illegible]

12m Encl to printer Bul May 20/82

Referred to Secy - ack - & Bul

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 131 May 15th, 1882

" " No p 753.

" " No.

OFFICE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., May 10th 1882

Dr Thos J Turner USN
Secretary of Nat Bd of Health

Dear Doctor

I enclose you a copy of our Quarantine Proclamation, by which you see we regard Sapelo as essential to our system. If you think it is, or will be of any use could not consular agents at the several ports usually suspected or infected be informed that in case of their vessels bound to our ports, should become infected ~~or suspected~~ to go to Sapelo direct, and not take the time to complete their course to our ports, only to go back. You had such arrangements last year and I trust they still exist. I trust our Quarantine system will prove satisfactory. I see no reason for its failing to be of service, except the discontinuance of the Refuge Station at Sapelo. Our State Board attempted last year to get the Legislature to pass a bill in regard to our Sanitary Code but it was so complex as it embraced registration of Vital Statistics and defined for them certain public nuisances, that might have conflicted with mercantile pursuits, I have been appointed by the Ex: Committee to draft up a simpler code that will suit the spirit of public opinion better, and as we hope gradually educate them as to the great value of the measures that we proposed last year, can you not assist

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S.C., ______ 188

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me with any information that will help me, I want to make a simple practicable code for the smaller towns and villages that will give them some idea of how to take care of ~~themselves~~ themselves and neighbors; general rules for sanitation, as to drainage, water supply and pollutions how avoided, by proper construction and position of latrines, stables, pig pens, disposal of garbage, avoidance of, and care of sick with infectious diseases, something that will not look too formidable at first but will act as "an entering wedge" to turn public attention in rural regions to what is now unknown to them. If you know of any such codes please refer me to them or I would be glad of your own suggestions. Your kindness to me last year when I was seeking information in Quarantine affairs makes me bold enough to request that aid again. The small Pox scare of the past season has enabled us to have vaccination pretty generally extended throughout the State, and it may help us now when they see that the St. Bd of Health is really looking after other Hygienic and Sanitary matters for them. Trusting that you will not deem me exacting I remain

Yours Very Respectfully

J. Grange Simons MD

~~OFFICE~~

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

~~SOUTH CAROLINA,~~

19

~~Copy~~

~~Charleston~~ Columbia, S. C., April 25th 1882

The Quarantine Regulations of this State will be rigidly enforced from Monday May 1st at Sunrise and continue in force until Tuesday October 31st at Sunset, at the Ports of Georgetown Charleston St Helena Sound, Hilton Head and Beaufort.

"That for the more certain prevention of the introduction of disease into the several ports of the State, every vessel arriving from a foreign Port, or from a suspected or infected port of the United States: shall immediately proceed to the Quarantine Station of the port of arrival and display a Yellow flag on the vessels ensign in the rigging and shall be visited by the Quarantine Officer between Sunrise and Sunset, as soon as possible after such arrival"

Vessels arriving with Small Pox, Cholera Yellow or Typhus Fevers on board or having had same during voyage must be directed by Pilots to proceed to the National Quarantine Station at Sapelo Sound Georgia. Pilots will not board in such cases

Pilots will be held responsible for all violations of Quarantine Regulations after they board a vessel, nor must they leave a vessel liable to Quarantine inspection or detention until permitted to do so by the Quarantine officer

B W Taylor MD
Chairman Ex Committee St. Bd of Health

Approved
Johnson Hagood
Governor

10

No. 14473 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

May 8, 1882

Horlbeck O. H. B.

Rel. to Census.

10

Referred to Bul Noted

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188

" " No ....

" " No. ....

RECEIVED MAY 1882 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

10472

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S. C., May 8th 1882

T J Turner M D

Secretary National
Board of Health

Sir I have the Honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 4th in reference to census Mortality return —

The census used for Charleston is the one taken in June 1880

Whites	22713
Bl & Col	27277
Chinese	9
Total	49999

Very Respectfully
H B Horlbeck M.D.
City Registrar

No. 11083 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
June 23, 1882

Horlbeck H.B., M.D.
Secy—

States the N.B.H. bill of health will be used at Charleston & asks for a supply of forms to be sent his office

Send forms—
Sent June 26.
26

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUN 26 1882

Referred to Secy—ack. V.H.
Acknowledgment in
Letter Book No. 14 p. 234 June 26, 1882
Cross References:

11083

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S.C., June 23rd 1882

National Board of Health Received Jun 1882

T. J. Turner MD
Sec Nat B of Health

Sir I have the Honor to State that
Your Communication of June 10th 82
addressed to R Lebby Jr MD QO
in reference to the form of Bills of
Health issued by the Nat B & inquiring
whether the Quarantine Officer would
not use the same was referred to
the B of Health of Charleston by Dr Lebby
The B of Health desire me to State
that they will use the form as desired
& to request you to send a supply
to this office as in future it is
Expected to issue Bills of Health
direct from the office of B of Health

Very Respy
H B Horlbeck MD
Secretary

No. 11309 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Telegd July 10, 1882

Horlbeck H.B.

asks if vessels will not be rec'd at Sapelo after 15th inst

Ans'd by tel 1322.

file

10

Referred to E – Secy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. .... , 188 .

Cross References:

1218

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages, beyond the amount of tolls paid thereon, nor in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message.
This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
17 a	C	Rm	16 pd 4 E

Received at 1249 pm July 10 1882

Dated Charleston S.C. 10

To Dr T. J. Turner Secy Nat Board of health
Wash DC

Will Sapelo quarantine station be closed against receiving vessels on the fifteenth

H. B. Horlbeck
M.D. C. R. & Sec

[Stamp:] ... BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 10 1882

No. 11361 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston, S.C.

July 10, 1882

Horlbeck Dr. H.B.

Ackg telegram of 9th

Wants to know if he shall stop sending vessels to Sapelo Station

see Tel. 1384. July 10

13 file

Referred to Ex-Secy.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. REC'D JUL 13 1882

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., July 10th 1882

J L Tariner M.D. Secretary

Sir

I have the Honor to acknowledge receipt Of your Telegram July 9th

Please state to me whether Sapelo Will be closed immediately and if I Will have to change the orders to send Vessels with sickness aboard them from infected latitudes

Reply

H B Horlbeck M.D.
C.H. & Sec

No. 11401 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

July 12, 1882

Horlbeck, Dr H.B.

Wants Index to Vol 3

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 15 1882

15 ✓

Referred to ack

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14/11401 July 15, 1882

Cross References:

Department of Health,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C.,

July 12th 1882

T. J. Turner M.D.

Sec Natl B of Health

Dear Doctor

Please forward index to Vol 3 National Bulletin as I desire to bind into Volume: if there be any supplement after No 19 I would like to have it — Hope arrangements have been perfected to continue Bulletin & keep up the Quarantine Refuge Stations

Respy

H B Horlbeck M.D.

C.R. & Sec

No. 11425 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
July 15, 1882.

Horlbeck H.B. M.D.
Secy

Rel. to rumors of Y.F.
at Cedar Keys Fla.

17

Referred to Secy

Acknowledgment in Ans by Tel. 1338

Letter Book No. ....., 188 .

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 17 RECEIVED

POSTAL CARD.

WASHINGTON D.C. 10PM 1882 REC'D

CHARLESTON S.C. JUL 15 82

U.S. POSTAGE

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 1882 SECRETARY'S OFFICE

T. J. Turner M.D.
Sec Natn Bd H
Wash DC

Charleston So Ca
July 15th 1882

Dear Sir

I see a paragraph in todays [illegible] News & Courier of Charleston that there are rumors that yellow fever is prevalent in Cedar Keys. Please let me know if you have any information on the subject

Reply. H.A. [illegible]
C.R. & Secretary

3114

No. 11497 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.

Tel-pd July 19, 1882

Horlbeck, H.B.

Rel to continuance of Sapelo Station

20

Referred to E.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. .... , 188

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 20 1882

Form No. 44.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 20 1882

118

10318

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK	
2	a	on	27 Pd nm	July 19 1882.

Received at

Dated, Charleston SC 19

To T J Turner MD Secy Natl Board Health Washn DC

Can I be of any use in visiting Washn to appear before Committee on [illegible] to induce Sapelo to be reopened Telegraph immedy.

H B Horlbeck MD City Registrar & Secty

188

No. 11508 "State Report"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.

Tel-pd July 20, 1882

Horlbeck H.B.

Will arrive in Washⁿ Friday 9³⁰ & stop at Metropolitan

21

Referred to 7.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

Cross References:

RECEIVED JUL 21 1882 NAT. BOARD OF HEALTH.

Form No. 44.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
11	Cn K	vn	12 pd nm

10 P 4

Received at 10 P

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 21 1882

Dated, Charleston S C July 20 1882.

To S J Turner Sec Natl Board of Health W D C

Will arrive in Washn Friday nine thirty pm and stop at Metropolitan

H B Horlbeck
Sec

4116

11508

No. 11517 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

July 19, 1882

Simons Dr T. G.

Rel. to closing of Sifels Station.

21

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 21 1882

Referred to Secy

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 14 p 468 July 21, 1882

Cross References:

11517

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 21 1882 OF HEALTH

Charleston, S. C. July 19th 1882

Dr. Thos. J. Turner U.S.N.
Secretary of Nat. Board of Health

Dear Doctor

It was with great regret that I received official notice of the closure of Sapelo Refuge Station. I felt that with this open that we might keep our ports free from disease. I have notified all Quarantine officers in our State, that extra care must be taken with all vessels from South American Mexican and Cuban Ports. Will your Board continue the Medi: Inspections at foreign ports and can you inform us of infected or suspected craft bound for our ports or will this cease with the active operations of the Board. I shall deem it a favor if any information that may be of value to us, is at any time furnished: Thanking you sincerely for many acts of kind courtesy extended, I remain

Respectfully Yours

J. Grange Simons M.D.

No. 11560 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.
July 22, 1882

Fraser Dr H. D.

Wants report of 1879.

Sent July 24
24

Referred to ack. Send VII.

Acknowledgment in
Letter Book No. 14 p. 485 July 24, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 24 1882

OFFICE OF
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S C July 22d 1882

T J Turner M D
Secy. Natl. Bd. of Health

Dear Sir

I write to request that if convenient you will send me a copy of the last annual Report of the Natl. Bd. of Health and very much oblige

Yrs truly
Henry D Fraser M D
Secy. State Bd. of H. of So Ca

No. 11700 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.

Tel- Col- Aug 5, 1882

Horlbeck Dr

Rel. to action of Congress asks if Sapelo will be kept open.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ans^d by Tel- 1361

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. AUG 5 1882 RECEIVED

Referred to ack-

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

11562

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
9 Cn	W	Bo	21 Collect

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts, Washington, D.C. 11.53 Am August 5 1882

Dated Charleston SC 5

To T J Turner

Secy National Board of health

Washn DC

168

Will Sapelo be Kept open we are anxious as we see the Senate amendments not Concurred in by house. immediate. Horlbeck

The National Archives of the United States

No. 11888 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston S.C.

Augt. 19th, 1882

Simons. J. Grange
State Board

Inquiry as to character of protection afforded by N.B. of H. inspections.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 21 1882

Referred to Secy. Ans.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. S.B.H. V. 677 Aug 21st, 1882

Cross References:

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S.C., August 19th 1882

Dr Chas Smart U.S.A.
Secretary Nat. Bd. of Health

Dear Doctor

Please accept my thanks for prompt reply to letter, requesting information in regard to inspection of Passengers & freights from Texas towns. You state that the Miss: St. Board requires certificates from the Nat. Inspectors: Is this inspection general for all passengers and freights, leaving the Infected towns or is only made for those bound to Mississippi; or is the protective certificate furnished all regardless of destination. I want to be fully informed as we may take action if any risk, of our having fever brought to us exists. Do you consider the present system of inspection as furnishing any protection to Charleston and Savannah: A personal experience in Memphis in 1878 showed to what remote points the disease was transmitted, hence my inquiries. Our State Board will continue to cooperate with the Nat. Board of Health and you can rely upon our Statements. I trust that our personal relations and correspondence will be at least to me, as pleasant as with your predecessor in office

[illegible]

No. 12.567 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
Nov 9th, 1882

Horlbeck. Dr. H. B.
City Registrar & Secy

Reporting the worm eaten condition of the quarantine wharf built in 1879 by the N.B.H. and requesting its repair if there is an unexpended balance of the appropriation, originally made for the building, available for this purpose

(Ex Com. Nov 16th 82)

11

Referred to Ex Com Secy Ack

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 15 / 296 Nov 11th, 1882

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED NOV 11 1882

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., November 9 1882

J. N. Turner M.D.

Dear Doctor

The Wharf at the Quarantine Station in this port built by funds of the Natl B of H has already come to grief There was $12.000 for the purpose of a warehouse & Wharf — the Warehouse is all right but the Wharf was unfortunately built of Creosoted piles and I take it the piles must have been badly prepared

When the Wharf was building I felt convinced as did others of us who were interested but without control that the wharf would not last In less than 2 years the Teredo has severed many of the piles and immediate repair is necessary I had a talk with Capt Post U S Eng and he told me I had better write to N B H to see if any of the $12000 was unappropriated & available I have written to Dr Smart but will you do me the kindness to look after this matter for me at once I will send some strong resolutions as to N B H & you can count on So Ca Senators & Representatives

Yours H B Horlbeck

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., November 9th 1882

Ch Smart MD
Surg USA
Sec NBH

Dear Doctor

In 1879 the National Board Of Health appropriated $12 000 for the erection or building of a wharf and StoreHouse at the Quarantine Station in this port. The Wharf was built and Store House And I am informed the whole amount Was not used. If there be a balance of the $12 000 unappropriated and available the Board of Health of Charleston would like to obtain it for the purpose of repairing the wharf The Wharf was built of Creosoted piles and have not been down 2 years and many of them are Entirely Eaten thro by the teredo, necessitating immediate repair.

Your Early attention is Solicited

Very Respectfully

H B Horlbeck MD
City Registrar & Sec

No. 12.584 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S C.
Nov 10th, 1882

Horlbeck H B
City Registrar & Secy.

Concerning Weekly
Mortality Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
NOV 16 1882
OF HEALTH.

16

Referred to File.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

Cross References:

Department of Health,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S.C.,
Nov 10th 1882

J L Cabell MD
Dear Doctor
I received your letter a few days since in reference to the forwarding weekly Bill of mortality from Charleston & would have answered immediately. I now write to say that the matter is under advisement & I will write as soon as arranged. I think you may rely now upon the hearty support of the So Ca members of Congress for the recharter and necessary appropriation of the N B H
With great respect
H B Horlbeck

No. 12681 State Rept

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S C
Dec 1st, 1882

Horlbeck Dr H B
Secy B of H
Tel

Enquires if any likelihood of this Board repairing quarantine wharf at Charleston S.C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED DEC 7 1882

Ansd by tel 1359 and letter Dec 1st 1882

1

Referred to Secy Ans

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 15 p. 523 Dec 1st, 1882

Cross References:

Form No. 1.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
11 Ea	D	u	26 paid 3 cx

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D.C. 9 Dec 1 1882.

Dated Charleston S C

To C. H. Smart Secy Natl. Board of Health Wash D C

Is there any likelihood of receiving aid at once from the national board to repair quarantine wharf here which demands immediate renewal answer

H B Hornbeck
Secy Board of Health

203

No. 12735 — State Reps

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
Dec. 7th, 1882

Horlbeck H. B.
Registrar and Secy.

The Charleston Board is quarantining against Baltimore on account of small pox:- transmits correspondence and requests views of this Board thereon

Ex. Com. Dec 14th 1882

11th

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED DEC 11 1882

Referred to Ex. Com. — Secy Acty

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 15, 578 Dec 11th, 1882

Cross References: 593 " 14 "

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., December 7 1882

Ch Smart MD USA
Secretary Natl B of Health

Dear Sir

I have the Honor to state that the Enclosed Correspondence was considered at a meeting of the Board of Health of Charleston held last Evening and the same ordered forwarded to the National Board of Health for their information and I was further instructed to request some Expression of Opinion from that Body of the issues involved. I would state that all vessels from Baltimore are still Examined by our Quarantine Officer

the Bill of Mortality of Balt Dec 2nd indicating 25 deaths small pox per week

Reply

H B Horlbeck MD
City Registrar & Sec

15132

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., Nov. 9th 1882.

Geo. W. Benson M. D. President Board of Health
City of Baltimore.

Dear Sir.

I beg to call your attention under instructions from the Board of Health of Charleston S.C. to the certificate issued by you to the Schooner G. A. Custer Capt C. P. Barton November 3rd that no plague or other dangerous or contagious disease at present prevails in the City of Baltimore or its vicinity.

I am in receipt of weekly Return Deaths and Interments in Baltimore published by order of the Board of Health signed Geo. W. Benson. M. D. Com. of Health & Registrar for week ending Saturday Nov. 4th and find that there is there stated that 4 adults and 17 minors died from small pox. On Sept 20th the Board of Health of Charleston issued orders that all Steamers & vessels coming from Baltimore should be subject to examination at Quarantine on account of the prevalence of small pox in that City. The Agents of the Steamers and shipping find it very hard that with such certificates of Health obtained in Baltimore their vessels should be subjected to delay and expense of examination. With the weekly report from Baltimore of the prevalence of small-pox the Board of Health will continue to have vessels examined at Quarantine. The Board of Health of Charleston would respectfully ask for an explanation in reference to the above.

Very Respectfully.
H. B. Horlbeck. M. D.
City Registrar & Secretary.

Health Department.
City Hall.
Baltimore. Nov. 12th 1882.

H. B. Horlbeck. M. D.

My Dear Doctor.

Yours of the 9th inst is at hand and permit me to say in reply that I regret very much that your Board of Health has taken the action that you state in your communication.
It is possible that we may have at this time 100 or 150 cases of small-pox, but it is confined to one or two localities & is more Endemic than otherwise and is under perfect control. This is the second time I have been Com. of Health of Balto. City, before in 1872, when we had 10,000 cases having then more cases in a month than we had this year. Smallpox seems to exist this year in almost every city in the world in a more or less degree. Our weekly Mortuary reports show how much we have, and on account of its circumscribed locality I have not deemed it necessary to vitiate our bills of Health in view of the safeguards we throw around outward bound vessels by

vaccinating all aboard and not allowing any freight to be drawn from infected localities. We were unfortunate enough to be infected by our neighbors, but we would not return the compliment if it were in our power. The sanitary regulations of this City under a new Ordinance just passed the City Council are such as to make it almost impossible for the infection or infected articles to be transported from this City. We destroy or subject to a temperature of 300 degrees of heat anything that has been contiguous to the infected person, and fumigate the premises with Sulphur. Beleiving that there is no danger of transportation, unwilling to interfere with our out going vessels, actuated by no mercenary motives, alive to the welfare of our sister Cities, thinking if you were in our place you would do as I have done, I shall continue to issue bills of Health stating that no contagious or infectious diseases prevail in this City or its vicinity.

I am with great regard.

Yours truly.

Geo. W. Benson. M. D.
Com. of Health.

No. 12736 State Rep'd

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
Dec 7th, 1882

Horlbeck H B
Atj Registrar & Secy.

Requesting aid from the N.B.H. for the repair of quarantine wharf now useless from destruction of its piles by the Teredo
Estimated cost $2800

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
DEC 11 1882
OF HEALTH

Ex Com Dec 14th
1882

11th

Referred to Ex Com.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 15, 595 Dec 14th, 1882

Cross References:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., December 7th 1882

Ch Smart M.D. U.S.A. Secretary National Bd of Health

Dear Sir Your communications of Nov 11 - 18 - and December 1st have all been received in relation to the wharf at the Quarantine Station in this Harbor built by the National Board of Health in 1881 from an appropriation made in 1879 - I understood from your letter of November 18th that there was no unexpended balance and that there was no obligation to keep in repair as expressed by the N.B.H. but the Telegram was sent to know if there was any chance of aid These letters Etc were considered at a meeting of the Municipal Board of Health held last Evening with one received from Dr Cabell

The Board of Health of Charleston instruct me to write to you and state that thro the ravages of the Teredo navalis the piles upon which the wharf was built have been almost eaten thro and to further state that the wharf is no longer in a condition (nor is it used) to receive infected Ballast. Cargo. or for fumigation of vessels The Board of Health would call these facts to your attention and request such aid in rebuilding as may be in the power of the National Board of Health to render. An estimate from a very reliable Contractor places the sum of $2800 — as necessary to put Zinc sheathed piles down and renew the planking capping and stringers

Very Respectfully H B Horlbeck M.D. City Registrar & Secretary

No. 13114 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.

April 4 — , 1883

Simons Dr L Grange
Chman. Com on Quarantine
S. B. H —

Invites attention to the number of vessels which have arrived from Havana from Mar 17 to 30 with foul bills of health

7

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR -7 1883
OF HEALTH

Referred to Secy Ans

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 16 p. 74 - April 10, 1883

Cross References:

No. 13132 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
Ap 13th, 1883.

Horlbeck, H. B.
Secy B. of H.

Can opening of Sapelo Sta. be guaranteed May 1st and its continuance till Nov. under N B H.?

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED APR 13 1883

Ans by tel 1539.

Tel.

Referred to Secy Actg

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. , 188 .

Cross References:

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
52 a	K	Bn	43 pd Govt Rate

Received at 220 p April 13 1888.

Dated Charleston SC 13.

To Ch Smart

Secy Natl Board of Health

Washn D.C.

Can you guarantee the opening of Sapelo quarantine refuge station by the national board of health from May first to November this year answer today. H B Horlbeck

MD Secretary Board of Health

No. 13141. State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
April 14th, 1883

Simons & Grange
Ch. Com on Quar
S B H.

Relating to vessels from Havana with foul bills of health.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
APR 17 1883
OF HEALTH.

17

Referred to Secy Ans

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 16 p 96 April 17, 1883

Cross References:

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Secretary's Office 1883 Received Nat. Board of Health

Charleston, S. C. April 14th 1883

13181

Dr Chas Smart U.S.A.
Secretary Nat. Bd of Health

Dear Doctor

The matter of deaths from yellow fever on Board of vessels in the port of Havanna is again open to explanation. I enclose you the report upon which I based the statement given you in letter of April 4th. Dr R Lebby jr states that none of the deaths referred to occurred on board of any of the vessels named, but in the city of Havana at that date among the population of the city and not with the crews of vessels named. The number of deaths placed under head of Remarks and opposite names of vessels lead me to state that they had occurred among the crews of the vessels named opposite remarks. Such is not the case. No sickness or deaths were among any of the crews but foul bills were given on account of the number of deaths stated in the city of Havanna. I regret that the manner of report has caused such comments. I enclose you the original report sent me and you will see how my opinion was framed. Please return it to me.

Yours Respectfully, T. Grange Simons MD

No. 13183 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.
April 25, 1883

J. Grange Simons
Chrman Com on Quarantine
S B H, S C.

Concerning certain misrepresentations made by Dr Hamilton of the H S relative to quarantine at Charleston S C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
APR 27 1883

28.

Referred to File.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. ...., 188 .

Cross References:

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C.; April 25th 1883 188

Dr Chas. Smart USA

Dear Doctor

Yours of the 23rd inst. recd. today

I wrote to Dr Hamilton in regard to the Newspaper paragraph

that you enclosed I give you my letter and his answer: He

evades a candid reply, and in the article referred raises

a new issue that "of the Quarantine regulations not being enforced

at Charleston" this is false for the regulations are strictly

and fully enforced at all of our ports winter and summer

But I give you my letter

Charleston April 15th 1883

a Surg: Gen: Hamilton

U S Marine Hospital Service

Dear Doctor

An article in this morning News & Courier in

connection with your opinion of the Health of Charleston, also

contains a statement that reflects unjustly upon the

Nat. Bd of Health and their objects

Now perhaps I can explain matters somewhat. When I received

the "Monthly reports" from the Quarantine Station at Charleston I found

that under the head of "Remarks and opposite the names of several

vessels the following "March — 4 deaths from Yellow Fever at Havana"

there were six (6) vessels with such "Remarks" opposite their names, their

crews aggregating to 69 men and 20 deaths among them this I thought

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., ... 188

a fearfull mortality I reported the facts to the Nat: Bd of Health and the State Bd of Health I was prompted by the desire to have the Nat: Refuge Quarantine Stations opened as early as possible to prevent the introduction of Fever: Dr Lebby now informs the City Register of Charleston who gives me the reports from the Station that NO deaths or even cases of Sickness had occurred on Board any of the Vessels, but in the City of Havana and among the Population of the place I regret that the Press reports have so erroneously made public, what was wrong, even the information given by me to the Nat: Bd: of Health was wrongly reported by the Secular press, for in the "Medical News of April 14th under "Danger from Havana" appears a correct account of my report that was derived from the Nat: Bd. and the Press could have received the same. Yellow Fever has not invaded Charleston for 13 years and we all desire to keep its Reputation clean The State Bd of Health who have the Quarantine Service under their control will leave no measures undone to secure public safety, and confidence in our desire to do so I regret that such motives have been ascribed to the Nat: Bd the desire to secure control of that $100.000 appropriated by Congress. The whole cause of the recent report was the singular wording of the Health Officers Report as furnished to me I send you a copy of the Newspaper also a copy

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

3

Charleston, S. C., ______ 188

of the State Bd of Health Reports for 1882 this contains all that relates to Quarantine affairs in our State "

Yours Respectfully

F Peyre Porcher MD
Ch Committee on Quarantine
S. Bd of H 186 "

I enclose you Dr Hamilton reply how innocent he is in "The only thing I said" Please send it back to me as I may need it. The Resolutions to be passed by the SC Med Association I sent up and hope by this time have been forwarded to your board and the President. We have too much at stake to trust any such concern as the "Merchant Marine Hospital Service" with its past record and present course of action, do not get tired of my letters, but let me know how to aid you and I will do so Present my kindest regards to Dr Cabell

Yours Sincerely

F Peyre Porcher MD

3158

Copy.

Treasury Department.
Office Supervising Surgeon-General,
U.S. Marine Hospital Service.
Washington, April 21, 1883.

J. George Simons, M.D.
Chairman, Committee on Quarantine,
South Carolina State Board of Health.
Charleston, S.C.

Dear Doctor:

I have your letter transmitting a copy of the Charleston "News and Courier" of the 17th instant, containing a telegraphic dispatch wherein certain statements are attributed to me, relative to the health of Charleston, &c. The only thing I said in relation to this matter was that there was no yellow-fever at Charleston, and that I was informed by Dr. Horlbeck that there was no sickness on board any of the vessels then in port, so I simply said

the

the rumor was false, and that Charleston was as healthy a city as any on the coast.

I will have a copy of your letter made and furnished to the reporter who sent the original dispatch.

Very respectfully,

(signed) Jno. B. Hamilton.

Surgeon General, M.H.S.

5084.

No. 1317. State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
April 30, 1883

Simons & [illegible]
B. of H.

Desires to know state of affairs in Baltimore – as to danger from Smallpox. Also requests early information concerning decision of President of U.S.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED MAY -2 1883 OF HEALTH.

1

Referred to Ex. Com.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 16/160 – May 3rd, 1883

Cross References:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
1517
MAY 4 1883

OFFICE
STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., April 3th 1883

Dr. Chas. Smart USA
Secretary Nat Bd of Health

Dear Doctor

Yours of April 27th with copy of letter from Dr Burgess received. Many thanks for information it contains. The Quarantine Service of the State is strict from begins tomorrow May 1st at sunrise and continues until Nov 1st. The Ports will be well guarded and I trust that no disease will obtain an entrance. With Refuge Station to intercept infected or suspected vessels prior to their arrival to our ports I think we will have as full protection as can be arranged by mutual powers. I have had all vessels from Baltimore inspected during the past winter for Small Pox! what is the state of affairs there now as to the prevalence of the disease? I want to know as I contemplated stopping the inspections. Sent papers with action of St. Med. Assn., trust that the President has received the Resolutions sent and will consider them with those of the Sanitary Counc. of the Mississippi. Dr Hamilton has not seen entered to all appearances. Do let me know the earliest information as to the action of the President

Yours Respectfully J. Grange Simons M.D.

No. 13209. State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
May 4, 1883

Simons & Grange
S.B.H.

Cannot make recommendation for Superintendent of Sapelo.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED MAY -4 1883

4

Referred to File

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. .... , 188 .

Cross References:

1152

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.
THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	REC'D BY	CHECK
6 a	K	u	23 Paid

Received at Corcoran Building, S. E. Cor. 15th & "F" Sts., Washington, D. C. 6 3 P

Dated Charleston SC May 4 1888.

To Dr Chas Smart.
Secy Nat. Bd. Health WDC

No one that is available I am not acquainted with Dr. Elliotts nominee but am influenced in his favor by Dr Elliotts endorsement

Simons

No. [illegible] State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. C.

May 17, 1883

Horlbeck H B
City Registrar.

Acknowledges receipt of Com. May 3rd concerning opening of Sapelo Sta.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
MAY 19 1883
OF HEALTH.

Referred to File.

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. .... , 188 .

Cross References:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., May 17th 1883

Ch Smart MD
Surgeon USA
Secretary NBH

Sir

I have the Honor to state that your Communication of May 3 in reference to the opening of Sapelo Refuge Quarantine Station was read at a meeting of the Board of Health held May 16th ult and the City Registrar was instructed to acknowledge the receipt of same and signify to the National Board of Health the great satisfaction which said opening affords to the Health authorities of the City of Charleston.

The Quarantine procedures of Charleston are based upon the utilization of Sapelo and should the necessity occur prompt use of the Station will be practised.

I Enclose copy of rules & regulations now of force in the Harbor of Charleston

Very Respectfully
H B Horlbeck MD
City Registrar

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

OF THE

PORT OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Quarantine charges of Charleston and the other Ports of South Carolina and Savannah, Ga., are identical, and the following Quarantine Code as far as relates to foreign vessels.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE
1883
MAY 19
RECEIVED
NAT'L BOARD OF HEALTH

CHARLESTON, S. C.
WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, PRINTERS.
1882.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 1, 1882.

From and after this date the following charges and rules for the government of Quarantine at this Port will be enforced:

ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, RATIFIED DECEMBER 20TH, 1881.

SECTION 4. The following uniform schedule of charges is hereby adopted for Quarantine dues for all ports of the State, the amount collected to be expended for the more effective enforcement of Quarantine at each port, to wit:

For every vessel boarded and inspected, $5.

For every vessel of 100 tons or less, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $15.

For every vessel over 100 tons and less than 250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $20.

For every vessel over 250 tons and less than 500 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $30.

For every vessel over 500 tons and less than 750 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $40.

For every vessel over 750 tons and less than 1,000 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, each process, $50.

For every vessel over 1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons, $60.

For every vessel over 1,250 tons, fumigating and disinfecting, according to tonnage of vessel, each process, $70 to $100.

In all cases the Quarantine officer will collect the charges made against vessels before giving permission to leave Quarantine, either by captain's draft on consignee, or in currency, and shall return the same to the Board charged with the administration of Quarantine at such port, who shall be responsible for the disbursement of the same.

I. On and after the opening each year of the National Quarantine Station (Sapelo Sound), all vessels from infected or suspected latitudes arriving with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, must be directed by the pilot to proceed to said National Quarantine Station.

II. Any vessel arriving at this port bearing the certificate of the National Quarantine Officer, must be brought to anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by the order of the Board of Health.

III. During the closure of said National Quarantine Station, all vessels such as above described must anchor at the Port Quarantine Station, under personal direction of the Quarantine Officer.

IV. Vessels from any foreign port direct, or via American ports, with or without sickness on board, will, during the entire year, be compelled to anchor and remain at the Quarantine Station until released by written permit of the Quarantine Officer.

V. All vessels arriving at this port with sickness on board, or having had same during voyage, will, at all seasons of the year, no matter from what port, either American or foreign, anchor at the Quarantine Station, and there remain until released by order of the Board of Health.

VI. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will, during the entire year, be required to discharge any and all ballast at the Quarantine Station, or such other place as may be designated by the Health authorities, to have bilges and limbers cleaned and sweetened, and from November 1st to May 1st of each year be subjected to at least one fumigation, and from May 1st to November 1st of each year, be subjected to at least two fumigations and such other disinfection as may be necessary, and be detained at least fifteen days.

VII. On and after May 1st and until November 1st of each year, and longer if the Board of Health so determine, all coastwise

vessels or steamers from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, other than those by inland route, must anchor at the Quarantine Station. Steamers and vessels from non-infected or non-suspected ports will not be detained longer than necessary for the Quarantine Officer to satisfy himself of their perfect sanitary condition. Vessels from infected or suspected latitudes will have to comply with Section VI, be fumigated at least twice, and detained at least fifteen days.

VIII. Coastwise steamers and vessels arriving at this port by inland route, from latitudes south of Cape Hatteras, between May 1st and November 1st, and later if the Board of Health so determine, must be inspected and given permit by the Quarantine Officer before the landing of either passengers or freight.

IX. From May 1st to November 1st of each year, no vessel from an infected or suspected latitude will be allowed to either lighter or bring cargo of fruit up to the city.

X. Pilots must in each case before boarding, make inquiry as to the sanitary condition of vessels; in no case must they board if the vessel has sickness on board, or has had same during voyage; in such cases they must either direct to Sapelo Quarantine Station, lead the vessel in, or have their small boat hoisted alongside clear of the water, and in this way pilot the vessel in.

H. B. HORLBECK, M. D.,
City Registrar and Sec. Board of Health.

NOTE.—Sections VII and VIII will not be enforced unless specially ordered.

No. 13364 State Rep'ts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S.C.
June 8th, 1883

Horlbeck Dr. H. B.
Cty Registrar & Secretary
B of H.

Transmits copies of correspondence between Col. W B Johnston Collector of the Port and the B of H of Charleston in reference to the appointment of an inspector of Customs at the Charleston Quarantine Sta.

The Board sustained the action of its Health Officer in declining to permit Col Johnston's appointee to land.

One copy of correspondence transmitted to Hon C J Folger Secy Treasy. June 11th 1883 from this office. Secy Actg

Referred to

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No. 16 p 309 June 11th, 1883

Cross References:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., June 8 1883

Ch Smart MD USA
Secretary National Board of Health

Sir
I have the Honor to Enclose 2 Copies of Correspondence between Col L B Johnston Collector of the Port of Charleston and the Board of Health of Charleston in reference to the appointment of an Inspector of Customs for the Port of Charleston at Quarantine

I have the Honor to state that I am instructed by the Board of Health to refer one of the copies to your Body for information & such action as they deem proper and to request you to forward the other Copy to the Hon the Secretary of the Treasury

Very Respy H B Horlbeck MD
City Registrar & Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
CITY HALL
Charleston, S.C. ______ 188

Official Copy
H B Horlbeck
Sec

Quarantine Office
Charleston Harbor
Fort Johnson SC June 5th 1883

Dr H B Horlbeck Secretary
Dear Doctor

Herewith you will find Enclosed a Communication dated June 4th /83 and received this date by me, which Explains itself. I beg leave to state that I declined to permit Mr W H Gannon to land at the Quarantine Station, and referred the officer and himself to the Board of Health of Charleston.

It seems to me that it would be proper for the Board to ascertain what are the duties of Mr W H Gannon to be at this Station and in how far they may conflict with the operation of the Quarantine laws of the State whether he is to board vessels and come in contact with them, and whether he is to be allowed to come and go from this station or not

Respectfully
Robert Lebby Jr MD
Quarantine Officer

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ... 188

Official Copy
H B Horlbeck Sec

Custom House Charleston SC
Collectors Office June 4th 1883

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury has ordered, the assignment of an Inspector of Customs, for duty at Quarantine Station and for this purpose Mr Wm H Gannon has this day been commissioned by me

Please assign him, the quarters intended for such an officer, and I will also thank you to extend him, what courtesy you can in the discharge of his duty

Very Respectfully
Your Obedient Servant
T B Johnston
Collector

To Dr R Libby jr
Health Officer
Port Of Charleston SC

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ... 188

Official Copy
H B Horlbeck Sec

Custom House Charleston SC
Collectors Office Jun 5th 1883

Gentlemen. I would respectfully inform your Honorable Body that the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, directed that an inspector of Customs, be assigned to duty at the Quarantine Station at this port from 1st June to Nov 1st 1883

Under and by virtue of this authority I appointed and commissioned Mr W H Gannon who under my instructions started this day for the place designated, with a view of Entering upon the discharge of his duties; but, when Mr Gannon arrived at the Guard Boat, he was to my surprise forbidden to Enter the Quarantine Grounds by Dr R Lebby Jr your Health Officer

Before bringing the matter to the attention of the Department at Washington, I desire to be informed, if the action of Dr Lebby your Officer, is sustained and countenanced by your Board

I have the Honor to be
Very Respectfully
your obedient servant
T B Johnston
Collector

To the
Honorable Board
Of Health
Port of Charleston

– Copy –

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., June 8th 1883.

Official Copy
H B Horlbeck
Sec

T. B. Johnson. Esq.
Collector of the Port of Charleston.

Sir:

I am instructed by the Board of Health to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst. in relation to the matter of an inspector of Customs attempting to land at the Quarantine Station without permission of the Board of Health.

Under the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, a copy of which is herewith enclosed the Board sustain the action of the Health Officer in refusing him permission to land, as there was no vessel unlading or attempting to unlade her Cargo and consequently no duties which called the Officer to the Station.

The Board will at all times aid yourself, and your subordinates in the protection of the United States Customs and will be pleased that you should at any and all times, call upon them for this purpose – but they cannot consent that the Quarantine be broken or interfered with, by any person whomsoever as the law has devolved upon them the duties and responsibilities of keeping out of the United States (so far as this port is concerned) all infectious diseases.

Respectfully – H. B. Horlbeck, M.D.
City Registrar & Secretary

— Copy —

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., June 7th 1883.

John Hanckel Esq
Chairman Board of Health

Sir.

As requested I have examined the law relative to the powers and duties of the Board of Health over the Quarantine at this port in connection with the letter of Mr Johnson Collector of Customs of date the 5th June 1883.

By the act of the Legislature of this State approved Dec. 20th 1881 the maintainance of the Quarantine at this port devolves upon the Board of Health of the City of Charleston and full power for this purpose is granted them by the said Act: Section III provides that "All masters of vessels or other persons violating "any of the provisions of this Act, or disobeying "any of the published regulations of the health "Authorities of any port, and all persons whosoever "who shall without permission of said authorities, "invade the Quarantine Grounds or Station

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ... 188

"of such port, or who shall hold any
"communication or attempt to hold any
"communication with any vessel, or any
"Officer, or any passenger or member
"of the crew of any vessel lying at Quarantine
"or under control of the said authorities
"shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon
"conviction shall be punished by fine not
"exceeding two thousand dollars - or by
"imprisonment not exceeding twelve months,
"or both in the discretion of the Court." -

I am of opinion that this applies as well to the Officers of the Customs as to all other persons, and the power of Health Boards has been distinctly recognized by Congress in their Enactments relating to the public health as follows - U. S. Revised Statutes. Title LVIII. The Public Health - Sec. 4792. - "The Quarantines and other restraints established by the health laws of any State, respecting any vessels arriving in, or bound to, any port or district thereof

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

CAROLOPOLIS CONDITA A.D. 1670.

Charleston, S.C., ...188

" shall be duly observed by the Officers
" of the Customs revenue of the United States,
" by the masters and crews of the several
" revenue cutters, and by the military
" Officers commanding in any fort or
" Station on the Sea Coast: and all such
" Officers of the United States shall faithfully
" aid in the Execution of such Quarantine and
" health laws according to their respective
" powers and within their respective precincts,
" and as they shall be directed, from
" time to time by the Secretary of the
" Treasury - But nothing in the Title shall
" Enable any State to collect a duty of
" tonnage or impost without the Consent
" of Congress.

Also Act of Congress April 29th 1878.
To prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious disease into the United States.

Sections 2 and 5. - "And the said

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ...188

"Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service,
"shall under the direction of the Secretary
"of the Treasury, be charged with the
"Execution of the provisions of this Act, and
"shall frame all needful rules and regulations
"for that purpose, which rules and regulations,
"shall be subject to the approval of the President,
"but such rules and regulations shall not
"conflict with or impair any Sanitary or
"Quarantine laws or regulations of any
"State or Municipal authorities now
"Existing or which may hereafter be Enacted."
"At all other ports where in the Opinion of
"the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be
"deemed necessary to Establish Quarantine,
"the Medical Officers or other Agents of
"the Marine Hospital service shall perform
"such duties in the Enforcement of the
"Quarantine rules and regulations as may
"be assigned them by the Surgeon General

5.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ... 188

"of that service under this Act:"
"Provided, That there shall be no
"interference in any manner with any
"Quarantine laws or regulations as they
"now Exist or may hereafter be adopted
"under State laws."
The only case in which the Officers of Customs are permitted by the laws of the United States to interfere with or have supervision over vessels subject to the Quarantine of the State is provided for in Section 4793. of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Title. LVIII.- The Public Health. as follows.
"Whenever, by the health-laws of any State, or
"by the regulations made pursuant thereto, any
"vessel arriving within a Collection district
"of such State is prohibited from coming to the
"port of Entry or delivery by laws established
"for such district, and such health-laws
"require or permit the cargo of the vessel to
"be unladen at some other place within or

6.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ...188

"near to such district - the Collector after
"due report to him of the whole of such cargo,
"may grant his warrant or permit for
"the unloading or discharge thereof, under
"the care of the Surveyor, or of one or more
"inspectors, at some ~~such~~ other place where such
"health laws permit, and upon the conditions
"and restrictions which shall be directed by
"the Secretary of the Treasury - or which
"such Collector may, for the time deem
"Expedient for the security of the public
"revenue". -

And whenever a vessel is to unload her Cargo at Quarantine, the Collector may have the same supervised and cared for and send his inspector there for that purpose and that purpose only, and if the vessel is to be unloaded without the Quarantine limits the Collector has no power to send an inspector within

7

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,

CITY HALL

Charleston, S.C., ...188

the limits of Quarantine for any purpose whatever without the permission of the Board of Health.

Respectfully
G. D. Bryan,
Corporation Counsel.

Official copy
H B Horlbeck
Sec

No. 13,381 State Repts

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Charleston
S. Ca.
June 13, 1883

Simons Dr T Grange
State Bd Health.

Asks advice in regard to method of strengthening the quarantine system after June 30th '83.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUN 15 1883 OF HEALTH.

15. Referred to Board Meeting

Referred to Secy Ans

Acknowledgment in

Letter Book No 16/v 325 - June 18, 1883

Telegram No - 1609 June 22 1883

Cross References:

Ans'd by telegram June 22nd 1883

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C. June 13th 1883

Dr Chas. Smart U.S.A.
Secty Nat. Bd of Health

Dear Doctor

I have written to Surg. Gen Hamilton for some information as to a continuance of the Nat. Quarantine Refuge Stations. I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury is the proper person to have written to but I confess that I do not clearly understand the relation of the Surg: Gen: M.H.S. to the Treasury so far as the expenditure of the fund appropriated by Congress. I mean the "Epidemic Fund". I would be glad of any information that you have as to what procedures we may reasonably expect as to having any system of Nat. Quarantine Refuge Stations. The State Bd of H will soon meet and I want to be prepared with all information that relates in any way to this matter. What are the relations of State Bds of Health that are working under the Rules & Reg: of the Nat. Bd: How are we affected by recent changes as to powers of the Nat. Bd to aid us. The Nat. Bd: has served us faithfully and I do not want to injure it, but want to fulfil my obligations to our people, who look to us for protection

OFFICE

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., 188

2

13781

I am loathe to desert old friends, but want to have our share of Public Funds that can be made available to protect us from disease: I write frankly and freely to you, as you must know that I was never (in any way) favorably influenced by the M.H.S. but now that they are in power I do not want to do anything that will injure the strength of the Quarantine protection afforded to our ports by any one than can give it.

Yours
Respectfully

T. Grange Simons M.D.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Roll 49

Target 2

State Reports

Tennessee

1879 (letters 258-2818)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

No. 839

National Board of Health.

Nashville Tenn

Tel. 8 25 P.M. July 18 1879

Plunket J. D.

Regs. for Steamboats put in practical operation at Memphis — reports the two new cases — outlook for Memphis bad — Rules for Railroads working smoothly.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 19 1879 OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 233 GK 8 K

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. B. BREWER, Sec'y. 26 4 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn July 18th 1879

Received at SP

To T J Turner

M D Secy

Nat Board of
Health Washn D C
The regulation for
securing the Best
Sanitary Condition
of Steamboats & c was
Placed in Practical
operation at Memphis
Yesterday two New
Cases reported this
Morning outlook

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

...TERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

... TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have ... by the sender of the following message.
... be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Com... not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
... message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions ... above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated ______ 187

Received at ______

To 2 T. J. T.

Not good & weather unfavorable in Memphis. The rules working smoothly upon railroads

J. D. Plunket

~~3 ks~~
56 coll G. R.

Th

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 847

National Board of Health.

Nashville Tenn

Tel 7[10] P.M. July 19 1879

Plunket J. D.

Tenn State Board of Health's treasury empty & asks for immediate assurance of aid – else will disband the "corps of inspectors".

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 19 1879

x

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH JUL 19 1879

240659 Bn

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

17C

Dated Nashville Tenn July 19 1879

Received at 653 pm

To T. J. Turner
M. D.

Secy National Board of Health
Wash D C

The Coffers of the Tennessee state board of health are now empty and if the National Board of Health can not give us immediate assurance that they will pay all necessary expenses incurred in the further efforts we may make in regard to the outburst of pestilence in Tennessee we will be compelled to disband the

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated 187

Received at

To 2

Corpse of inspectors and other machinery at present doing valuable work and fall back and occupy the place of simply an advisary body answer at once

J. D. Plunkett
Prest

82 Dh Ma 2

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 862

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

July 18, 1879

Clark W. M.
Sec'y St B. of H. Tenn.

adoption of Rules & Regs. by State Board of Health of Tenn.

L.B. Misc Vol 1/29 p. 566

P.C.F.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 21 1879
OF HEALTH.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, July 18. 1879

Thos. J. Turner M.D.
Secty Board of Health
of Virginia,

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the State Board of Health of Tennessee have accepted the action of the Sanitary Council of the Miss. Valley & adopted the rules & regulations of the National Board of Health.

Respt Yours

Wm M. Clarke M.D.
Secty State Board of H.

No. 876

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shelbyville Tenn
July 19, 1879

Fite C. C.

adaption of Rules & Regs
by local board of above
place

LB Misc Vol 1/79 551

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 21 1879
OF HEALTH.

B 14

Shelbyville, Tenn. July. 19th 1879

Our Board of Health has adopted the rules advised by the National Board as adopted. We are now in full cooperation. — If the Yellow Fever should appear in Nashville we want the advantage of quarantine &c. I send report. — Population here 2000 — in corporation — about 700 Colored — C. C. Tite — Pres. B. of Health

No. 880½

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Tel. 4^25 P.M. July 21, 1879

Plunket J. D.

State Board in session

Will send estimates &c

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
JUL 21 1879

B4

198-4 158

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 88-6 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn July 21 1879

Received at 412

To L J Turner M.D.
Secy Nat Board of Health
W.D.C.

State Board now in session
estimates will be sent you
by evening mail think it
probable that from eight to
ten thousand a month will
be required. The fever at
Memphis spreading with increase of
cases. The greatest energy is
being exercised by us in
carrying out rules and regulations
and hope to confine disease
to Memphis J D Plunkett 57 DH fox

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 890.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Huntingdon Tenn
July 19, 1879

Hawkins A. W.

Adoption of rules & regs of N.B.H. & asks for instruction.

L.B. Vol Misc 1/79 573

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1879
OF HEALTH.

Huntingdon Tenn.
July 19th 1879.

Sir

In view of the Prevalence of Yellow Fever at Memphis and its reported Appearance elsewhere, the Board of Health at this place has this day adopted the Regulations recommended by the National Board of Health and the Miss. Valley Sanitary Association.

Please furnish us from time to time such information and suggestions as you may deem advisable

Respectfully
A W Hawkins
Prest Board of Health.

No. 905 "State Reports".

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shelbyville Tenn

Tel 2 P.m. July 22, 1879.

Fite C.C.

"Yellow, Memphis, 18th isolated - very careful"

c

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 22 1879
OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 115-12378

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 14 Ch NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Shelbyville Tenn July 22 187

Received at 117 R

To National Board of Health

Washn D C

Yellow. Memphis. Eighteen isolated very careful.

C. C. Fite

Prest Board of Health

9 Collect

R 2 Exa W.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 910 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shelbyville, Tenn.

Tel. 7 P.m. July 22, 1879.

Tike, C. C.

Reports one case of Y. F. from Memphis.

file

c

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 22 1879 OF HEALTH.

206 5 21 ... Govt

Blank No. 1.

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22 CK

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Shelbyville Tenn July 22 1879

Received at 5 10 p

Secy Natl Board of Health

Wash

I used cipher sent to me one case on hand from Memphis we have isolated it & quarantined against Memphis

Fite

29 Coll Govt B Bs

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 940 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn.

Tel. July 22, 1879.

Plunket J.D.

asks for copies of Rules & Regs for himself & Wirt Johnson.

LB Misc Vol 1/79 584

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 23 1879 OF HEALTH.

V 298 e 1/100

Blank No. 1.

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5

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn July 22 1879

Received at 1 14 a

To Thos J Turner.

Secy Natl Board
of Health Wsd

Send by first Mail
One hundred Copies Rules
& Regulations to me
here & twenty Copies
to John Johnston Supt
Quarantine Memphis Tenn

J D Plunkett

4 32 Pd 64 B

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH

No. 941. State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shelbyville Tenn
Tel July 23, 1879.
Fite C.C.

Case in same condition — no other case &c.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 23 1879 OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 161 - 3420

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

15

Dated Shelbyville Tenn July 23 1879

Received at 3 30 Pm

To Turner Secy Natl Board of Health

Washn DC

Case in same condition no other case. Isolated, will move family to country. Quarantine station for Memphians

Fite

26 Collect G.R.

B D

RECEIVED JUL 23 BOARD OF HEALTH

RECEIVED JUL 23 1879 BOARD OF HEALTH

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 950 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

July 22, 1879.

Clark W. M.

Wants 100 copies of Rules & Regs.

Sent 50 copies
July 24th

c 9

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 24 1879 OF HEALTH.

(4)

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE State Board of Health,

Nashville, July 22 1879

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secty National Board of H

Dear Sir:

I am directed by the Board of Health of Tennessee to beg of you the immediate supply of one hundred (100) copies of the "Rules and Regulations" of the National Board for distribution among the local Boards of the State.

Respectfy Yours
W. M. Clark M.D.
Secty State Board

No. 1077. "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

1078

Nashville Tenn

July 25, 1879

Marks Albert S.
Gov. Tenn

Certificate that no funds are available for preventing spread of Y. F.

Find letter containing estimates of Tenn. Plunket.

[illegible]

File.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 28 1879 OF HEALTH.

BOARD
VED
JUL 28 1879
HEALTH

Executive Office,
Nashville, Tenn. 25 July 1879

Sir—

I have the honor to certify to your Board through you that the limited appropriation made by the Legislature of this State to the State Board of Health has been exhausted or nearly so and as under the Constitution of this State no funds can be used without an express appropriation by law, it is impossible for the State Board to prosecute its efforts without aid from your Board.

To Dr. Thos. J. Turner. Secty N. Board Health Washington D.C.

Very respectfully
Albert S. Marks Governor

No. 1091 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chattanooga Tenn
July 20, 1879.

Vandunar J. H.

Rel. to the report of Dr. Sims as prepared for publication in the report of the Yellow Fever Commission — says Dr Sims report is not correct.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED
JUL 28 1879
OF HEALTH.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED JUL 28 1879

Chattanooga Tenn July 20. 1879

Maj J. S. Billings USA
V. P. National Board of Health

Dear sir

I see by the papers that the National Board of Health, have adopted the report of the Y. F. Commission as made at the meeting of A. P. Health Association at Richmond Va & ordered the same published - Inasmuch as this report referred to contains the report of Dr Jerome Cochran one of the Commission & it embodies as part of his report one made by Dr Sims of this place, who now signs himself as Sec'y Board of Health, & which report of the said Sims is not a correct one either as to Cases or deaths from Yellow fever at this place - I must protest against its publication unless you will also publish one made by myself to the same body & which states facts just as the register which I took with me to Richmond to verify

report, lays down - I speak from what I know, & the original certificates of death are now in my possession - which were made at the time & signed by the different Physicians who signed them - I being at that time "Registrar of Vital Statistics" & no person was allowed to be buried in our Cemeteries, without a Permit signed by myself the certificate referred to being my authority for granting the Permit - I protest in the name of my city, in the name of common humanity & of truth, that History may hand down to posterity not false statements, but actual facts.

This Dr Sims acted as "Medical Director" & the great desire of his life was that it should be known as "a big thing", & that the mortality should not be so very great, as to the number of patients attacked, & having so many young men under him drawing their 10 dollars per day, he wanted "a good showing" - The facts are laid down

in the report I made at Richmond Va - & Dr Sims desire to "Whoop em up" - does not rest upon fact, neither does the Register carry out his statements - Dr Woodworth if he was alive, ~~knows~~ knew of these discrepancies & would have corrected them had his life been spared a little longer -

Now, if you will do justice to our city & to a great many of our people who know what I state to be facts, you will at least publish the report made by myself in the same work the Government is now about to publish as the proceedings & findings of the "Yellow Fever Commission", which in this city, at least, was all got within a few hours, & the map & report of their Doctor, was not allowed to be examined by myself & others, to verify any errors or misstatements that were made -

You certainly have known me long enough, & know enough of

of me, to at least be posted as to my character for veracity - & Dr Woodworth was so particular in getting facts during the fever of last season, that he telegraphed me (not them) to give him daily the number of new cases & deaths that occurred here - which I did - & the telegrams are now on file in his office at Washington D.C. -

1091

With my best wishes for you & yours & with the hope that you will do our city justice (for God knows the best is bad enough)

I have the honor to be
Very Respectfully
Yours &c
J. P. Vandeman

No. 1093 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Sparta, Tenn.

July 31, 1879.

Dibrell, G. G.

Recommending Dr. W. P. Rodifer for position of Inspector of Quarantine Stations.

L. B. mis. vol 2/79 p. 15

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1879

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
JUL 28 1879
OF HEALTH.

Sparta Tennessee

21st July 1879

To the National Board of Health

Washington D.C.

Gentlemen,

I earnestly but most respectfully recommend Dr. W. P. Rodefer of Cleveland, Bradly County Tennessee, for the position of Inspector of Quarantine Stations. Dr. Rodefer is eminently qualified, and a first Class Gentleman, and I trust you will give him an appointment at such Station as he may desire,

Yours Truly

G. G. Dibrell M.C.

3rd Dist Tennessee

No. 1101 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

July 26, 1879

Thornton G. B.

Official announcement of adoption of N.B.H. Rules by Tenn State Board — also incloses copy of Health & Quarantine Ordinances in force in Tenn before the adoption.

Misc Vol 2-79 p.25.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED JUL 29 1879 OF HEALTH.

(2)

1101

National Board of Health,

~~Washington, D. C.~~ Memphis, July 26 1879

BOARD
JUL 29 1879
OF HEALTH.

To

Dr. T. J. Turner Secty Nat Bd of H.
Washington DC

My dear Doctor

I take pleasure in informing you ~~that~~ the "Rules and Regulations" of the Nat. Bd of Health have been formally adopted by the "Taxing District" Authorities of Shelby Co.
I enclose the ordinances under which we operated until supplemented by the Rules and Regulations adopted by the State Bd of Health of Tenn.

G. B. Thornton MD
Pres Board of Health

No. 1187 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin Tenn

July 29, 1879

Marshall Park
Secy B of H.

Stating that the above place had organized B of H.— also ackg recpt of Circulars & Mortuary blanks &c.

Used

S. S.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
AUG -1 1879
OF HEALTH.

Bulletin

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
AUG -1 1879
OF HEALTH.

Franklin, Tenn.
July 29th 1879.

T. J. Turner, Esq.,
Sec. Nat. Board of Health =
Sir,

A Board of Health for the town of Franklin has been organized with D. B. Cliffe, M. D. for its President. The Board has already put itself in contact with the Tennessee State Board of Health and has received its literature today and the proceedings of the Sanitary Council of Mississippi Valley. It has also received copies of the National Board's Circular and postal cards for weekly reports. These reports will hereafter be made by our Board. An ordinance of the town requires all undertakers & other persons to obtain burial permits before interring or removing any corpse —

Yours &c

Park Marshall, Sec'y B. H.

No. 1238 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin, Tenn.

July 1, 1879.

Marshall, Park

Announces adoption of rules and regulations of the National Board, Franklin.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG - 4 1879 OF HEALTH.

PHB

Franklin, Tenn
Aug 1st 1879

T. J. Turner.
Sec. N.B.H., Washington, D.C.
Sir:
The Board of Health for the town of Franklin has adopted the following resolution
"Resolved, That this Board hereby adopts for its government, the rules & regulations recommended by the National Board of Health for municipal Boards, the same being such as are applicable to inland towns upon Rail Road and in communicated with dangerously infected places".
Aug 1st 1879."
The true form of the Resolution.

Park Marshall
Sec. Board of Health

38

No. 1275 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn.

Tel. Aug 4, 1879

Plunket J.D.

"Am I to understand from yours of 2nd that draft for 11200 has been sent to this office

ei

file

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG -5 1879 OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 290-'85 ov

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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13 CA

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tennessee Aug 9 1879

Received 830 p

To Thos J Turner
MD
Secy Nat Board
Health W DC

Am I to understand from yours of the second inst that a draft for eleven thousand two hundred dollars has been sent to this office

J D Plunkett

23 F H O B

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1327 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Aug 5, 1879.

Plunket, Dr. J. D.

Approves Rule 7. Wants copy of estimate and detailed instructions.

L. B. Mis. V. 2/79 p. 27,

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 7 1879

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
:o:
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Augt 5th 1879

Dr Thomas J. Turner
Secy National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

My dear Dr

Yours of the 2nd accompanying with Memoranda & copy of Rule 7 received — Rule 7 is exactly my idea of the way such matters should be considered & I am gratified to see your Board has enacted it into an official & permanent rule — I am also relieved greatly by the allusion made in letter of 2nd inst to the fact that a warrant had been drawn in our interest for $11,200. This relaxation of Treasurer Shermans grip is truly refreshing & as I am not skilled in all the complexities of "red tape" practiced in Washington you I trust will excuse my requesting that you send me (if you have not already done so) a letter of directions, explicit & full in detail

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

as to the mode and manner in which a/c's are to made out for presentation to you for payment. What approval's are necessary & if there be any desired form in which they are preferred to be. Please enclose it, or say so. Again, you will oblige if you will have me a copy made of our estimates just as they passed, as I see by the amount given that they have been cut down some - & I desire to know exactly in what particular, so the money shall be expended along the lines indicated by you - The only difference between the first and second - (amended) estimate sent - was the addition as suggested by Dr Mitchell of Disinfectants & Sanitary Policeman aggregating $3,000.

You will very greatly oblige by giving me a prompt reply as matters in Tennessee are a little tangled in consequence of the delay in getting our estimate through.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
:o:
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE

State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

Not being able to perfect our plans or rather the Board was unwilling to incur a dime of liability without first ascertaining definitely if such necessary steps would be paid for out of your fund.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail

I am very truly

J D Plunket

No. 1400

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Newmarket, Tenn.

Aug 6, 1879.

Coile, H. P.

Have no quarantine.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Aug 21/1879

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1879
BOARD OF HEALTH

Office of

H. P. COILE, M. D.,

SECRETARY BOARD OF HEALTH.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 10 1879

New Market, Tenn. Aug. 6 1879.

Our town has a population of about 500. Has been placed in good sanitary condition. We have no epidemic of any character. One death during the week Cause - Necrosis of Vertebrae &c. No quarantine measures enforced here. "Cleanliness" our motto

Thanks for the Bulletin.

H. P. Coile

No. 1405 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Tel. Aug 10, 1879.

Plunket, Dr. J. D.

States that he has sent State inspector to Forrest Hill.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 10 1879

Blank No. 1. 303 12:10 am

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 7 6 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn 10 aug 1879
1210

Received at

To Dr J H Billings
V Prest
Nat Board Health
W D C

Had ordered State inspector to Forrest Hill to investigate cases reported there & enforce such protective measures as facts would warrant.

J D Plunkett
Prest

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

21 DH
Jr Bn

No. 14 3/3 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.

Tel Aug 11, 1879.

Thacher, W. W.

Should you appropriate funds in accordance with recommendations of Cochran I want deposit.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 12 1879

National Board of Health.

.... 18 .

Respectfully referred to ....

.... Secretary.

No. 44. ~~229~~ 2am

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

338

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 36 C NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Memphis Tenn Aug 11 1879
1153 O

Received at

To Dr R. W. Mitchell
Cre natl Board health
W

Should you appropriate
funds in accordance with
recommendation of Cochran
I want deposit

W. W. Thacker

13 Pd 2 Wg

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 12 1879

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 1436 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.

Tel. Aug 11, 1879.

Johnson, John

States no effort worthy the name has been made by N. B. H. to stop spread of fever. States unless N. B. makes more effort to get out of the way than they have made to grapple with the fever the battle field will soon be nearer the office than it now is.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 12 1879

National Board of Health.

.... 18 .

Respectfully referred to

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Secretary.

285-8557

Blank No. 1.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 13 C NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Memphis Tenn Aug 11 1879
5.44 Pm

Received at

To R W Mitchell

Cre T J Turner
Secy Natl Board
health
W DC

thirty days have elapsed since the outbreak of the fever & absolutely no effort worthy the name has been made by the national board to check the spread of the disease when the time comes I hope the national board will be ready but before that time comes the battle field will be much nearer the office of the national board

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

... station for comparison, and the Com-
... or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
... **MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated 2 Aug 1879

Received at Bm

To than at present unless
more effort is made on
the part of the board
to get out of the reach of
the fever than they have
shown to meet & grapple
with the present epidemic

John Johnson
Supt Quarantine

113 collect Govt

Vi 9

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 1? 1879

No. 1452 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Aug 12th, 1879

Plunket J. D.

"I hope to be present at Conference in Cairo though my wife's illness may prevent."

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

ans^d by tel.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG 12 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

73-10580

Blank No. 1.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 66/B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 12 1879

1052

Received of

To Dr J S Billings

W

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
AUG 12 1879

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

I hope to be present at Conference in Cairo though my wifes illness may prevent

W D Plunket

15 DH Smx

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1455 State Report

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

August 12th 1879

Plunkett J. D.

"If I leave at all for Cairo, shall start Thursday morning fourteenth inst. dont know what time Billings will get to Nashville.

Tel. answered

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. AUG 12 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 126 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 12 1879

1252

Received at

To J McCall M D

Prest Nat Board Health
Washn

If I leave at all for Cairo Shall start Thursday morning fourteenth inst dont know what time Billings will get to Nashville

J D Plunket

Recd 1.30 PM
22 DH Kx

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1457 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Aug 12, 1879.

Plunkett, Dr. J. D.

States that sender of dispatch had better be ordered from Memphis as soon as possible. States further that State Board will gladly receive any suggestion from N. B. of H. and carry it out if possible.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED AUG 12 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

176 – 2228

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 172 R NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 12 1879

213

Received at

AUG 12 1879 ... OF HEALTH.

To Dr T J Turner Secy Nat B of H

Washn DC

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Dr Mitchells dispatch recd. State board of health feel that everything possible is being done in and around Memphis to prevent spread of the pestilence & cannot but suspect that the sender of the dispatch quoted by Dr Mitchell means no good either to state or national board & would suggest that he be ordered from Memphis as soon as possible; otherwise his game of antagonizing state & national board may succeed against the wishes of

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated ____________________ 187

Received at ____________________

To ____________________ 2

with any suggestions Natl
board may have to make at any time
to State board regarding affairs in
Tennessee will gladly be recd and
promptly carried out if practicable

J D Plunkett
Prest

119 Coll GR DX

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1416 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn

Aug 12, 1879.

Plunkett, Dr. J. D.

Dispatch in reply to Dr. Mitchell's sent under misapprehension. Offensive dispatch from Johnson unauthorized. Appends copy of telegram to Johnson.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ans. by telegram Aug 13/79
#272

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
AUG 13 1879

338 - 1140 L

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 26. C. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 12 1879

5/1137 P

Received at

To Dr T J Turner

Secy Natl board of health

Washn D C

My dispatch in reply to Dr Mitchells was made under misapprehension offensive dispatch I have just learned was from John Johnson & was unauthorized by the board & has been promptly disavowed appended is copy of my telegram sent Johnson after the discovery John Johnson

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

V

Dated 1879

Received at

To Memphis Tenn

"Supt Quarantine

Your despatch to the N B is insulting to that body & has been disavowed by this board. to Secure harmony in future all communications of the state board with with the natl board must be through this office observe this rule strictly

Signed J D Plunket
President

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Send Mitchell a copy of this.

J D Plunket
Prest

118 Collect Govt [illegible]

No. 1489 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn

Aug. 12, 1879.

Plunkett, Dr. J. D.

States that the understanding between State and N. B. is much more satisfactory since receipt of communications of 4th, 7th & 9th, than it was before. What decision has the comptroller in regard to employes of State Board taking oath of office. How are employés to get pay prior to their taking oath?

L. B. 2 fo 79 p 445

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 14 1879

National Board of Health.

18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Aug 12 1879.

Thomas J. Turner, M.D.
Secty National B. H.
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Your several communications of 4th, 7th and 9th inst., with inclosures, received.

It affords me pleasure to say that the understanding between the National Board of Health and the Tennessee State Board of Health is much more satisfactory through these communications and those ~~heretofore~~ received from Dr. Billings, than it has heretofore been, as now the fog is passing away, and we are enabled to see things as they are.

In Dr. Billings' communication of the 6th inst. he says the question of whether the employee of the State Board of Health will be required to

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE

State Board of Health,

Nashville, ... 18

take the oath of office prescribed is now before the Comptroller of the Treasury for decision. If any conclusion in regard to this matter has been reached, you will please apprise me of it at once.

Again, - in yours of the fourth, you say the pay of such State Board of Health employes will commence on assignment to duty after taking the oath. Now I would like to have an opinion from your Board as to how the pay for these employes is to be obtained for past services, as most of them have been on duty since the 12th of July or thereabouts?

Very Respectfully,
J. D. Plunket
Prest.

No. 1509 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

2d Aug. 14, 1849.

Clark, Dr. W. M.

Your suggestion will be attended to.

[NATI]ONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. [R]ECEIVED AUG 14 1879

National Board of Health.

.18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

137-2278 #1509

.. 1.

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itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
as an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions

EWER, Sec'y. 127 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Nashville Tenn Aug 14 1879
225 p

at

Dr. Cabell Pt.
N. B. H.
Washn D. C.

Your Suggestion will be attended to

W. M. Clark
M. D.
Secy State B. H.

23 Collect G.R.

a.dr

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1666 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Aug 18, 1879.

Plunket J. D.

Desires authority to pay the State inspectors $150 per mo. as other state inspectors get that amount.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED AUG 21 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Aug 18 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Secty National B. H.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:—

Your communication of 15th inst, to hand. The estimates heretofore furnished your Board have placed the pay of State Board Inspectors for Tennessee at only one hundred dollars ($100) per month, which sum I find is too small to secure for us the qualifications necessary; and as I am informed the pay of such officers under State Boards in adjoining states is at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) per month, I respectfully ask that your Board authorize me to make out the accounts of our Inspectors at that rate, thereby placing all

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

2

Nashville, 18

upon the same footing.

Very Respectfully Yours
J D Plunket
Pres't.

No. 1722 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 20, 1879.

Plunkett, Dr. J. D.

Transmits copy of rules adopted by Tenn. State B'd of Health on 18th inst for government of Memphis & other infected districts. Asks that advance sheets of disinfectant circular be sent as soon as ready.

L. Book 2/79 p 609

Copy

REFERRED TO BULLETIN

DATE

NOTED IN BULLETIN,

DATE Aug. 27th

Copied

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Aug 20 1879.

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Secty Nat'l Bd. Health,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

It is my pleasure to transmit herewith, for the information of your Board, a copy of the rules adopted by the Tennessee State Board of Health on the 18th inst., for the government of Memphis and other infected districts.

The same are recognized as being incomplete as they now are, but it is the purpose of the Board to add to or take from them in the future as necessity may require.

The mode and manner of dealing with the dead from the moment of death to interment, is yet in the hands of a committee,

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE

State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

who await the circular that is understood to be in process of preparation by your Board, suggesting the best disinfectants for such purposes, and the manner of using them.

I trust, therefore, that you will have advance sheets of said circular sent to this office, in order that as little time as possible be lost in issuing the orders contemplated.

I am Very Respectfully Yours

J D Plunket
President.

Copy

1742

1 Third

Tennessee State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rules.

for the government of Memphis and other infected districts. The State Board of Health of Tennessee have adopted the following rules:—

Rule I.

Brown

No person shall be permitted to enter a town or place which is "dangerously infected" with yellow fever, unless such person has already had the yellow fever, and then only after obtaining permission of the Superintendent of Quarantine.

Rule II.

The Superintendent of Quarantine at each place "dangerously infected" shall have charge and control, with the counsel and advice of this Board, of the disinfection of houses, privies, cellars, clothing, bedding and all other textile fabrics, baggage, mails, cars, depots, sewers, drains, public and private yards, and such other

places and things as it may be at any time considered necessary to disinfect.

Rule III.

Local Boards of Health are expected to have charge of and to enforce general sanitation within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, and to give aid and support to Superintendents of Quarantine, during epidemics, in the carrying out of such rules and regulations as the State Board have adopted or may from time to time adopt.

Rule IV.

A house infected with yellow fever shall be designated by a yellow flag.

Rule V.

No person shall be permitted to enter a house infected with yellow fever, except physicians, clergymen and such nurses and attendants

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3 Nashville, 18

as are necessary to the care of the sick.

Rule VI.

No person except physicians and clergymen shall be permitted to leave an infected house without the permission, in writing, of the Superintendent of Quarantine, they having first complied with such methods of disinfection as may be prescribed by him.

Rule VII.

Physicians and clergymen may enter and retire from the apartments of the sick of yellow fever at all hours, — provided, however, that they shall not enter a non-infected house, carriage, car or other public place of resort, until their persons and apparel have been thoroughly disinfected.

Rule VIII.

Public assemblies of all kinds

are prohibited in any place "dangerously infected" with yellow fever, and the Superintendent of Quarantine is charged with the rigid enforcement of this rule.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Rule IX.

From the hour of 9 p.m. to the hour of 4 a.m. each day, all persons not engaged in the care of the sick, or in the execution of their duties as officers of the law, shall remain at their homes, or on their respective premises, unless permission to leave them be granted by the Superintendent of Quarantine.

The enforcement of this rule was left to the discretion of the President.

No. 1764 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Brownsville Tenn

Apr , 1880.

Taylor Dr. W. W.

Names of officers of B of H. &c

Copied

Secy

24

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED APR 24 1880

Schedule.

City or State.... Brownsville

Name of Board.... Board of Health of Brownsville and Haywood County.

Number of Members. Four.

Bounds within which its authority is exercised..... Haywood County.

When organized July 23 - 1879.

By whom is the Board elected? County Court.

Names of Officers and members.......

J. G. Haywood. M.D. President.

W. W. Taylor, M.D. Secretary.

J. H. Howell. M.D.

J. R. Allen. M.D.

How often does Board meet? No regular time of meeting.

Does the Board publish its reports? No.

Post office address. Brownsville. Haywood County Tennessee.

No. 1797 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Tel. Aug 26, 1879.

Plunket J.D.

Wight left here for Memphis Sunday night (24) rel to quar. there

Rel. also to disinfection at Memphis.

Action of N.B.H. understood as declining to issue rations to camps as existing.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 26 1879

National Board of Health.

18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

76-1202

B
89

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 26 1879
1156 am

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To Dr John S. Billings
V.P. N.B.H. W.D.C.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Telegram received, Dr Wight left here Sunday night for Memphis to look into manner in which Quarantine regulations are being Enforced in general at Memphis The free Engaged in disinfecting at Memphis sixty men & twelve teams as we practically

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Aug 26 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To 2. Billings

have no Camps of observation the action of your board is to be understood as declining to issue rations to those already in Camps as they exist —

J. D. Plunket
Prest

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

67 D.H
A.D.

No. 1839 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Tel. to J. S. B. Aug 27, 1879

Plunket J. D.

"Hon M. T. Polk State Treas^r of Tenn leaves tonight for Washington to confer with Heads of Depts rel to rations for those in camps.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S LIBRARY OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 27 1879

National Board of Health.

.18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Blank No. 1. G. R. 135 N 09

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 140 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 27 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 146 PM

To John S Billings M.D.
V.P. N.B.H.
W. D.C.

Hon Marsh T. Polk
State Treasr of Tenn. leaves
tonight for Washn. to Confer
with Heads of Dept interested
about rationing those in Camps
as matters stand now I
see nothing to be accomplished
by visit from you at
this time but will reserve
the privilege of asking you

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Aug 27 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. Pm

To ______ ______

to Come Should neccesity require

J. D. Plunkett
Prest

70. Collect G. R.

Ro Dr

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1849 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Aug 21, 1879

Cameron Jno F.
Com'dg + Chief of Supplies.

Morning Report
(Condensed)

NOTED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 1st

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

REFERRED TO
BULLETIN.
DATE........

NATIONAL BOARD
OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1879

CONDENSED MORNING REPORT.

John F Cameron Com'dg. Col & A.D.C. also chief of supplies

Memphis August 21st 1879.

STATE TROOPS.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Cooks. no Pay	Laborers. Musicians	Women. 9 children over 10	Children. under	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
									9	
								410		
2	2	21	77	3	12	256	35	393 Rations		

CAMP MARKS.

Captains.	Clerks.	Surgeons.	Wagon Masters.	Carpenters.	Butchers.	Draymen.	Nurses.	Porters.	Guards.	Laborers.	Bakers	Adults / Children / Cooks	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
														6	(1)
													670	x	x
1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	6	3	509 / 12½ / 2	610		

Camp Father Matthew.

Captain.	Adults 9 over 10	Children. under					Sick.	Deaths.
							3	
						646		
1	484	161				576		

Camp Benjes.

Captain.	Adults. 9 over 10	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				206		
1	166	39		186		

Camp Burke.

Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				30		
1	11	18		21		

Camp Langstaff.

Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
					2	
				57		
1	44	12		57		

Camp Teutonia

Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				10		
1	9			10		

							Death x Grand Total.
						21	(1)
						2029	
					1837 Total		1

Increase say 100/per day

REMARKS:

– Colored 95 –

① Death John Quinn White – age 24 – Registered Tent 84 Cameron avenue Camp Marks July 28th came into Memphis Aug 15th returned to camp same day – drinking – Sat up all night – Had chill 8 AM 17th case reported same night 17th Removed on litter to camp Hospital morning 18th 300 yards distant, Tent and bedding burned – Died August 20th 1879, 11 AM.

The surgeon of this camp Doct John Abercrombie.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 1910 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn
Tel Aug 30, 1879
Plunket J. D.

xxx "There are now engaged 60 men and ten teams in Memphis disinfecting — cannot now supply names — Mitchell has re-forwarded accounts — wait for my note before acting

File

"Copied"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 30 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 30 1879

275-78

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 13 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Aug 30 1879
650

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To Dr T J Turner

Secy N. B. H. Wash DC

For your information I transmit the following message just recd from John Johnson superintendent quarantine Memphis. There are now engaged sixty men and ten teams in Memphis disinfecting distributing lime & solution of copperas & cleaning or burning bedding &c. The names I cannot now supply accounts Mitchell has just reforwarded to you please take no action on until you receive my note

J. D. Plunket

Pd Coll Gr R ac Prest

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1930 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Aug 27, 1879

Cameron Jno F.

Morning report of Camps and troops.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED AUG 31 1879

National Board of Health.

.18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

CONDENSED MORNING REPORT.

Jno F. Cameron Com'dg.
Col & A A Genl

Memphis August 27th 1879.

STATE TROOPS.										
Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Cooks. No Pay	~~Laborers~~ Musicians	Women.	Children.	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
								12		
								418		
2	4	21	85	3	12	234	37	400		
								Rations		

CAMP MARKS.																
Captains.	Clerks.	Surgeons.	Wagon Masters.	Carpenters.	Butchers.	Draymen.	Nurses.	Porters.	Guards.	Laborers.	Bakers	Adults Children	Cook	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
														2	2	4/
														702		
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	14	18	6	3	530 128	2	638		
														Rations		

Camp Father Matthew.								
Captain.	Adults.	Children.					Sick.	Deaths.
							1	
						636		
1	457	178				547		
						Rations		

Camp Benjes.						
Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				206		
1	166	39		185		
				Rations		

Camp Burke.						
Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				50		
1	21	28		46		
				Rations		

Camp Langstaff.						
Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				81		
1	64	16		73		
				Rations		

Camp Teutonic						
Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				50		
1	36	12	1	44		
				Rations		

Migrant Men								
Non Com Off	Privates	Cook No Pay				Sick	Death	Grand Total.
						1	4/	
					14	257		
2	11	1			14	1947		
					Rations	Rations		

REMARKS:

4/ Death of Yellow Fever Camp Matthew. The man John Haley reported yesterday as being extremely ill died at 4 O'clock last night of malarial haematuria. He is said to have run away from city hospital only a few weeks ago. He was at least 55 or 60 years of age. John A Abercrombie M.D.

No. 1947 St Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Aug 28, 1879.

Cameron Jno F.

Morning Report of Camps & Troops

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -1 1879 OF HEALTH.

CONDENSED MORNING REPORT.

John W. Cameron Com'dg.
Col. of Art'e

Memphis August 28th 1879.

STATE TROOPS.	
Captains.	2
Lieutenants.	4
Non-Com. Officers.	21
Privates	86
Cooks.	3
~~Laborers~~ Musicians	7
~~Women~~ Adults	254
Children.	37
Total.	414 (Rations 397)
Sick.	12
Deaths.	

CAMP MARKS.	
Captains.	1
Clerks.	1
Surgeons.	1
Wagon Masters.	1
Carpenters.	1
Butchers.	2
Draymen.	3
Nurses.	1
Porters.	4
Guards.	9
Laborers.	6
Bakers	3
Adults / Children / Cook	539 / 128 / 2
Total.	702 (Rations 638)
Sick.	3
Deaths.	

	Camp Father Matthew.	Camp Benjes.	Camp Burke.	Camp Langstaff.	Camp Teutonic
Captain.	1	1	1	1	1
Adults.	450	166	27	64	35
Children.	185	39	28	16	13
Total.	636 (Rations 544)	206 (Rations 185)	50 (Rations 36)	81 (Rations 73)	49 (Rations 33)
Sick.	1			1	
Deaths.					

Wright Men	
Sergeants	2
Privates	12
Cook No Pay	1
Total	15 (Rations 15)
Sick Total	18
Total	2153 (Rations 1921)
Grand Total.	

REMARKS:

Sick in Hospital 3 at Marks. One Jas. McKissick a very suspicious fever case. He is clerk on train from city Head Qrs to Camp. General health of Camps good. Several cases of severe catarrhal fever and malarial. One case at Camp Matthews.

John Abercrombie M.D.
Surgeon in charge

No. 1965 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Aug. 31, 1879.

Plunket, Dr. J. D.

Transmits list of employes of State Board for approval. Is in doubt as to exact date of approval of estimates. Hopes some way may be contrived by which employes can be paid for past services.

in 1971 File.

W. P. D. & file

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP -2 1879

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, August 31 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec'y National Board of Health,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Below please find list of employees of this Board, which you are requested to submit to your Board for approval. Though, this Board has labored under the impression that in approving the estimates sent you in my letter of July 22nd, which contained also the names of the majority of those now presented, that the appointees also were approved at the same time.

No definite notice of the approval of July estimates, barring a mere allusion made to it in yours, August 2nd was received at this office until August 8,

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
2

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,
Nashville, 18

near three weeks after, you will observe, the time that they were sent you, - and then in your Vice-Presidents' letter of 6th inst, (received on the 8th) the items of such approved estimates are furnished, aggregating $11200.00, a reduction of original estimates sent from this office, of $3400.00; and one of said items reads "for one Supervising Inspector of Quarantine at $300 per month, 2 months, $600," when in point of fact no such officer is known to Tennessee State Board of Health, and I have up to this time construed it ~~to~~ as referring to the "Supervising Inspector for the state" which this Board has among its list of officers.

Up to this date, I am without information as to the exact date upon which the estimates above referred to were approved by your Board

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
3

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

which fact you will greatly oblige by communicating to me at your earliest convenience.

Dr. J. D. Plunket, Supervising Inspector for the State

Hon. John Johnson, Superintendent of Quarantine, Memphis.

\+ Dr. H. Lee, Inspector
" G. W. Overall "
" T. J. Tyner "
\+ " G. D. Bradford "
" P. D. Sims "
\+ " R. B. Nall "
\+ " E. D. Mitchell "
\+ " H. L. Williford "
" Thad Donohue "
" W. M. Clark "
" A. P. Waterfield "
\+ " W. W. Taylor "

R. H. Offut Sanitary Policeman
S. L. Barinds " "

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
4

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

Edward Bufford, Sanitary Policeman
E. Barrons " "
J.H. Shepherd " "
A. R. Webb " "
T. R. Waring " "
Ed. Young Sanitary Laborer
Alex. B. Moore " "
Peter McCraven " "
Bill Gray " "
John White " "
R. A. Halley, Clerk in Gen. Office, Nashville

The names of laborers recently employed to do disinfecting &c in Memphis, I am at this time unable to furnish you.

Hoping the above names may receive the approval of your Board, & that some arrangement can be satisfactorily made, if the way at present is not clear to that end, by

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
:o:
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
5

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ________ 18____

which the several parties can receive compensation for past services, which in the majority of instances, is now for near six weeks time.

I remain

Very Respectfully Yours

J D Plunket

Pres't.

P. S. In another letter, which I will send you in a few days, I will furnish you the orders, &c under which the above parties are serving.

J D Plunket

No. 1977 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.

Aug. 29, 1879.

Cameron, Capt. J. F.

Condensed morning report of camps and troops

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -2 1879 OF HEALTH.

CONDENSED MORNING REPORT.

Jno. F. Cameron Col. A.D.C. Com'dg. — Memphis Aug 29. 1879.

120 Colored

STATE TROOPS.	
Captains.	2
Lieutenants.	4
Non-Com. Officers.	21
Privates.	87
Cooks. No Pay	3
Musicians	11
Adults	254
Children.	37
Total.	419 / Rations 400
Sick.	5
Deaths.	

CAMP MARKS.	
Captains.	1
Clerks.	1
Surgeons.	1
Wagon Masters.	1
Carpenters.	1
Butchers. 1½ Pay	2
Draymen.	3
Nurses.	2
Porters.	4
Guards. Bridge	9
Laborers.	5
Bakers	3
adults	583
children	132
Cooks	2
Total.	720 / Rations 654
Sick. in Hospital	×3
Deaths. 1 Yellow Fever	

	Camp Father Matthew.	Camp Benjes.	Camp Burke.	Camp Langstaff.	Camp Teutonic
Captain.	1	1	1	1	1
Adults.	457	244	21	64	36
Children.	178	49	28	16	15
Total.	636 / Rations 547	253 / Rations 229	50 / Rations 36	81 / Rations 73	52 / Rations 45
Sick.	3 No Fever	13 No Fever			
Deaths.					

Ulcqueret Ulen	
Sergeants	2
Privates	13
Cooks No Pay	1
Total	16
	2227 / Rations 2000
	7
	25 Sick
Grand Total.	

REMARKS:

× Sick in Hospital Camp Marks 3. One James Kissick spoken of yesterday White male. Train clerk from city to Camp. age 20 years. developed to day

John Abercrombie is Surgeon in charge all Camps. a young man (no spring chicken) of great diligence & promise.

No. 1993 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Aug 30, 1879.

Johnson John

Rel. to experiments in disinfecting beds &c.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

(ve Long, &c)

3

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -3 1879 OF HEALTH.

1993 1993

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D., President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.

W. M. CLARK, M. D., Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Memphis, Tenn Aug 30th 1879.

J. S. Billings M.D.
Vice Prest N. B. of H.
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir:

With a wooden box or tank I have been making an experiment in disinfecting beds, bedding and other textile fabrics, which in my opinion, and in the opinion of others is a success so far as thoroughly disinfecting the materials is concerned, but the box itself is a failure, as any attempt to hold steam in wood box or tank will always be, when well put together mechanically, which unfortuneately ours was not - While the box was new, by putting a thermometer in the box with the goods, we found, after shutting off the steam, and removing the heavy and badly fitted lid - registered 230° Fahrenheit - We had no gauge fitted

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

(2)

Memphis, Tenn., ... 18

on the box nor a thermometer, as none suitable could be found here. Should you think it desireable that the National Board undertake the wholesale cleansing or disinfecting of all such goods as have been directly exposed to the Yellow fever contagion, or infection in the rooms of parties sick with this disease and can furnish me with one or two suitable cylindrical tanks, say 60 inches in diameter, by 84 inches long fitted with steam tight removable head, one end. The tanks to be carried or used in a horizontal position. The head must be so fitted and fastened as to be quickly and easily removed and replaced and fastened, I think a suitable clamp can be secured to the sides to best do this, being more easily and quickly adjusted than bolts, also fitted with gauge to register

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

(3)

Memphis, Tenn., 18

pressure, and thermometer to register temperature, and Coil of perforated pipe on the lower inside to more thoroughly distribute the Steam in all Parts of the Cylinder, and to be connected on the out side with about 25 feet, best 5 ply rubber hose not less than one or one & 1/4 inches inside diameter to connect with Steam generating boiler. I am not certain that you can fully understand my description, but unfor-tunately we have no mechanical engineer or draughtsman to make you a drawing and will have to let you have the drawing made in Washington, and the work at such Point as you can best have it done, as we cannot have it done here having neither materials, nor mechanics suitable, A Portable Steam boiler can be obtained here to generate the Steam

11993

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

(14)

Memphis, Tenn., 18

Submitting these Suggestions for your consideration and such action as you may deem proper. I am Most respectfully

Yours.

John Johnson
Supt Quarantine

1993

1993

No. 1995 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.
Aug. 29, 1879

Porter, D. T.

States the Gov. of Tenn. has appealed to people of that State for aid. Shd they respond as is likely, to the needed extent it will be unnecessary to ask relief from other sources.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

3

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -3 1879 OF HEALTH.

1995

OFFICE OF

Committee of Safety,

No. 41 Madison Street,

D. T. PORTER, Chairman.

The National Archives of the United States

Memphis, Tenn., Aug[t] 29th 1879.

Jno S. Billings Esq
V. P. National Bd of Health
Washington D C.

Dear Sir:

Yours 23[d] inst received and the same was immediately laid before the Executive Committee. An answer has been delayed awaiting the action of our State authorities. The Govenor has issued his proclamation asking the people of Tennessee to come to our relief. Should they respond to this call, as we are inclined to think they will to an extent that will make it unnecessary to ask relief from other sources, Should they not we will in the future advise you. Thanking you for the kindly interest you have manifested and your exertions in our behalf we are Truly Yrs &c

D T Porter Chrmn

1002

No. 1996 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.

Aug. 30, 1879.

Cameron, Col. J. F.

Condensed morning report of camps and troops.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 3

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP - 3 1879

National Board of Health.

. 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

125 Colored

Sisters Convent Ward
Ninds 1

CONDENSED MORNING REPORT.

John F. Cameron Com'dg.
Col. A.D.C.

Memphis. August 30th 1879.

STATE TROOPS.											
Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Cooks. No Pay	~~Laborers.~~ Musicians	~~Women~~ Adults	Children.	Total.	Sick. × 2 Fever	Deaths.
									15	
								416		
2	4	21	89	3	7	253	37	398 Rations		

CAMP MARKS.																	
Captains.	Clerks.	Surgeons.	Wagon Masters.	Carpenters.	Butchers. ½ Pay	Draymen.	Nurses.	Porters.	Guards.	Laborers.	Bakers	Adults	Children	Cooks	Total.	Sick. 1 Fever	Deaths.
																3	
															743		
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	9	5	3	573	134	3	676 Rations		

Camp Father Matthew.							
Captain.	Adults.	Children.				Sick.	Deaths.
					636		
1	457	158			547 Rations		

Camp Benjes.					
Captain.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Sick. No Fever	Deaths.
				13	
			253		
1	204	49	229 Rations		

Camp Burke.					
Captain.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
			50		
1	21	28	36 Rations		

Camp Langstaff.					
Captain.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Sick. No Fever	Deaths.
				1	
			81		
1	64	16	73 Rations		

Camp Teutonic						
Captain.	Adults.	Children.	Cook No Pay	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				54		
1	38	14	7	47 Rations		

Winnet Wen				
		Sick	Total 34 Fever	Grand Total.
		1	33	
	16			2240
	16 Rations	2022 Rations		

REMARKS:

Number in Hospital Three (3) Jas. Kessick Train clerk formerly reported at Camp Marks. severe case - 7/22 ow Fever
Medical Attention to (16) sixteen people in all Camps. not including Camp Matthews - One Ward wife case premature labor - child born dead - syphalitic medicine furnished to (35) applicants from dispensary -

John Abercrombie M.D. is surgeon in charge

1996
~~Monday~~ Aug 30 1879
Condensed
Morning Report
of
Camps & Troops

No. 2040 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn
Sept 3, 1879

Plunket Dr. J. D.

Rel. to picketing Memphis & to orders sent Dr. Ross rel. thereto.

L Book 2/79 p 855

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -5 1879 OF HEALTH.

\# 2040

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sept. 3 1879

J. L. Cabell, M.D.,
Pres. National Board of Health,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:—

Your telegram of this date reached me at 12 m.

Again permit me to re-state and emphasize the fact for the information of your Board that all subordinates of Tennessee State Board of Health await in every instance instructions from this office before acting. Hence your telegram to "Ross" on yesterday notifying him of the approval by your Board of estimates forwarded you in my dispatch of the 1st inst. for pickets &c around Memphis, outside of it being a matter of news to him could have had no practical effect of putting into effect measures

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
:o:
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Cabell
2

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP -5 1879

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

proposed under Hon. John Johnson.

But on the contrary, if such notice (as was expected) had been sent to me, the pickets would today have been on active duty. And in addition, I would have been spared the newspaper censure for with-holding orders, which it was impossible for me to issue until after receiving official notice of the approval by your Board of estimates sent, - which, you will notice, come to hand twenty four hours after it was due.

I am, Very Respectfully,

J D Plunket.
Prest.

5070

No. 2044 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Sept 1, 1879

Cameron Jno F.

Morning report of Camps & troops

Ford by D Ross See case 2043

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

5 Date Sept 5

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -5 1879 OF HEALTH.

CONDENSED MORNING REPORT.

John F. Cameron Com'dg.
Col r a.d.c.

Memphis Sept 1st 1879.

128 Colored

STATE TROOPS.

Captains.	Lieutenants.	Non-Com. Officers.	Privates.	Cooks. No Pay	~~Laborers~~ Musicians	~~Women~~ Adults	Children.	Total.	Sick. / Yellow Fever	Deaths.
									5	
								422	"City"	
2	4	27	89	3	72	254	37	403 Rations		

CAMP MARKS.

Captains.	Clerks.	Surgeons.	Wagon Masters.	Carpenters.	Butchers. 1½ Pay	Draymen.	Nurses.	Porters.	Guards.	Laborers.	Bakers	Cooks	Adults Children	Total.	Sick. x 1 Y. Fever	Deaths.
															2	
														740		
1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	4	4	5	3	3	375 164	673 Rations		

Camp Father Matthew.

Captain.	Adults.	Children.					Sick.	Deaths.
						639		
1	460	178				673 Rations		

Camp Benjes.

Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick. No Fever	Deaths.
					10	
				254		
1	204	49		229 Rations		

Camp Burke.

Captain.	Adults.	Children.		Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				50		
1	27	28		36 Rations		

Camp Langstaff.

Captain.	Adults.	Children.	Commissary No Pay	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				81		
1	63	16	1	73 Rations		

Camp Teutonic

Captain.	Adults.	Children.	Cook No Pay	Total.	Sick.	Deaths.
				53		
1	37	14	1	46 Rations		

[illegible]

Non Com. Offi.	Privates	Cook No Pay				Sick	Sick x 2 Fever	Population Grand Total.
						1	18	
					16			2255
2	13	1			76 Rations			Total Rations Issued 2149

REMARKS:

x Camp Hospital (Two) One case Yellow Fever as before reported (James Kissick) doing well. Rainy weather last night. cool and cloudy to day. Inhabitants dont complain. wood fires ordered in front of tents where women and children are quartered

John Abercrombie M. D. Surgeon in charge Camps

No. 2049

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Sept 5, 1879.

Plunket Dr J.D.

"When does your Board consider the estimates sent you July 22 expire it is necessary for State Board to send estimates for entire month of Sept. Answer at once.

L Book 2/79 p 884

5 Ans

File

F

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -5 1879 OF HEALTH.

9 [illegible] 1218

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company **TRANSMITS** and **DELIVERS** messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of **Unrepeated Messages.**
This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 86 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sep 5 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 1206 P

To Dr T. J. Turner Secy

2049 N. B. H. Washn

RECEIVED BOARD SEP -5 1879

When does your Board consider the estimates sent you July twenty second expire it is necessary for State Board to send estimates for entire month of Sept. answer at once

J. D. Plunkett
Prest

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Dodh

No. 2058 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Sept 5th, 1879.

Plunket. J. D.

Relative to bringing Cotton into Memphis or baling it there during the epidemic etc.

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP -5 1879
OF HEALTH.

5

F

216-625r

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 4C NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sept 5 1879

6061

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C

To Dr T J Turner

Secy N B H W. Dc

The Board in telegram
sent John Johnson Peremptorily
interdicted the bringing of
Cotton into Memphis ginning
or baling it there
during the epidemic why
this inquiry to National
Board of Health regarding
it I am at
a loss to Know

J D Plunket
Prest

40 Dh Jr E

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2088 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Tel Sept 6, 1879

Rogers Wm. E.

~~Sent oath of office~~ to Mitchell last week Leave for Bartlett this morning

6 ✓

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -6 1879 OF HEALTH.

141–1328

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 13 & D NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sep 6 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 126

To Turner Nat Health Board

W DC

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP -6 1879

Sent oath of office to Mitchell last week leave for Bartlett this morning

Wm E Rogers

14 Col

ax

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2099 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Sept 5, 1879

Plunket Dr J. D.

Rel. to Dr Collins reports on the disinfection of Memphis &c - gives extract from letter of Hon. John Johnson rel. to same subject.

Desires to know if he shall take out insurance on disinfect'g material stored at Memphis.

7

✓I.

P

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -7 1879 OF HEALTH.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE 2099

State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sept 5, 1879

SEP -7 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec'y N. B. Health,
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:—

Your communications of 23rd, 26th and 27th ult. with enclosures were duly received:- also your communication of Aug. 30, just to hand this a.m. having been misdirected,- which has occurred more than once in the past, as upon one occasion now recalled, an important paper was forwarded me from a state not contiguous to Tennessee.

The copies of Inspector Collins' reports sent me, I immediately forwarded to Hon. John Johnson, Supt. Quarantine at Memphis, for his information, and in answer thereto

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
2

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,
Nashville, ______ 18__

I make the following extract from his letter of 2nd inst.

" Referring to the copies of reports of Inspector Collins sent, I have to say that. Railroad transfers have been corrected and are now being well carried out. The sanitary work in the city, which, as Secretary of the Memphis Board of Health, at the time of the organization of the "disinfecting corps", was his especial duty to organize and properly instruct as to the mode and manner of performing their duty.

He selected the men and fixed their number, and I am sorry to have to say that I think his report is true, and the work of his force was badly done. I have been for some days perfecting my arrangements to take the management

of the men more immediatly under my personal supervision, by appointing my own Superintendent of this work."

The criticism of Inspector Wm., dated Aug. 26, I have also forwarded to Mr. Johnson. And in this connection, permit me to state for the information of your Board, that while the State Board is as rigid in its exactions of the discharge of duty of the Inspectors in and around Memphis as they think it prudent to be, - yet there is a point in that direction, beyond which they do not think it advisable to go; - Since right by their sides, - often too, men of less capacity, - are employed readily by the Howards at the rate of $15 per day, and on the other hand by the

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
4

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

National Board of Health, Inspectors are paid $10 per day for doing in many instances very much less irksome work - while State Board Inspectors are allowed only $3.33 1/3 per day. To discharge them would be easy, but to supply their places with suitable substitutes would be very difficult. Though I made application, (as suggested to me at Cairo by Vice-President Billings) in letter form) dated Aug 18, for an increase of our Inspectors' pay to $5 per day, or $150 per month, to which I have never received any reply, as yet.

I have to report having received up to this date, for account of National Board of Health, forty three packages from J. H. Rauch, Agt N. B. H. at Cairo, which are said to contain
25 Hospital Tents
25 Hospital Tent Flies
450 Tent Pins (large)
600 Tent Pins (small)

Turner
5

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ________ 18____

25 Hospital Tent poles;
and 50 barrels of Brimstone, — all of which I have had properly stored in the Warehouse of Messrs. Douglass Sons & Co. of this city, subject to your orders.

In this connection, I would like instructions from your Board as to whether it is their desire I should take out any Fire Insurance upon same, — not-with-standing the house they are in is probably one of the most perfectly Fire-proof buildings in the country.

I am, Very Respectfully
J D Plunket
Prest.

Dodd

No. 2138 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Tel Nashville Tenn
Sept 8, 1879

Plunket J. D.

Rel. to disinf. material rec'd
Zinc iron from Lyons N.O. said to be a fraud.

8 F

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -8 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

.18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2138

Blank No. 1. 211 — 411 Pm

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 231 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sep 8 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 402 P

To Dr. T. J. Turner Secy

Natl Bd of Health Washn D.C.

In addition to articles acknowledged
in my letter of fifth
have since received on account of
N B H thirty
four bbls copperas and ten
barrels zinc chloride and sulphate
I think it would be
well to make your stock
here complete in variety. I
will communicate with Johnson &
ascertain if he has any
immediate wants in that line.
The zinc was obtained from

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Sep 8 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To 2 J.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Lyons of New Orleans by Johnson I learn is from private sources is a fraud. Have ordered sample sent here for analysis and if the report is found correct I will notify you so that payment can be stopped

J. D. Plunket
Prest

118 coll g Raum

No. 2141 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn
Tel Sept 8, 1879

Johnston ~~Hait~~ John

Rel. to steaming apparatus
We need 100 000 lbs copperas immediately
Minor advises shipment of 20000 & says it is scarce.

F

8 7

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP -8 1879

National Board of Health.

.18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2141 334 - GR 1230 p

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Memphis Sept 8 1879

1220 p

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To J J Turner Secy
N. B. H. Wash D C

Dr Billings telegram of the fifth has been received & on consultation with Dr Ross think it not important at present to put in operation the boiling or steaming apparatus. Our present disinfection is as thorough as need be until

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated _______________ 187

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To VMBH

the disease begins to abate when we propose if it meets with your approval a thorough disinfection of textile fabrics & Houses which have been infected a complete register of which is kept for that purpose. we need

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 187

To ZMBN

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP

One hundred thousand
pounds of Copperas
immediately. Have ordered
through Minor Cincinnati
Ohio advises shipment
of twenty thousand
pounds & soap is scarce

Jno. Johnson
Supt Quarantine

115 Coll G. R
Two

No. 2152 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Sept 4, 1879

Chandler Dr J.

Rel. to Burial Permitt Circular

Memphis does require permits.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN. DATE

NOTED IN BULLETIN. DATE

9

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -9 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

D. D. SAUNDERS, M. D.,
President.

R. F. BROWN, M. D.,
Secretary.

HEBER JONES, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Memphis Board of Health,

Office 266 Second Street.

Memphis, Sept 4th 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner:
Sect. N. B. Health:

Sir -

In obedience to request in your Circular. I am directed to state that in Memphis - Tenn. burial permits are required from the undertakers.

You are referred to Sections 109. 110 & 111. Health & Quarantine Ordinances of Taxing District - Shelby County. Tenn.

Respectfully
J. Chandler M. D.
Sec - Board Health

No. 2166 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn
Tel. Sept 9, 1879
Johnson John
asks that Dr Ross
be allowed to
remain on duty
at Memphis.

Answd Telegr. Sep. 9th. Billings

9

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -9 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

.18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

7

1123-6058

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THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

2366

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 122 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

GK

Dated Memphis Tenn Sep 9 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C 1 Pm

To Dr J S Billings
V P N B of H
Washn DC

Fearing that Dr Ross who
is here as Inspector for
the National Board of Health
may be recalled I make
free to ask that as
he is a most energetic
worker and to me valuable
counselor that the present arrangements
here be allowed to remain
exactly as they are at
least so long as I
am satisfactory or remain on

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

National Board of Health Received SEP 9 1879

[W]ESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

[...]pany TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have [...]ed to by the sender of the following message.
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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Sep 9 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C

To 2 n B H

duty here

Jno Johnston
Supt Quarantine

18 coll GR

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2168 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Huntingdon Tenn
Sept 6, 1879

Hawkins A.W.

Will furnish monthly or quarterly reports & asks if printed forms are furnished or simply informal letters are desired. Also asks if these reports go thro' the mails free.

8/3
9 { L.B. ✓ 6 3/79 p 42.

Ans. Sept. 10 - 79.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP - 9 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2168

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 9 1879 OF HEALTH.

Huntingdon Tenn
Sept. 6th 1879.

T. J. Turner
Secy. Nat. Bd. of Health,

Sir.
Yours of 2nd Inst is received. In reply I will say that I will take pleasure in furnishing you with Monthly or Quarterly reports from this locality as you may prefer.

Do you furnish printed forms or wish merely informal letters?

Can these reports be sent through the Mails free?

Very Respectfully
A. W. Hawkins

Secy. Board of Health
Huntingdon Te.

No. 2169

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chattanooga Tenn
Sept 6, 1879

Hope Dr W. T.

Will furnish a brief synopsis of sanitary condition of above place
"Is it desirable that more than one physician act as correspondent in a place of this size?
Do you receive our mortuary reports?
Have only recd one copy of Bulletin.

9

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP -9 1879 OF HEALTH.

ans. Sept 10 - 79

National Board of Health.

.18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2169

W. T. HOPE, M. D.,
E. M. WIGHT, M. D.,
Attending Physicians.

City Hospital

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
SEP -9 1879

Chattanooga Tenn. Sept. 6th 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner
Sec. N. B. of Health.

Dear Sir:
Your circular letter recd. and contents noted. I will comply with your request by furnishing monthly a brief synopsis of the Sanitary Condition of this place, and whatever else of interest may occur in regard to Sanitation.
Is it desired or expected that more than one physician will act in this capacity in a place of this size?
Do you receive our monthly mortuary report? If not, is such report desirable? I have only recd. one copy of the Nat. Bulletin.
Very Respty. W. T. Hope M.D.

No. 2170 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Sept 9, 1879.

Plunket Dr. J. D.

Rel. to copperas needed at Memphis Cannot get all that is needed at Cincin

answd by Tel
Billings

9

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

135-318

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

137 B

Dated Nashville Tenn Sept 9 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets Washington, D. C. 1305 p

To T J Turner Secy N B of H
Washn.

In reference to desinfectants needed at Memphis I send you the following telegram just rec'd Memphis Sept eighth J. D. Plunkett M. D. Presdt State Board of Health. We need immediately one hundred thousand pounds of copperas have ordered it through Miner Cincinnati Ohio, he advises shipment of twenty thousand pounds & says it is

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Sep 9 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C

To 2

scarce do not know that we can rely upon getting it from that source. John Johnson Supt of Quarantine. You will please inform me by telegraph at once what steps if any, I shall take in the matter

J. D. Plunket
Prest State B. of H

96 d hawn
3 ex

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2190 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Shelbyville, Tenn
Sept, 1879

Tite, C. C.

Asks for official envelopes in which to send letters & reports. Encloses newspaper slips & states there are no deaths for the week ending Sept. 6.

10

Ans. Sept 10 - 79 - p 56

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 10 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Nashville Daily "American" Aug 9th

2190

SHELBYVILLE.

A Card of Vindication from Health Officer Fite—The Circumstances of Rev. Mr. Tiller's Illness, Death and Burial.

To the American:

SHELBYVILLE, Aug. 8, 1879.—The readers of the *American* must pardon me for bringing Shelbyville affairs so prominently before them, but I am forced to write this letter in vindication of myself and others. Since Mr. Tiller's death there have been several articles reflecting upon the statements sent from this place in regard to his illness and death. Now I will give the facts as they appeared to me, and am prepared to prove my statements: A Columbia correspondent tried to poke fun at the officers and volunteer undertakers. I did not notice it although the parties involved insisted on my writing a letter to vindicate them. A correspondent from this place then, tried his hand, his purpose being to vindicate the undertaker and "get away with Fite." I hope he is gratified at his success. An article was published in the New York *Sun* which was a gross and unexcusable misrepresentation. This article the Shelbyville *Gazette* very justly criticises. There is no necessity of reviewing the articles, but I will simply state the *facts.* When I got the message that Mr. Tiller was dead, I consulted with Dr. Evans, and we agreed that if the body was sealed up it would not be necessary to bury him during the night. I then sent word to the sexton to have a grave dug by sun up, and to the undertaker to put the corpse in a coffin and seal it up and be ready to attend to the burial early in the morning. The messenger, John Sharp, returned, finally, and said that the grave was being dug, and that the family and neighbors wanted him buried at once, and that the undertaker had put a coffin out on the pavement in front of his shop, but was not going to attend to his burial. I then sent him word to meet me at his shop right away.

I went to the house and found the family of the deceased in great distress and terror. They had gone through so much that they were completely unstrung, and about all I got out of them was that they were afraid no one would bury him. I asked them if they were willing to have him buried to-night, and they said yes. I started to town, and on my way met several groups of men, inquiring if he was going to be buried right away, and saying that the house would be burned if he was not. I assured every one that he would be buried before daylight, and hurried to the Square. There I found a group standing near a coffin. I asked the messenger that had gone for the undertaker how long before he would be down, and he said he was not coming at all. I sent word to the Mayor the state of affairs and he sent word back to go ahead and anything I did would be all right.

I asked the regular police if they would go and bury him, and they said they would rather not. I did not see that I could insist on their doing it and asked who would go.

John Sharp said he would take charge of it. Wilton Alton, of Nashville, who was through the epidemic last year, said he would go. Dave Hirschberg and Ed Cross also volunteered.

A spring wagon was secured; we went to the house, folded a shroud around the body, placed it in the coffin, took it to the grave and buried it reverently and decently. We felt that we were doing right, that we were accommodating the family, that we were doing a kinkness to the citizens of the town, that we were acting as men and doing a service for the dead, and I made the others promise to do the same service for me if should fall while doing my duty.

What have been our thanks? Slander and malicious misrepsentation.

I have no objections to the excuse made by the undertaker. He says that Mr. Alton said that he would attend to it for him, and that he accepted and went home; but how was I to know anything of that at the time? in fact it was a day or two before I heard of it at all. I exonerate him, but will say that Mr. Alton did not have a hearse or wagon, did not know where the house was and did not know where the cemetery was.

One writer claimed that there were not a half dozen outside of Mr. Tiller's family who knew of his death, and that no threats were made to burn the house. I leave that to those who were out and not to those who were in bed asleep and afterwards woke up to make a noise about something they were uninformed about. There are too many talking men, anyway. They smell the battle afar off, and then describe in glowing colors why this soldier did not do so and so, and how they would have done. Brave boys! let me have their names, and the next time anything of the kind occurs here I will give them an opportunity to show their grit and metal.

I have tried to do my duty irrespective of person, and I leave it to this community whether I have done so or not. I served as President and executive officer of the Board of Health without compensation and to the serious detriment of my own practice. I will try and cultivate a philanthropical spirit and continue to do so, knowing that I have the Board of Health, the city authorities and the thinking, reading part of the community upholding me, the only exceptions being a few who are prompted by motives of interest or jealousy.

I sincerely hope this is the last of this tiresome subject. If "Bedford" or "Hamilton" want any more facts or anything of that kind let them call around at my office and I will attend to them. Cannot this matter stop right here? I am sick of it and am thoroughly disgusted at having been *forced* into such a disagreeable publicity. I have written this at the request of the gentlemen whose names are signed below.

C. C. FITE.

We were present and know the facts stated above to be true.

undertaker and [illegible] away [illegible] I hope he is gratified at his success. An article was published in the New York *Sun* which was a gross and unexcusable misrepresentation. This article the Shelbyville *Gazette* very justly criticises. There is no necessity of reviewing the articles, but I will simply state the *facts*. When I got the message that Mr. Tiller was dead, I consulted with Dr. Evans, and we agreed that if the body was sealed up it would not be necessary to bury him during the night. I then sent word to the sexton to have a grave dug by sun up, and to the undertaker to put the corpse in a coffin and seal it up and be ready to attend to the burial early in the morning. The messenger, John Sharp, returned, finally, and said that the grave was being dug, and that the family and neighbors wanted him buried at once, and that the undertaker had put a coffin out on the pavement in front of his shop, but was not going to attend to his burial. I then sent him word to meet me at his shop right away.

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I have no objections to the exense made by the undertaker. He says that Mr. Alton said that he would attend to it for him, and that he accepted and went home; but how was I to know anything of that at the time? in fact it was a day or two before I heard of it at all. I exonerate him, but will say that Mr. Alton did not have a hearse or wagon, did not know where the house was and did not know where the cemetery was.

One writer claimed that there were not a half dozen outside of Mr. Tiller's family who knew of his death, and that no threats were made to burn the house. I leave that to those who were out and not to those who were in bed asleep and afterwards woke up to make a noise about something they were uninformed about. There are too many talking men, anyway. They smell the battle afar off, and then describe in glowing colors why this soldier did not do so and so, and how they would have done. Brave boys! let me have their names, and the next time anything of the kind occurs here I will give them an opportunity to show their grit and metal.

I have tried to do my duty irrespective of person, and I leave it to this community whether I have done so or not. I served as President and executive officer of the Board of Health without compensation and to the serious detriment of my own practice. I will try and cultivate a philanthropical spirit and continue to do so, knowing that I have the Board of Health, the city authorities and the thinking, reading part of the community upholding me, the only exceptions being a few who are prompted by motives of interest or jealousy.

I sincerely hope this is the last of this tiresome subject. If "Bedford" or "Hamilton" want any more facts or anything of that kind let them call around at my office and I will attend to them. Cannot this matter stop right here? I am sick of it and am thoroughly disgusted at having been forced into such a disagreeable publicity. I have written this at the request of the gentlemen whose names are signed below.

C. C. Fite.

We were present and know the facts stated above to be true.

Dave Hirschberg.
John A. Sharp.
U. T. Calhoun.
W. B. Bryant.

No. 2221 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Tel Sept 10, 1879

Plunket Dr. J.D.

Rel. to copperas

70 F.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Blank No. 1. 92-1148

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message. Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages. This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y.   86 [illegible]   NORVIN GREEN, President.

9 R

Dated Nashville Tenn Sep 10 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 11 43 a

To Dr John S. Billings

V. P. N. B. of H.

Wash D.C.

Telegrams received Johnson had informed me that he had found Copperas at Cleveland Ohio and had made an order. I have telegraphed him to ascertain how much he ordered, ~~[illegible]~~ Price paid and

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Sep 10 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To 2 Billings

if not too late
and cost should be
much above Phila to
countermand his order &
inform me at once
how much copperas he
needs so I can
telegraph you

J. D. Plunkett
Prest.

78 call Hough

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2240 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.

Tel. Sept. 10, 1879.

Plunket, Dr. J. D.

"Following telegram has just been received and for your information I forward it at once. Memphis Sept 10th. J. D. Plunket, M. D. Presdt. St. B. of H. Have 2 cars 40,000 lbs coming from Cincinnati O. at one cent per lb F. O. B. freight 30 cents per hundred and four cars 80,000 lbs ordered from Cleveland at 90 cents per hundred F. O. B. this we estimate should be enough. Time and freight in our favor. John Johnson Supt. of Quarantine"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED SEP 11 1879

F

File

National Board of Health.

. 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

184-2368

Blank No. 1.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 202 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sep 10 1879
332 P

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To Dr John S Billings
Vice Prest N B of H
Washn D. C.

BOARD RECEIVED SEP 10 1879 HEA

The following telegram has just been received and for your information I forward it at once. Memphis Sept tenth. J D Plunket M. D. Presdt. State B of H. Have two cars forty thousand pounds coming from Cincinnati O. at one cent per pound F. O B freight thirty cents per hundred & four cars

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Blank No. 1.

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This message is an **UNREPEATED MESSAGE** and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Sep 10 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To 2 Billings

eighty thousand pounds ordered from Cleveland at ninety cents per hundred F. O. B. this we estimate should be enough time and freight in our favor. John Johnson Supt of Quarantine

J. D. Plunket
Prest

102 coll g Rawn

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 22 "45 State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn.
Sept. 8, 1879.

Clark, Dr. W. M.

Incloses correspondence relative to rule 6 as to cotton ginning in Memphis.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 11 1879

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH RECEIVED NOV 25 1879

National Board of Health.

Washington DC
Sept 11th 1879

Respectfully referred to Dr R W Mitchell for remarks. Attention invited to enclosed copy of telegram this day

~~Secretary.~~

Sent in reply.

T S Billings.
Vice President

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sep 8 1879

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secty National Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir

Enclosed I have the honor of communicating to you some correspondence relative to Rule 6, as to cotton ginning in Memphis. Here is you will observe a pressure brought to bear upon the State Board by both the Governor and some citizens. Some of the members met today to consider the matter, Dr Plunket being sick, and they agreed to send the following telegram, appended, modifying the rule, provided the National Board would sanction the modification. If it is true, as observed by Dr Rogers, (a Physician of eminence) that no cases of infection from cotton have ever occurred, although it has been the constant practice to bale in the presence of epidemics, it is a strong argument that it could be modified. In view

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
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J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ______ 18__

of the necessity for early action, you will please answer by telegraph. Your advice, it was the sense of the meeting, should be followed.

I have the honor to be,
Most Respectfully Yours,
W. M. Clark M.D.
Secty. State Board

Telegram, or

Modification of Rule No. 6

The following modification of Rule No. 6, will in future, be observed and enforced. All cotton may be taken into Memphis to be ginned and baled and stored until the epidemic is over and cotton, in bales, may be admitted and stored. The gin and baling rooms to be well disinfected with Sulphurous acid gas, at least once in 24 hours. Persons and teams engaged in hauling cotton to be governed by same rules as now govern ingress and egress of others to and from Memphis.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PATROL.

The instructions to be observed by the pickets and patrols doing quarantine duty in the environs of the city were issued, to-day, and are as follows:

1. Persons will be permitted to come in only between the hours of 6 A. M. and 12 noon, and no person will be permitted to pass out through the pickets after 5 P. M.

2. No citizen or resident of Memphis will be permitted to pass the picket line without a specil permit from the Superintendent of Quarantine.

3. Persons in camps around the city will not be permitted to enter the city, and if found in the city will be arrested and punished for violating the quarantine rules and regulations.

4. No baggage, bedding or household effects of any kind will be permitted to pass the picket lines either way, without a permit.

5. Provisions and supplies of all kinds will be permitted to pass, except in cloth sacks.

6. Neither lint cotton nor seed cotton will be allowed to enter Memphis during the epidemic.

By order of the State Board of Health of the State of Tennessee. JOHN JOHNSON,
Superintendent of Quarantine.

There is the greatest objection to the enforcement of rule 6.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
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T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sept 8 1879

Dr J D Plunket
President State Board of Health
Nashville Tenn

Dear Sir

As a citizen of Shelby Co and one largely interested in the growth and prosperity of Memphis, I most heartily endorse instruction No 6 as to lint and seed cotton being carried into Memphis to be ginned and baled, and I believe a large majority of the business men of Memphis agree with me. No injury can result to the business interest of Memphis by the enforcement of this order and great injury will result to the country around Memphis by permitting loose cotton to be carried in to be ginned and baled and there is no necessity for it. Any number of gins can be found in all directions from six to eight miles to the city at which cotton can be ginned and baled as well and as cheaply as it can be done in Memphis. This cotton raised around Memphis can be ginned at these gins and it will

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J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
:o:
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ________________ 18 ____

not then be baled within an infected district and when opened there will be no danger of the spread of the fever from it. If cotton be permitted to be carried in loose the person carrying it in will necessarily be detained in Memphis unloading his wagon and thus be the means of spreading the disease in the country and then again if cotton is permitted to be carried in loose a large portion of the crop around Memphis will be stolen and carried to the city and sold at a low price to persons ever ready to buy from any one and ask no questions. Not only this but disreputable persons will make it a business to travel through the country and buy up loose cotton at night at a low figure and thus injure the planters and farmers and by their visit to the country with their wagons be another means of spreading the disease. This was done last year and will be done again if permitted. Very few honest men will be injured by the enforcement of this rule and many will be injured if it is not enforced

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
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Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
——:o:——
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ... 18 ....

by the enforcement of this rule and many will be injured if it is not enforced and the business interest of Memphis will not suffer. Excuse the liberty I have taken in writing to you. A deep interest in the matter is my excuse.

Yours very respectfully
R. D. Goodwyn

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sept 8 1879

Dr Atchisson,

Dear Sir,

In obedience to your request I submit my reasons why the order of the State Board of Health prohibiting planters carrying seed cotton to Memphis should be revoked, your information that lint cotton is kept in ware houses for weeks before being baled is incorrect, Baling of the lint commences as soon as a sufficient amount to make a bale has been thrown off by the gin, and I feel justified in saying that not enough lint to make half doz bales is ever allowed to accumulate in any gin in Memphis.

Your order is injurious to the planter by it he is deprived of his only resource ~~for~~ obtaining money to support his family and pay laborers,

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
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W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

if allowed to deliver cotton as fast as it is packed his commission Merchant will advance to him and his crop can be gathered, otherwise it will be lost before the epedemic is over. I passed through the Yellow fever epedemics of 1867. 1873. & 1878 and to my knoledge the gins were employed during each epedemic. Yet I fail to recall a single case of Yellow fever in any factory in Europe or America attributed to Memphis packed cotton.

One other reason I would urge, so soon as the gins furnish seed and cotton seed oil mills commence operating and I am informed by Col. Cochran (a large manufacturer of cotton seed oil) that employment will be given three hundred laborers

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President, Nashville.
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W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,
Nashville, 18

now idle, this employment will enable them to satisfy the wants of their families, numbering perhaps one thousand, many of whom are in a destitute condition.
After mature deliberation I sincerely hope your Board deem it expedient to revoke the order.
With much respect I am
Your Obt Svt.
W. C. Rogers.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
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Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sept 6 1879

Dr J D Plunket
President State Board of Health

My Dear Sir

I observe from the paper this morning, that by Rule 6 of your Board, "Neither lint nor seed cotton will be allowed to enter Memphis during the epidemic". The enforcement of this rule will occasion much complaint and difficulty and in my opinion it ought to be rescinded. The efforts of your Board to confine the fever in Memphis while the epidemic prevails will be sustained but when you undertake to control the reception of cotton there upon the ground that its exportation after the fever subsides may endanger remote districts will not be sustained, for the reason that the damage to Memphis is immediate while the possibility of danger abroad is too remote. I respectfully request your Board to reconsider and rescind the rule in question.

Very Respectfully

Albert S Marks
Governor.

Telegram.

National Board of Health,

Washington, D.C., Sept 22 1879

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED NOV 25 1879 OF HEALTH

Dr W. M. Clark,

Nashville, Tenn.

Your letter of eighth with enclosure received. The chief danger in admitting cotton are the making depopulation impossible, attracting persons to and increasing disease in the city and making it more difficult to control its spread. If none but persons who have had the fever bring or handle the cotton the danger will be less, yet the interest of the city and of other states will be more imperilled by your proposed modification than the interest of the few persons to be benefitted by it will justify.

(Signed) Billings

A true copy.

WP Dunwoody

C.C.

Tennessee State Board of Health,

Memphis Sept 4, 1879.

J. D. Plunket M.D.

Pres't State Board H.

Nashville, Tenn.

Shall I permit to be brought in loose seed and lint cotton to be ginned and baled in the city and kept here until after the end of the epidemic? Its admission is urged by many, and its prohibition will be a serious loss to our business interest. Please answer promptly.

John Johnson
Supt. Quarantine.

Nashville Sept. 4. 1879.

Hon John Johnson,

Supt. Quarantine,

Memphis, Tenn.

Neither lint cotton nor cotton seed intended for re-shipment must be allowed to enter Memphis during epidemic.

J. D. Plunket,
Pres't State B. H.

2

Tennessee State Board of Health,

Memphis Sept 4, 1879.

Dr J.D. Plunket.
Prest. State Board of Health,
Nashville, Tenn.

Do you mean that seed cotton can not be brought in to be ginned, baled and kept here until after the epidemic?

John Johnson,
Supt. Quarantine.

Nashville, Sept. 5. 1879

Hon. John Johnson,
Supt. Quarantine,
Memphis, Tenn.

After consultation with members present language used in my dispatch sent yesterday in reference to cotton, was agreed upon. Seed cotton brought in to Memphis at this time, to be ginned and baled during the epidemic, it is thought would be a most successful way of preserving the germ, which under certain circumstances might

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Tennessee State Board of Health,

.... 18

in after time prove a serious source of danger for the communities in which it might be opened.

J. D. Plunket,

Pres. State Board H.

No. 2454 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.

Tel. Sept 11, 1879.

Rogers, Dr. W. E.

"Vicinity of Memphis as ordered. Ross will report me as in infection. Must I carry out instructions. Answer at Bartlett."

F

RECEIVED SEP 11 1879 NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

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Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

176-3358

Blank No. 1.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 217 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Memphis Tenn Sep 11 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 231p

To T. J. Turner

Secy B H W D C

Vicinity of Memphis as
ordered Ross will report
me as in infection.
Must I carry out
instructions answer at Bartlett

W E Rogers

20 paid ac Hm

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2267 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Sept 7, 1879.

Thornton D. G. B.
Prest. B. H. Shelby Co. Tenn

Transmitting copies of ordinances issued

L Book 3/79 p. 104

REFERRED TO
[...]TIN.

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[...]TED IN
BULLETIN.
DATE

NATIONAL BOARD
RECEIVED
SEP 12 1879
OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.

D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.

D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

BOARD 3577 SEP 12 1879 OF HEALTH

Memphis Sept 7 1879

T J Turner MD
Sect National Board of Health

Dear Sir

Your circular letter of Sept 1st came duly to hand. There are no Sanitary or Quarantine inspectors of either the State or National Boards of Health reporting to me, consequently I am unable to make you a weekly report from them. As requested I herewith enclose you all orders made by this Board of Health since its organization, also the mortuary report for the week ending Saturday Sept 6th. I will have this report sent you every week as long as Yellow Fever prevails here if you desire it.

The Secretary informs me he mails you regularly the printed monthly mortuary report made by this Board

Some weeks ago I sent you by request the Health ordinance under which this Board acts. You will observe from that Section 109 that burial permits or death certificates are required before interments can be made

Respectfully G B Thornton MD
Pres Board of Health

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
~~S. H. COLLINS, M. D.~~, Secretary.
J. Chandler M.D.

D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.

D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

September 8th 1879

The following are copies of Orders and Sanitary notices issued by this Board relating to Yellow-fever, during this season.

"Health Order No 3."

Memphis Tenn. March 11th/79

From this date and for the next sixty days, all dealers within this district are forbidden to receive, or offer for sale, any Cabbages. Special attention is called to Sec. 38 Health Ordinances.

Signed S. H. Collins M D
Sec. Board Health.

Memphis Tenn. March 12th 79

Health Order No 4.

1. Be it Ordained by the Legislative Council, That occupants of any and all premises fronting on any street or alley in the Taxing District shall clean up the side walks, guttering and also the street or alley to the center of the same, the whole front of said lot or premises, twice a week (the time in the week to be designated by the Board of Health) and pile up the cleanings in the

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.

D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.

D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

.... 18 ....

center of the street or alley for the garbage carts; and if the street or alley bound more than one side of any lot or premises, the occupant of such lot or premises shall clean both streets or alleys as above provided; and if there be no occupant of such lot or premises the owner, or if he be a non resident, his agent shall have the cleaning done; and if su[ch] owner or his agent cannot be found the engineer shall have the cleaning done at the cost of the owner; and this Ordinance shall apply to the alleys in the rear as well as on the side [of] any lot or premises; provided, that on all [streets] where street rail roads or other rail-roads ru[n the] rail-road Company shall clean up between their tracks and two feet on each side of same.

2. Any one convicted before the President of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners for violation of this Ordinance, shall be fined not less than one nor more than fifty dollars.

Beginning on Saturday, March 15th and from that date on each and every succeeding Tuesday and Saturday, carts will take up and convey away all sweepings, garbage and

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.
D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.
D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

18

rubbish that may be collected and deposited in the manner above described.

All persons designated by the above Ordinance, failing to observe the same, will be arrested and fined to the full extent of the law.

(Signed) S. H. Collins - Secretary

Order No 5

Memphis. June 12th 79

From and after this date, all cleaning of privy vaults is hereby forbidden, except special permit be issued from this Office for such purpose.

signed - S. H. Collins - Sec -

Order No 6.

Memphis - June 12th 79

The Board of Health calls the special attention to all property owners, agents and occupants to the following Orders, to take effect from and after this date:

First - Suitable covered boxes and barrels must be provided by each householder for the reception

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.
D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.
D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

18

of ashes and kitchen garbage, which must be kept separate; these boxes and barrels to be placed upon the alley, sidewalk, or some place easy of access to the driver of the garbage cart.

Second - All vaults, stables, cess-pools, sink drains etc., must be thoroughly disinfected. (Printed instructions will be furnished to any one calling at the Health Office.)

Third - All property owners and occupants are earnestly urged to whitewash all out-buildings and cellars connected with their premises.

Signed - S. H. Collins - Sec -

Order No 7

Memphis, June 20th - 79

From and after this date and until October 1st. all excavating in any public street or alley within this district for the purposes of laying gas or water pipes or the construction of sewers is hereby forbidden, except in such cases as shall be deemed absolutely necessary for repairs, when special permission must be obtained from the Health Office -

Signed. S. H. Collins - Sec -

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.
D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.
D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

Order No 8 18

Memphis - July 30th - 79.

From and after this date, all soiled articles of bedding and clothing which have been used by the yellow-fever sick, and that will admit of it, will be disinfected and boiled on the premises under the supervision of the Sanitary Officers - Mattresses and articles which cannot be boiled, and articles which the owners or parties in charge of, wish destroyed, will be removed - they signing a certificate stating that it is done with their consent. Such articles will be removed to the river and destroyed.

J. Chandler - Sec -

Memphis - July 10th 1879

First. To the people of the city of Memphis we would say, quietly remove your families to a place of safety until we can at least see whether the few cases of yellow fever will assume an epidemic form. Second. To the people along the lines of the different routes of travel we say, there can be no reasonable danger of infection for many days to come.

G. B. Thornton. Pres. S. H. Collins. Sec. Approved - D. T. Porter. J. Overton Jr. M. Burk - Board Fire and Police Commissioners -

6

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

Memphis. Aug 9th 1879

"Resolved - That the Board of Health make public announcement on Sunday, August 10 inst. that Yellow Fever is epidemic in Memphis and that Citizens be warned not to return to the City until notified so to do by the Board -"
(See announcement in daily papers) J. Chandler M. D. Sec.

NOTICE.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
TAXING-DISTRICT SHELBY COUNTY,
Memphis, Tenn., August 11, 1879.

☞ As a sanitary precaution, the Board of Health requests physicians in attendance upon yellow-fever patients, when they have convalesced, to enjoin upon nurses and others in attendance, to disinfect, by boiling and otherwise, the clothing and bedding used by said patients.

They will also please report to this office any cases requiring disinfection.

J. CHANDLER, M.D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

Memphis. Aug. 13th - 79

"Dr. Jerome Cochrane of the National Board of Health, having this day submitted "A Plan for Isolating Persons and Places," infected with yellow-fever in this city, this Special meeting of the Board of Health was called to consider his propositions.
Resolved. That this Board adopt the suggestions of Dr. Cochrane and at once adopt measures to put them into practice.

J. Chandler. M. D. Sec.

Memphis - August 14th - 79

In pursuance of the "Plan" of Dr. Cochrane

5

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.

D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.

D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

.... 18........

with a view to isolate Chelsea, it was Resolved - That the Street Cars be stopped at the Louisville Depot. Also to place guards on an East and West line along Auction St. Also - That yellow flags be at once placed at every infected house -

J. Chandler M. D. Sec -

He[illegible] Order No 9.

OFF[illegible] B[illegible] OF HEALTH,
[illegible]G DIS[illegible]CT [illegible] SHELBY CO., TE[illegible]
Me[illegible]s, Tenn., August [illegible], 1879.

[illegible] person detected in removing the yell[illegible] [illegible]s put up by the Board of Health at [illegible] [illegible]laces, without permissi[illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible]he police.

[illegible]ns and nurses [illegible] report any [illegible] of this order.

J. CHANDLE[illegible], M. D.,
[illegible] Board of Health.

[illegible]ANE, M. D.
[illegible]ary Ins[illegible]
[illegible] H[illegible]

[illegible] meeting [illegible] Board, held to-day, it was

Resol[illegible], That the Board of Health, ear[illegible] desiring to co[illegible]e its co-ope[illegible]tion with the Sta[illegible] and National Boards of Health in every measure [illegible]culated to arrest the spread of [illegible] fever in Memphis, [illegible] attent[illegible] [illegible] fo[illegible]ing sugge[illegible] of D[illegible] [illegible]ne, of the [illegible]tional Board of Health and req[illegible] physicians and others in attenda[illegible] on yellow fever cases to enforce th[illegible] suggestions as far as practicable.

[illegible] any case where isolation cannot be made effective by the means at th[illegible]ir disposal, they will report to this office, and a guard will be supplied to enforce their instructions.

J. CHANDLE[illegible], M.[illegible]
Secret[illegible]

Memphis Aug 19th - 79

Resolved - That this Board maintain the picket-line now established on the South line of Chelsea. and that it be strengthened in force to such a number as may be found necessary.

J. Chandler M. D. Sec.

G. B. THORNTON, M. D., President.
S. H. COLLINS, M. D., Secretary.
D. T. PORTER, Member of Board, ex-officio.
D. F. JACKSON, Health Officer.
P. R. ATHY, Chief of Police.

Office of Board of Health,

Taxing District of Shelby County, Tenn.,

Memphis Sept 1st 1879

Notice is hereby given that, from this date all persons are prohibited from collecting, buying or selling rags of any description; nor shall bedding, clothing, carpets or dry goods of any description be removed from any house where there has been yellow-fever without permission from the Board of Health -

Dealers in rags are also forbidden to move rags during the prevalence of the fever -

J. Chandler M.D. Sec.

No. 2291 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Tel. Sept 12, 1879.

Plunket Dr J.D.

Johnson about to succumb fr. overwork. – will you approve appt of Dr Heber Jones of Memphis as asst. at $200 mo.

Please answer at once

Answd Tel

12 File J.S.B.

F

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 12 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

.........18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Blank No. 1. 251 - 630 P

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 10 C NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sept 12 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 6 30 P

30 Dr John S Billings
Vice Prest. N. B. H.
Washn D.C.

Have just been informed that Hon John Johnson superintendent of quarantine at Memphis is about to succumb from over work it is especially important at this Crisis that matters should move on with as little disturbance as possible & to that end your board is

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Blank No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated ______ 187

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To L. Billings

asked to approve the appointment of Dr Heber Jones of Memphis as his assistant with pay at the rate of three hundred dollars per month please answer at once

J. D. Plunket
Prest

89 Coll. GR

NYE

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2320 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis, Tenn.
Sept 9, 1879.

Johnson, Hon. John
Relative to sanitary work in Memphis.

L B vol 3/79 p 138

✓ L
F

13 (V. P. for action)

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 13 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Memphis, Tenn., Sept 9th 1879

J. S Billings M.D.
Vice President Natl Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir,

Referring to yours of the 2nd Inst I am glad to be able to forward you another Copy of the "Report of the Chief Engineer to the water works & Sewerage Commissions of the city of Memphis made July 15th 1868" which I do by todays mail. It is a printed pamphlet of 110 Pages.

I Enclose samples of two Registers which I am having made & which I hope, by the Memoranda Kept, to be able to make a valuable record of the disease in my district. The work of disinfecting is ~~not~~ now being pushed as rapidly as materials can be obtained and is done I think in a most thorough manner in accomplishing which I am greatly indebted to the active services of Dr Ross. as I am also for valuable Counsel promptly and

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
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J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Memphis, Tenn., Sept 9th 1879

J. S Billings M.D.
Vice President Natl Board of Health
Washington D.C.

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J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health.

(2) Memphis, Tenn., ... 18

Cheerfully given. As Telegraphed Dr Turner last night, untill the disease abates and is not repeating itself in the same houses we have thought it not important to begin the General boiling or steaming of Fabrics. as at that time we think it will be of great importance in guarding against a return of the disease. to Enforce a thorough cleaning and disinfecting of all houses in which cases of Yellow Fever have occurred and also Examination into and if need be the destruction or disinfection of all beds. bedding and fabrics that have been Exposed, to Fever at present our time is so taken up that we cannot do more than we now have in operation.

In fact my own time is so taken up that I find it impossible to answer my letters and messages as recieved for this season I hope

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

(3)

Memphis, Tenn., 18

2
4

You will Excuse any seeming neglect on my part

Yours most Respectfully.
John Johnson
Supt Quarantine

P.S. The samples of Registers could not be procured. hence their not being Enclosed. The Binder neglected to Keep out copy for me.

No. 7322 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Maryville, Tenn.
Sept. 10, 1879.

Blankenship, Dr. John

Relative to sanitary condition of Maryville,

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Sept. 20th

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 19th

13. B.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 13 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Office of JOHN BLANKINSHIP, M. D.

Maryville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1879.

T. J. Turner M.D.
Secy N. B. of Health
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your Communication of the 2d inst. I would say that Maryville is located in Blount County East Tennessee No. population white 770. Colored 403. in the month of July death, two deaths Female white Age 74 Tubercular disease of the Bowels. Male Col. Age 27 from Typho-malarial Fever with a Scroffulous diathesis of System. month of August 1 Female Col. Enteric Fever Age 19. 2. Female Col. Pneumonia Fever. (Tubercular disease) prior to attack of Fever. (in Lungs.) (Age not known) we have had some five cases of Typho malarial Fever. the disease originates from a Milldam across a small creek that runs almost around our Town. the dam fills up with water during the night and is used for running a Mill through the day, and leaves the mud and vegetable matter exposed to the heat of the Sun. causing some malaria. and some persons

Office of JOHN BLANKINSHIP, M. D.

Maryville, Tenn., ________________, 18

living in the vicinity. have had fever. though we have but little fever now, of any more cases from this cause we have seven running springs around Town. and no cause to make Zymotic diseases except that already stated. no deaths in Sept. to date Two col-men got killed some miles in the County as the slip enclosed will explain. both citizens of this place. we have as healthy village as there is in the United States. no cause to create disease. will write you the First of Oct. hoping the above will be satisfactory &c—

I am very respectfully,
John Blankinship.

This woman died in a few hours after coming to our Town. B—

This will explain itself. B—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, } BLOUNT COUNTY. } An inquisition holden at the house of [illegible] Madison, in the county and State aforesaid, on the [illegible]th day of August, 1879, before H. O. Willson, Coroner of said county, upon the body of an unknown person who claimed to be a Miss McBride before marriage, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed, who upon their oaths do say that the deceased came to her death by Pulmonary Consumption, a Post mortem examination having been made by Dr. John Blankinship in our presence. In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and date above.

T. P. COWAN,
JOHN W. CATES,
B. A. MORTON,
A. L. WELLS,
E. W. TEDFORD,
J. R. FULLER,
JOHN CURRIER.

H. O. WILLSON,
Coroner of Blount County, Tenn.

We learn that the unfortunate woman's name, after marriage, was Purcell. She said her husband was killed on the N. Y. Central Railroad, and that she had a brother somewhere in this section by the name of McBride. She came from Cincinnati, and through Kentucky, to Careyville, and from thence to Knoxville, and said she was trying to find her brother. She was decently interred by some of our humane citizens.

DEATH AT THE MINES.

PARTICULARS OF THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO TWO MINERS.

In our last we made a short notice of the death of Joe Coffin and Geo. Malcom, who lost their lives at the Seaton mine, about 8½ miles east of this town, on the Sevierville road. The accident occurred at about half-past one o'clock, Tuesday afternoon of last week. Coffin and Malcom had commenced tunneling from the bottom of the shaft, about fifteen feet from the surface, and had entered only a little way when the earth caved in upon them. Blount Wilson and W. M. Rogers, who were also in the mine, escaped without injury, but Malcom and Coffin were covered with about a car-load of dirt and ore, so that some time elapsed before their mangled remains could be removed. Coffin's body was not very much mutilated, but Malcom's was terribly mangled. His heart was found about five feet from his body, his entrails were burst from his body, and his brains were spattered about. The remains of the victims were brought into town on the same day, and on Wednesday were buried on Methodist Hill.

George Malcom was the son-in-law of James Scott, and leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss.

Joe Coffin was the son of Eb Coffin, and unmarried. Several sisters and other relatives live in town.

Malcom was not a regular hand, but was a wagoner, and at the time of the accident was helping to get out ore so as to load his wagon mo[re] quickly.

No. 2330 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Sept 13, 1879

Plunket D.r J.D.

Rel. to July & August bills & Sept Est. for Ma. Inspectors which he says have all been forwarded from that office.

Miscl Com

File

13

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 13 1879

National Board of Health.

, 18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

2330

Blank No. 1. 151-1470

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 156 B NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Nashville Tenn Sept 11 3 1879

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C. 1011 P

To Dr Jno S Billings
NBH
Washn D.C.

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Telegram received July and August Bills together with estimates for Sept have all been forwarded from this office. I too have been quite sick and have been confined to my room from which I write this for the past eight days am much better today

J D Plunkett

6 excellent

No. 2343 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Union City, Tenn.
Sept. 10, 1879.

Evans, Dr. S. J.

Will act as correspondent. In regard to Union City, sanitary condition &c.

one paper for pub

S. B.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Sept 15 16

NOTED IN BULLETIN,
DATE Sept. 23d.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 15 1879

Enclosure sent to Printer

National Board of Health.

.........18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Union City Tenn.
Sept 10th 79

T. J. Turner M.D. &c
Secty N.B. of H.
Washn D.C.

Dr Sir:-

Yrs of 6th inst just recd. In reply I have to say that it will afford me pleasure to do anything in my power for general good. Will cheerfully act as your correspondent & give you monthly or quarterly, as you like, anything that may occur in the line of sanitation or disease that I think would prove interesting. Last year I think our town should have been looked to with considerable interest as to the efficiency of quarantine, as we were, so to speak, sandwitched between Hickman Ky 14½ miles on one side, and Martin Tenn 16 miles on the other, at both of which places the yellow fever raged with all the fierceness possible. Our surroundings were not different from theirs, & I have no doubt but that had we not quarantined closely before the fever was declared epidemic in Memphis

Union City, Tenn. Dr S. T. Evans 1 2343
writes Sept. 10, as follows:—

we would have suffered more than either of these places but, against great oppo-sition we did quarantine & thereby made our enemies our friends & all say it must have been our vigilance which saved us.—

I will at this time give you a sketch as to our location &c, and until I know more definitely what you want, I will not trouble you more.—

(Review)

~~Our town of~~ Union City, is ~~Obion County~~ ~~Tenn~~, a thriving business & manufacturing place ~~is~~ situated at the intersection of the Nashville Chattanooga & St Louis, with the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road. It is 156 miles from Nashville & 447 miles from Mobile. ~~Fourteen & a half miles from the City on the Mississippi River is Hickman Ky, the terminus of the N. C & St L RR, and twenty five and a half miles from the City on the Miss River is Columbus Ky, the terminus of the M & O RR.~~ Our population is 2300 — Whites 1500. ~~Blacks~~ colored 800 — Water supply from underground cisterns & wells ~~dug in the ground~~ from 17 to 60 ft in depth — ~~No system of sewerage on a regular plan~~ — ~~Out~~ The sewers ~~are~~ are open drains, & the sewage runs south into Hoosier

2 2343

Creek, thence to Obion River - Privies are located on the surface of the ground & purified with dry dust & sulph Iron solution - Under the direction of the board of health (which is this year working under the rules of the Nat & State boards), a great deal of sanitary work has been done and as a result the general sanitary condition of the town is now pretty good -
Within the past week we have had two (2) deaths - One from old age & one from congestion of the brain -

Very Respectfully
[illegible] M. D.

No. 2381 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn

Sept 11, 1879

Plunket Dr J.D.

Transmitting accts of State officers

F

(Inclosures on C.C.'s acct file)

15

NATIONAL BD. OF RECEIVED SEP 15 1879 OF HEALTH.

National Board of Health.

.18 .

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

(Ins with accts)

(2381

2381

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, September 11, 1879.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH SEP 15 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec'y National B. H.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed please find accounts which have been sent me from Memphis for approval, which I have examined and now send forward for the consideration of your Bd.

They consist, as you will observe, of two sets. One for the month of July, as follows:

Supt. of Quarantine	$194.05
Inspecting Officers	510.59
Sanitary Policemen	197.50
Sanitary Laborers	75.00
Disinfectants &c	1851.63
Printing and Stationery	106.55
	$2935.32

& another, for the month of August, as follows:—

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner 2

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ... 18

Supt. of Quarantine	$300.50
Medical Inspectors	1252.80
Clerk	75.50
Sanitary Policemen	274.50
" Laborers	157.00
Disinfections	3625.64
Stationery and Printing - Incidentals	138.90
	$5824.84

Which if found correct, you will oblige by sending checks on New York, payable to the order of each individual ~~for their~~ amounts due them, And, enclosing all of such checks under cover of one envelope to Hon. John Johnson at Memphis. This I ask because of the long delay which has obtained in getting funds from Washington has made it necessary that some one or more should play the part of private banker. And as he has done so, paying many of the bills now forwarded, I think it but

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
3.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, 18

right that he should have every facility afforded him for protecting himself against loss.

Sincerely hoping that everything may be found right and satisfactory to your Board and the Treasury Department,

I am

Very Truly Yours,
J D Plunket
Prest.

P.S. The two accounts for disinfectants, the one from Messrs Macready & Co. for $37.20 and the other of Messrs E. Grasselli & Co. for $366.63, you will observe are incomplete, as neither bears the Notary Public's seal, nor are the receipts signed in duplicate.

If not asking too much, you will please forward to the parties named, with instructions how

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
:o:
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

Turner
4

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, ... 18

to make the same entire and acceptable to the Department at Washington.

J D Plunket
Pres.

No. 2466

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[illegible] Station, Tenn.

Sept. 12, 1879.

Hodges, Mons.

Thinks he understands the germ of Y. F. & will come before the Board & explain to their satisfaction if they will pay expenses.

F[illegible]

[illegible]te

National Board of Health.

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Blank No. 2.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a [illegible] is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison [illegible] is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender [illegible] the regular rate pany, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes [illegible] message and this Company or for non-delivery, of any UNREPEATED message, whether [illegible] transmission or delivery, or otherwise, beyond the amount received for sending the [illegible] by negligence of its servants transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any [illegible] mistakes or delays in the received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines, or for errors in cipher or obscure messages. And this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary [illegible]
Correctness in the transmission of messages to any [illegible]

A. R. BREWER, Secretary.

[illegible] contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance. No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office—for delivery at a greater distance, a special charge will be made to cover the cost of such delivery.

The Company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not [illegible]

Send the following message [illegible] *agreed to.*

To President [illegible] Board of Health

Washington D. C.

I think I [illegible] the germ of Yellow Fever disease and I will come before the board and explain to their satisfaction if [illegible] provided they will pay the necessary expenses as they have advertised in the papers

38

☞ READ THE NOTICE AND AGREEMENT AT THE TOP.

No. 2415.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Clarksville Tenn.

Sept. 12, 187

Hodges Moses.

Says that he has discovered the "germ" of y. f. and desires to explain it to the Board.

National Board of Health.

.........18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

To the [illegible] Board
of Health &c
appealing to me
Dear sirs I see
your advertisement
of reward to any
one that can discov[er]
to your satisfaction
the [illegible] of yello[w]
[illegible] I b[illegible]
we d[illegible] and an[illegible]
prove [illegible] the same
to the [illegible] dispatch
of [illegible] the sa[me]
provided they will
defray my expen[se]
of same if made
I will leave the offer
so as to [illegible] for
Bennifit of the
same

if the [illegible] you

be approved [illegible] you

will communicate

to me by Telegraph

at Cartersville

Yours Most [illegible]

Moses [illegible]

Hodges

I shall [illegible] the

discover [illegible] same

if [illegible] to

[illegible] many

[illegible] I have

[illegible]

fownded in [illegible]
fresion [illegible]
benafid and asso fir
its use I [illegible]
on the [illegible] bui lan
[illegible] and off [illegible]
gavey him [illegible] in
Genel Be[illegible] yet
allow [illegible] see
[illegible]
U dit [illegible]
pat [illegible]
be [illegible]
[illegible]
as I am [illegible]
the [illegible]
seive [illegible]
I shud have [illegible]
[illegible] in order
of him be fore the
a Vation laude of
of in legal [illegible]
[illegible]

ace [illegible] to my
w[illegible] or [illegible] the same
I claim [illegible] the
with [illegible] difference
my [illegible] gave
it [illegible] great many
in p[illegible] fur general
good [illegible] to some
all [illegible] men to
the [illegible] attachment
of [illegible] the my
[illegible] to
[illegible] some
[illegible] paid
[illegible] as
[illegible] of two
[illegible] I
h[illegible]
[illegible]
of the [illegible]
[illegible]
I di[illegible]
[illegible]

A D Herm[illegible]

Dales [illegible]

o M D C M [illegible]

for brown [illegible]ville

I drope you a few

line from [illegible]ville

today hearing [illegible]

[illegible] understand [illegible]

further [illegible] today

a few [illegible]

[illegible]

to you [illegible]

advice [illegible]

the a[illegible]

[illegible]

this [illegible] do [illegible]

the [illegible]

[illegible] fully

[illegible] the to you

[illegible]

I propose to ande[illegible]

[illegible]

as I am but close
absence of genl [illegible] Thus
one by [illegible] family Private
e[illegible] ha[illegible]
to [illegible] in
my [illegible]
tions [illegible]
ing [illegible]
[illegible]
dispo[illegible]
[illegible]
I will [illegible]
at the [illegible]
the [illegible]
tr[illegible] made
and then [illegible]
on me an[illegible] [illegible]
time [illegible]
I will [illegible]
the [illegible]
[illegible] may [illegible]
use of the [illegible]
[illegible]

No. 2424 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn

Sept 16, 1879

Porter Dr D.T.

Rel. to issuing of orders to people [illegible] camp.

T517

NOTED IN BULLETIN. [illegible] ...LTH

National Board of Health.

.........18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

320 2am

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company TRANSMITS and DELIVERS messages only on conditions, limiting its liability, which have been assented to by the sender of the following message.
Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the Company will not hold itself liable for errors or delays in transmission or delivery of Unrepeated Messages.
This message is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE and is delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. 395 NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated Memphis Tenn 16 Sept 1879

1.10a

Received at

To Dr J S Billings
Vice President
Nat Board Health Washington

In behalf of Committee of
Safety we respectfully request
you to assist Mr J. S.
Davis in procuring ration
for our people in camp
from the Secretary of
war we require these
rations to enable us to (over)

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

1

No. 44.

HALF RATE MESSAGES.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Dated ____ 187

Received at ____

To ____ 2

Maintain depopulation that one ration will be issued to persons in city & we believe should government ship rations with that understanding more people will go into camp at once twenty three hundred

7310 Now in Camp

D. T. Porter.
Prest Taxing district

Jno. Johnson
Committee

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

Rep'd 6x Hue[?]

No. 476 State Reports

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

...ville, Tenn.

Sept. 15, 1879

Dr. J. P.

...d to ...

9/17/79

NATIONAL BOARD ... 1879 ... H.

National Board of Health.

18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

J. P. PARK,
Physician & Surgeon,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Knoxville, Tenn. Sept 10th 187[illegible]

[illegible]

MEMBERS:
E. R. DUVAL, M. D.
A. A. HORNOR, M. D.
D. A. LINTHICUM, M. D.
E. T. DALE, M. D.
J. T. HAMILTON, M. D.

MEMBERS:
A. L. BREYSACHER, M. D.
R. G. JENNINGS, M. D.
J. B. CUMMINGS, M. D.
W. M. LAWRENCE, M. D.
J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., M. D.

OFFICE OF

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

A. L. BREYSACHER, Pres't. J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Little Rock, Ark., [illegible] 18[illegible]

[illegible] will [illegible] you [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] this [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] Inspector of the [illegible]

of [illegible] regarding [illegible]

[illegible] White [illegible] St. Francis [illegible]

[illegible] to notify [illegible] fully [illegible]

[illegible] had been [illegible] infected [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] as well [illegible] that [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] these [illegible]

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W. M. LAWRENCE, M. D.
J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., M. D.

Little Rock, Ark. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ... of the [illegible]

which [illegible] was [illegible]

by [illegible] Asst. Surg. P. M. S. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] grand [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] allowed to [illegible]

MEMBERS:
DUVAL, M.D.
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LINTHICUM, M. D.
E. T. DALE, M. D.
T. HAMILTON, M. D.

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OFFICE OF

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A. L. BREYSACHER, Pres't. J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Little Rock, Ark., 18

[illegible]

[illegible] to supply [illegible]

[illegible] regard [illegible]

[illegible] Company [illegible]

[illegible] Memphis Tenn.

[illegible] received by [illegible]

[illegible] of Carlisle, DeValls Bluff, [illegible]

[illegible] Forrest City, Madison [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] (Hospital) [illegible]

[illegible]

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OFFICE OF

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A. L. BREYSACHER, Pres't. J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Little Rock, Ark. 18

[illegible]

[illegible] Memphis [illegible]

[illegible] matter [illegible]

[illegible]

5

MEMBERS:
E. R. DUVAL, M. D.
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OFFICE OF

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A. L. BREYSACHER, Pres't. J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Little Rock, Ark.

[illegible]

[illegible] Co [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Pop [illegible]

[illegible] from [illegible]

[illegible] An [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rock [illegible]

[illegible] after the [illegible]

[illegible] authority [illegible]

[illegible] the State Board [illegible]

[illegible] and alarm [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] paper has been [illegible]

[illegible] the State [illegible]

[illegible] inspected [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Charleston [illegible]

[illegible] Health [illegible]

[illegible] another [illegible]

(9)

MEMBERS:
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OFFICE OF

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A. L. BREYSACHER, Pres't. J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Little Rock Ark. 18

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr [illegible]

[illegible] company [illegible]

[illegible] Craft and Hearn [illegible]

[illegible] could be communicated [illegible]

[illegible] obtained except by you [illegible]

[illegible] what might be [illegible]

[illegible] State Board of the [illegible]

[illegible] of the State [illegible]

[illegible] in this matter [illegible]

[illegible] field [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMBERS:
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W. M. LAWRENCE, M. D.
J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., M. D.

1

Little Rock, Ark., 18

[illegible]

[illegible] with [illegible] Cum[illegible]

[illegible] State Board, [illegible]

[illegible] another [illegible]

[illegible] stating Dr. C[illegible]

[illegible] meeting of the [illegible]

[illegible] a spine [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] acknowledge [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] but [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Cum[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

D. A. [illegible] E. T. [illegible]
J. T. HAMILTON, M. D.

MEMBERS.
A. L. BREYSACHER, M. D.
R. G. JENNINGS, M. D.
J. S. CUMMINGS, M. D.
W. M. LAWRENCE, M. D.
J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., M. D.

(8)

OFFICE OF

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A. L. BREYSACHER, Pres't. J. A. DIBRELL, Jr., Sec'y.

Little Rock, Ark., 18

[illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Resp[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 2493

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Franklin, Tenn.

Sept 16, 1879

Marshall Park, Sec'y B. H.

Rel. to Burial permits

B

REFERRED TO

BY

DATE 9/19/79

19

DATE

1879

National Board of Health.

18

Respectfully referred to

Secretary.

Office Board of Health
Franklin, Tenn.
Sept 16th 1879.

Sec. Nat. Board of Health
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.

I see from your Board's Bulletin that Franklin is classed as one of the towns not known to require burial permits. Upon the contrary, we are very strict in requiring these permits, without which [illegible] allow [illegible] under a penalty. The party desiring to inter a corpse must first have a certificate of death singned by attending physician; next he must have a permit to remove the copse & next a permit to bury it, and a penalty is attached to the breaking or disregarding of any part of this ordinance which was passed July 22nd 1879. I mailed you a letter of date, July 29th 1879, in which I notified you of the fact.

Respectfully
Park Marshall
Sec. B.H. town of Franklin Tenn

No. 2708 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Memphis Tenn
Sept 26, 1879

Johnson John

Contour map sent belongs to City Memphis & Dr Porter desires it held subject to his orders.

Tel 558
26 F.

NATIONAL BOARD RECEIVED SEP 26 1879 OF HEALTH.

Blank No. 1. 48 1855

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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A. R. BREWER, Sec'y. NORVIN GREEN, President.

65 Dated Memphis Tenn 2 Sep 1879
11 & 9

Received at Cor. 15th and "F" Streets, Washington, D. C.

To J S Billings
V P N B of H

The Contour Map forwarded you belongs to the City of Memphis & I am requested by Dr T Porter Prest &c to direct you to hold it subject to his orders

Jno Johnson.
Supt quarantine

52 Pd Em

READ THE NOTICE AT THE TOP.

No. 2711 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville Tenn
Sept 24, 1879.

Plunket Dr J. D.

Transmits Memphis accounts as per statement inclosed

C. C. Enclosures with a/c's
a/cs Paid Oct 2, 1879

26

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.
RECEIVED
SEP 26 1879

7.081.90
74.60
7007.30

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
—:o:—
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

\# 2711

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, Sept 24 1879

Dr. J. L. Cabell
President National Board of Health
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed I forward accounts, as per statement accompanying the same, of expenses incurred in Memphis; as therein detailed, aggregating three thousand and eighty five and 57/100 dollars ($3085.57) which, it is hoped, will meet the approbation of your Board, and checks sent payable to the several individuals, for the amounts due.

Very Respectfully
J D Plunket
Prest.

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga.
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health.

Memphis, Tenn., ________ 18

Statement of Accounts sent for payment to State Board of Health of Tennessee from Memphis Tenn

Chas Jones, work, material &c constructing		
" " " Cremation Furnace ✓ allow	~~401.67~~ 398.67	
Chas Jones, distributing Disinfectants ✓	1,551.10	
G. E. Dunbar. Work. Materials &c on		
" " Tank No 2, Casks. Scales &c ✓	170.80	
W. J. Case & Co 1,500 Bbls Lime ✓	900.50	
Jno J Burnes Agt freight on Disinfectants ✓	61.50	
	$ 3,085.57	

Memphis Sept 19th 1879.

St Bd Tenn fol. 160 – Hosp supplies Disinfectants & Disinfection

No. 2747 "State Reports"

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Nashville, Tenn
Sept 27, 1879.

Plunket Dr. J. D.

ack 9 drafts with certificate of Mr Setliff in connection with draft #3495

File

F
29

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. SEP 29 1879

J. D. PLUNKET, M. D.,
President, Nashville.
E. M. WIGHT, M. D., Chattanooga,
T. A. ATCHISON, M. D., Nashville,
R. B. MAURY, M. D., Memphis,
J. M. SAFFORD, M. D., Nashville,
Hon. JOHN JOHNSON, Memphis,
Col. E. W. COLE, Nashville.
W. M. CLARK, M. D.,
Secretary, Nashville.

TENNESSEE
State Board of Health,

Nashville, September 27 1879

Dr. T. J. Turner,
Sec'y National Bd. H.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 19th instant inclosing drafts 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498 and 3499, aggregating $1021.11 has been received and the drafts promptly delivered to the several parties in whose favor they were drawn. As per P.S. to your letter, I withheld check 3495 until today, Mr Setliff being absent from the city, and before delivery, obtained the enclosed certificate as you desired.

Hoping this may be satisfactory, I am
Very Respectfully
J D Plunket
Pres.

No. 2766 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Knoxville Tenn

Sept 28, 1879

Park Dr J. P.

Relative to Burial permits.

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.

DATE

For Secretary + Bulletin

30

NOTED IN BULLETIN.

DATE Oct. 2d

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH. RECEIVED SEP 30 1879

J. P. PARK,
Physician & Surgeon,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

2764

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept 28th 1879

Dear Doctor;

Your communication of the 26th inst, making inquiry regarding the burial certificate, is at hand. I have given notice on two occasions prior to this, that burial certificates are required by our city; & no corpse or body of deceased persons are granted the privilege of interment with out such a permit. Enclose please find a blank certificate, which constitutes the burial permit.

Very respectfully
J. P. Park M.D.
Sec Board of Health.

T. J. Turner M.D.
Sec Nat Bd of H
Washington D.C.

2764 State Report 9/28/1879 Tenn

Ordinance passed July 24, 1874, Sec. No. 1, requires attending physicians, within thirty hours after death, "to fill up and sign" the following "certificate of death of deceased persons or patients." The Coroner to execute the certificate when the case comes under his notice. Sec. 2 forbids any sexton or other person receiving or burying "the body of any deceased person" without said certificate, and requires "every sexton, or person acting as such, in burying the body of a deceased person, to return the certificate endorsed as prescribed, to the City Physician, on or before the first day of each month." Sec. 3 imposes a fine of $5 to $10 for neglect or refusal to comply with the Ordinance. This Ordinance applies to "the city or suburbs of Knoxville."

☞ *Blank Certificates to be obtained from City Physician.*

[This constitutes one Certificate, to be returned by the sexton to the City Physician, on or before the first day of the month next after interment.]

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

1. *Name of Deceased* ....

2. *Color* ....

3. *Sex* ....

4. *Age* ....

5. *Married, Single, Widow or Widower* ....

6. *Date of Death* ....

7. *Cause of Death* ....
{If from Small Pox, state whether Vaccination had ever been performed.
{If Still-Born, state the supposed cause.

8. *Occupation* ....

9. *Nativity* .... *How long resident in Knoxville* ....

10. *Place of Death* .... *Ward* .... *Street.*
If in suburbs, state locality.

11. *Name of Father and Mother* ....
If deceased be a minor.

.... *Attending Physician.*

.... *Coroner.*

12. *Place of Burial* ....

13. *Date of Burial* ....

.... *Undertaker.*

.... *Sexton.*

SEP 30 1879 OF TENNESSEE

No. 2818 State Reports.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Murfreesboro Tenn
Sept 29, 1879.

Murfree Dr J. B.
Prest B. H.

Rel. to burial permits

Does not require them.

Wants to know if the weekly mortuary reports shall be discontinued.
(Ansd)

NOTED IN BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 2d

2
L B vol 3 /79 p 319

REFERRED TO BULLETIN.
DATE Oct. 2

OFFICE OF
J. B. MURFREE, M.D.,
Cor. Main and Spring Sts.,

MURFREESBORO, TENN. Sept 29th 1879

Dear Sir

Your favor of the 25th inst just received. In reply, I would state, that this is the first time my attention has been called "to the fact that our City is not classed with those which require burial permits in the mortuary tables of the Bulletin."

Our Board does not require burial permits in cases of death: but the weekly mortuary table, is made up from information, furnished by the undertakers, and physicians of the city.

Perhaps a weekly mortuary report of our City is not desired, and

OFFICE OF

J. B. MURFREE, M. D.,

Cor. Main and Spring Sts.,

2

MURFREESBORO, TENN. 18

if so please inform me,
and they will be discontinued

Very Respectfully
J B Murfree
Presd. Bd Health
of Murfreesboro Tenn

To

T. J. Turner
Secy Nat Bd Health
Washington
D. C.

5